ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,478

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THE TIMES, Thursday, April 3, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Publishing Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year: £4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

CHAPMAN.—On April 2, 1930, at 61, Fairmead-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, to MILDRED, wife of the Rev. E. NOWEL R. CHAPMAN—the gift of a daughter (EILEEN CATHERINE MARY).

CODE-LEWIS.—On April 1, 1930, to MARY (née Rogers), wife of LEONARD CODE-LEWIS, Macheke, S. Rhodesia—a daughter.

DIXON.—On March 29, 1930, at Gibraltar, to BRIDY (née Gibson), wife of CAPTAIN B. E. C. DIXON, M.C., Royal Engineers—a daughter.

DODGE.—On April 1, 1930, at 7, Portland-place, to MURIEL (née Sisman), wife of HORACE ELGIN DODGE—a son (DAVID ELGIN).

DOWLER.—On March 30, 1930, at 5, Chase Court-gardens, Enfield, Middlesex, to PAMELA, wife of LIEUT. D. T. DOWLER, R.N.—a son.

ELLIOT.—On April 1, 1930, at a nursing home, to EVELYN, the wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. A. G. ELLIOT, of H.M.S. Emperor of India—the gift of a son.

GAUNT.—On March 8, 1930, at Mongu, Northern Rhodesia, to KATHLEEN, wife of JOHN GAUNT, Administrative Service—a daughter (PATRICIA MARIE).

GRIGG.—On March 31, 1930, at Lynden, Kingswood-way, Sanderstead, to DORIS, wife of BASIL G. GRIGG—a son.

HARDY.—On April 1, 1930, at Ballyalla, Ennis, to JANE, wife of GODFREY HARDY, of Walterstown, Crusheen, Co. Clare—a daughter.

HAYWARD.—On March 31, 1930, at 55, Hardwicke-road, Palmers Green, to ELSIE (née Matthews), wife of F. E. HAYWARD—a daughter.

IRELAND.—On March 29, 1930, at 27, Hyde-gardens, Eastbourne, to INDIA (née Manners), wife of J. A. IRELAND, M.B.E.—a daughter.

LAWTON.—On April 1, 1930, at The Manor, Overseal, Derbyshire, to AUDREY (née Hutchinson), wife of GEOFFREY LAWTON—a daughter.

MACKENZIE-EDWARDS.—On March 31, 1930, to REBEL (née Clements), wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. I. MACKENZIE-EDWARDS, R.N., of Malden Newton, Dorchester—a son.

MATHEWS.—On March 28, 1930, at 10, Moor Park-avenue, Headingley, Leeds, to ISABELLE, wife of REGINALD MATHEWS—a daughter.

MAUDE-ROXBY.—On April 2, 1930, at 22, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, to JOYCE (née McConnell), wife of the Rev. EDWARD MAUDE ROXBY—a son.

MAWSON.—On April 1, 1930, at 6, Devonshire-terrace, Carlisle, to MOLLY (née Williams), the wife of H. W. MAWSON—a son.

TATMAN.—On March 31, 1930, at Norden House, Newton-on-Ouse, York-Tres, to THELDA (née Ringuish), wife of N. J. TATMAN—a son.

THOMAS.—On March 31, 1930, at a London nursing home, to VIOLET, wife of CAPT. F. W. C. THOMAS, The Suffolk Regiment—a son.

WALKER.—On April 1, 1930, at 19, Smitham Downs-road, Purley, Surrey, wife of W. V. WALKER—a daughter.

WALKINSHAW.—On March 31, 1930, at a nursing home, Windlesham, Surrey, to JUNE, the wife of MAJOR J. C. WALKINSHAW—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On March 30, 1930, at Birch House, Cheadle-Hulme, Cheshire, to VIC (née Macdonald of Tiibeti and W. E. WILLIAMS (Ford Motor Company, England)—a son. (South African, Indian, and Canadian papers please copy.)

MARRIAGES

ABRAHAMS : ROBINSON.—On April 2, 1930, at Hampstead Synagogue, Dennington Park-road, ALFRED MONTAGUE ABRAHAMS, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Abrahams, 22, Arthur-road, Wimbledon, to VALERIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. ROBINSON, 218, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

BIGGS : JENKINS.—On April 1, 1930, at Hampstead, ERNEST HENRY WETTON BIGGS, eldest son of Mr. J. C. and Mrs. I. W. Biggs, of 28, Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, to ISABELLE RUTH, younger daughter of LIEUT.-COLONEL H. E. JENKINS, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Jenkins, of 4, Rue Montebello, Antwerp.

GRISMAN : HUNT.—On March 27, 1930, at the Register Office, Gibraltar, INSPECTOR-COMMANDER JOHN REGINALD GRISMAN, R.N., to ELSIE, widow of WILLIAM ALEXANDER HUNT, of Heathbourne, Worthy Park, Winchester.

HADOW : TROUTBECK.—On April 2, 1930, in St. Faith's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, SIR HENRY HADOW, C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, to EDITH, second daughter of the late Rev. JOHN TROUTBECK, D.D., Precentor of Westminster Abbey and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to H.M. Queen Victoria.

HOLFORD : REES.—On March 31, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Canon MOORE, B.D., assisted by Rev. Archer Turner, R.N., Chaplain of the Fleet, CAPT. CECIL HOLFORD, Royal Marines, elder son of the late F. G. Holford and of Mrs. Holford, Arun Lodge, Horsham, Sussex, and grandson of the late Sir Francis Lovell, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., to AILEEN MERDERY, younger daughter of the late DR. and Mrs. Rees.

HOWARD : PARSONS.—On April 2, 1930, at Cavalridge, ARTHUR HENRY HOWARD, late of Badlesgh Salterton, Devon, to MAY PARSONS, of Gilmerton, Trumpington, widow of Frances C. Parsons, I.C.S. (retired).

OAKES : MAYNARD LEGGE.—On April 2, 1930, in London, HAROLD OAKES to GLADYS MAYNARD LEGGE.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

CONYBEARE : BRYMER.—On March 30, 1880, at Puddletown Church, Dorset, LIEUT. CRAWFORD CONYBEARE, R.N., of H.M.S. Vernon, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Conybeare, to HELEN, daughter of the late JOHN BRYMER, Esq., of the 5th Dragoon Guards. Present address: La Valetta, Bordighera, Italy.

LONGMAN : KERR.—On April 3, 1880, at Christ Church, Crookham, by the Rev. the Hon. Francis Byng, assisted by the Rev. David Ingles, the Rev. Arthur Valpy, and the Rev. Gordon Wickham, GEORGE H. LONGMAN, younger son of Thomas Longman, of Farnborough Hill, Hants, to MARY FRANCES KERR, fourth daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, of The Lea, Crookham, Hants.

DEATHS

ASKWITH.—On April 2, 1930, at a nursing home, ALICE BROWNING, daughter of the late GENERAL WILLIAM HARRISON ASKWITH, Col. Commdt., R.A., aged 73. Flowers to 31, Cambridge-place, Hyde Park.

BALLANTINE.—On April 1, 1930, at Parkend, Gloucestershire, JAMES BALLANTINE, beloved husband of Emily Ballantine, in his 80th year. Interment at Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, Saturday, April 5.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1930, at Hergest Croft, Kington, Herefordshire, from heart failure, after nearly 11 weeks of illness, WILLIAM HARTLAND BANKS, aged 62. Funeral, Kington Parish Church, 2.30 p.m. on Saturday.

BEATTIE.—On March 31, 1930, at Aberdeen, suddenly, ISABELLA BEATTIE, 32, White's-place, Montrose, only surviving daughter of the late John Beattie, Tobacco Manufacturer, Perth, and sister of John Beattie, Fairfield, Montrose.

BECK.—On March 31, 1930, at Duncans Farm, Billingshurst, EDITH, second daughter of the late EDWARD and SUSANNA BECK, of Worton Cottage, Isleworth, aged 83. Cremation at Woking. Please no flowers.

BLACKBURN.—On April 1, 1930, at Rock End, Torquay, ARTHUR, second son of the late EDWARD BLACKBURN, of Hayne, Devon, aged 86. Interment, Torquay Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m.

BROWNE.—On April 1, 1930, suddenly, at "Thorndon," Antrim-road, Hampstead, SIR JOHN JAMES GALWEY BROWNE, aged 83 years. Funeral Service at St. Stephen's Church, Hampstead, at 10 a.m., Saturday, April 5.

BUNTING.—On April 2, 1930, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of JOHN J. BUNTING, "Northholme," Highgate, N.6, fortified by rites of Holy Church. Requiem Mass St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate-hill, Saturday, April 5, at 10.30 a.m. Interment to follow at St. Mary's, Kensal Green, at 1.15.

CHRISTIE.—On April 1, 1930, at Torquay, CATHERINE ANNA FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late W. D. CHRISTIE, C.B. Funeral at Torquay Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday).

CLEAVE.—On March 31, 1930, at Cairo, in motor accident, ETHEL MAUD FRANCES, sister of KYRLE CLEAVE, 14, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

CONNOR.—On March 31, 1930, very suddenly, CHARLES CONNOR, of 39, Ulleswater-road, Southgate. Funeral at 2.30 to-morrow (Friday) at Southgate Cemetery, Waterfall-lane. Service at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Fox-lane, Palmers Green, 2 o'clock. (Friends please accept this only invitation.)

CROFT.—On March 31, 1930, at West Hill Lodge, St. Leonards, Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON CROFT, Bt., aged 70. Funeral at 2.30, at Hastings Borough Cemetery, on Saturday, April 5.

DANIELS.—On March 23, 1930, at Reading, GEORGE DANIELS, 50 years faithful servant and friend of the Appeby family, Southmoach Court, Sidcup, Kent.

DUROSE.—On April 1, 1930, at Upwood, The Warren, Radlett, Herts, after a long illness patiently borne, ARTHUR, the dearly loved husband of ANNIE M. DUROSE, aged 67 years. Funeral at Radlett Church, 3 p.m., Saturday.

EVERARD.—On March 31, 1930, at Randlestown, Navan, LOUISA CHARLOTTE, widow of SIR RICHARD W. EVERARD, Bart. Funeral strictly private.

FINNERTY.—On March 30, 1930, HANORAH FINNERTY, for nearly 40 years faithful friend in the family of the late SIR Raymond West, K.C.I.E., aged 82.

"He that would be greatest among you, let him serve."

GORE.—On April 1, 1930, at 30, Albert-court, S.W., ALICE GORE, wife of LIEUT.-COL. F. A. GORE. Funeral service at St. Saviour's Church, Walton-street, to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon.

GRAY.—On March 31, 1930, at 56, Clifton-road, Rugby, ROBERT GRAY, in his 80th year.

HACKSHAW.—On March 29, 1930, at Balham, S.W., HERBERT JOHN, second son of the late ROBERT HACKSHAW, of Dulwich and the West Indies.

DEATHS (continued)

HARSANT.—On April 1, 1930, at Tower House, Clifton Down-road, Bristol, MARGARET, wife of WILLIAM HENRY HARSANT, F.R.C.S., aged 79.

HODGKINSON.—On April 1, 1930, at Spondon, ELLEN, widow of GROSVENOR HODGKINSON, of Balderton House, Notts. Funeral Balderton to-morrow (Friday) at 2 o'clock.

JOLLY.—On April 2, 1930, at 107, Monkhams-avenue, Woodford Green, ELIZA ANN, widow of CLEMENT JOLLY, late of Heatherdale, Woodford Green. Service at All Saints' Church, Woodford Green, at 11 a.m., April 5. No flowers, by her own request.

MARSHALL.—On April 1, 1930, at Oakworth, 60, London-road, Canterbury, Kent, ELIZABETH ELEANOR, wife of H. J. W. MARSHALL, and mother of Mrs. P. E. Cadman, formerly of Tientsin, North China.

MOORHOUSE.—On April 2, 1930, very peacefully, at 9, Connaught-square, London, W.2, MARY ANNE, widow of EDWARD MOORHOUSE, late of Parnham House, Beaminster, Dorset, and daughter of the late Hon. W. B. Rhodes, of The Grange, Wellington, New Zealand, in her 79th year. No flowers, by request.

MORGAN.—On March 29, 1930, at Pinhão, Portugal, of typhoid, ALICE MARGARET MORGAN, beloved wife of James E. Morgan, aged 43.

MORTIMER.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1930, LAVINIA, wife of F. J. MORTIMER, 56, Leigham Court-road, Streatham, aged 51. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), 11.30.

MORTLOCK.—On April 1, 1930, at 61, Barrow-road, Streatham Common, KATE, the beloved wife of HERBERT J. MORTLOCK. Funeral Norwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 12 o'clock.

NORTH.—On April 1, 1930, at East Aurora, N.Y., U.S.A., GLADYS NORTH, beloved wife of Robert North, and sister of Lady Marston.

PRICHARD.—On March 31, 1930, at Llwydiarth Esgoli, Anglesey, EMILIE MAUD PRICHARD, widow of Thomas Prichard. Funeral at Chester Old Cemetery to-day (Thursday), 2.30 p.m.

PYE.—On March 30, 1930, at Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal, Africa, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS PYE, of Brisbane, Australia. (By cable.)

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, March 30, 1930, AUSTIN EDWARD REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S. Eng., &c., of 36A, The Common, Woolwich, and of 76, Finsbury-chambers, E.C., eldest son of Edward R. B. Reynolds, M.R.C.S. Eng., aged 63. No flowers.

ROBERTS.—On April 1, 1930, at Fairbairns, Roystonroad, Richmond, Surrey, CONSTANCE ANNE, second daughter of the late CLARENCE ARMSTRONG ROBERTS, Madras Civil Service. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at Richmond Cemetery, at 2 p.m.

SCOTT.—On April 1, 1930, at 3, Down-street, London, W., COLONEL WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SCOTT, C.B., late The Gordon Highlanders. Memorial service Christ Church, Down-street, Mayfair, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m. (Will Scottish papers please copy.)

SEWELL.—On April 1, 1930, as a result of an accident in Ipswich, MARGARET DORA, youngest daughter of the late LIEUT.-COLONEL C. SEWELL. Funeral at Friston on Saturday.

SMYTHE.—On April 1, 1930, at Elmsleigh, Watkin-road, Boscombe, LIEUT.-COLONEL INGOLDSBY SMYTHE, late 85th K.S.L.I., third son of the late Henry Smythe, of Newtown, Droghеda, in his 87th year.

SPRINGETT.—On March 30, 1930, at Ringmer, St. Matthew's-drive, St. Leonards-on-Sea, ADA MARY, elder daughter of the late REV. W. J. and EMILY SPRINGETT, greatly beloved. Funeral Dunkirk, Faversham, to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m.

TAYLOR.—On April 2, 1930, at Thong House, Shorne, Gravesend, ORMOND FITZHENRY WATERS TAYLOR, fourth son of the late Colonel Henry Taylor, aged 45. Funeral at Shorne Church, Saturday, April 5, at 3 p.m. (Calcutta papers, please copy.)

TOTTENHAM.—On April 1, 1930, at Bournemouth, MISS S. DE CLIFFE TOTTENHAM, of MacMurrough and Blanchevville, County Kilkenny, Ireland, formerly of Montpelier-square, W., and Sandown, Isle of Wight. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 3 o'clock, Wimborne-road Cemetery, Bournemouth.

TUDOR.—On April 1, 1930, at Lucknow, India, ROBIN OWEN HASTINGS THANET TUDOR, son of Capt. and the Honble. Mrs. Tudor, grandson of Lord and Lady Hothfield.

WEIGALL.—On April 1, 1930, MARY, the dearly loved wife of STANLEY M. WEIGALL, 199, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, 12 noon, to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

WHARWICK.—On March 31, 1930, at Rydal Lodge, Hessle, WILLIAM JOHNSON WHARWICK, the beloved husband of Jane Ann Wharwick, in his 82nd year. Funeral service Hessle Parish Church, 2.15 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Interment thereafter Cottingham Cemetery.

WILSON.—On March 31, 1930, MARY WILSON, for more than 50 years the faithful friend of the family of the late John Edward and Mrs. Wade, of Brantinghamthorpe, East Yorks.

WILSON.—On April 1, 1930, at Buckden, Hunts, WILLIAM SCOTT WILSON, for 30 years of 1, Hanoversquare, London, aged 63.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CAMPBELL.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, MAJOR A. C. CAMPBELL, D.S.O., 2nd Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, attd. 11th Royal Scots, died of wounds at Doullens, April 3, 1918.

CAMPBELL.—In loving memory of MAJOR A. C. CAMPBELL, D.S.O., 2nd K.O.S.B., attached 11th Royal Scots, younger son of R. M. and A. C. Campbell, died of wounds at Doullens, April 3, 1918.

CLARK.—In proud and ever-loving memory of JAMES HERBERT SAYER, 2nd Lieut., R.F.C., killed in action near Croisilles, April 3, 1917, aged 19.

TAYLOR.—In ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN H. H. TAYLOR, 1st Batn. R.A.M.C., attd. 4th R.W.F., died of wounds at Doullens on April 3, 1918.—CYNTHIA.

WYATT PAPWORTH.—In proud and loving memory of ALFRED WYATT PAPWORTH, 2nd Lieut., R.E., killed in action Sonctez, April 2, 1917.

KIRK.—In revered memory of SIR JOHN KIRK, J.P., late Secretary and Director of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union for 50 years, who died at Westcott, Surrey, April 3, 1922.

LLANDAFF.—In loving remembrance of HENRY VISCOUNT LLANDAFF, P.C., died April 3, 1913. Deeply lamented.

PURCELL.—In loving memory of my dear husband, FREDERICK WILLIAM, died April 3, 1927. Ever remembered by his wife and children.

VAN DEN BERGH.—In memories of HENRIETTE, beloved wife of HENRY VAN DEN BERGH, who passed away on April 3, 1927.

FUNERAL

WALKER.—The funeral of Mr. BARCLAY WALKER will take place at Ousnaston Church, near Derby, to-day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock. Cars will meet the train at Derby leaving St. Pancras 10.25.

SERVICE NOTICES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL CLUB.—The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the TROCADERO RESTAURANT on THURSDAY, 24th April, 1930, at 8 p.m. General Meeting at 7.30 p.m.—Information can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, Medical Department, Admiralty, S.W.1.

73RD INFANTRY BRIGADE DINNER.—The Annual Dinner of the Officers of the 73rd Infantry Brigade will be held at the TROCADERO RESTAURANT on SATURDAY, April 12th, at 7.45 p.m. Officers are invited to bring their wives or near relations with them. Applications for tickets (officers 12s. 6d. each, ladies free) should be made to Mr. P. T. Chevallier, care of Pixon, Packard and Prentice, Ltd., Ipswich, as soon as possible.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond Park by competent masters. Specially trained hacks for Sale or Hire.—Cadogan Riding School (Indoor), Little Cadogan-place, S.W. (Sloane 8201); or King's Head Stables, Rochampton-lane (Putney 4488). W. J. Smith, Ltd.

EXPERT INSTRUCTION Riding, Jumping, Indoor & Polo. Immense covered school.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

SHOOTING LESSONS by expert instructors.—Stephen Grant and Joseph Lang, Ltd., 7, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Est. 1821. Phone, Regent 0454.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8353.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 noon, or by letter to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

THURLOE TRAINED NURSES' CO-OPERATION Resident or Visiting Nurses or Masseuses supplied at any hour. Telephone, Kensington 8317, or Hindhead 228. Telegrams, "Nurbansco South Kens." Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

PERSONAL

B.—Where are you? Do come home immediately.—Father and mother.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. DAVID RAESIDE keenly appreciates and RETURNS THANKS for the many kind LETTERS of SYMPATHY with her in her bereavement; and the beautiful flowers received from friends and those connected with her husband in business.

MR. and MRS. D. INGLIS CONRADI wish to THANK all those who have sent messages of love and sympathy to them in their great sorrow, and also to express their appreciation of the many beautiful floral tributes.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on March 31, between Gloucester-place, Baker-street, Portman-square, and Aldgate, A DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

WILL any PERSON who WITNESSED an ACCIDENT which occurred at the JUNCTION of SLOANE-STREET and SLOANE-TERRACE on Saturday, 22nd March, 1930, about 1.30 p.m., between a MOTOR-LORRY and MOTOR-CYCLE please COMMUNICATE with Chas. Rogers, Sons and Abbott, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Solicitors?

RHEUMATISM.—Advertiser (layman) would be glad to get in touch with ONE or TWO CASES of RHEUMATISM in London in order to obtain additional proof of the efficacy of a simple diet remedy. No charge of any kind, direct or indirect.—Write Box T.1998, The Times, E.C.4.

PUG DOG LOVERS should note the PUG CLUB SHOW is To-morrow (Friday), Holy Trinity Hall, Great Portland-street, London, W. 11-6 o'clock.

CRICKET.—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., at six nets; 2 hard and shower; three matches; wickets without matting; pupils studied individually and stubborn faults concentrated upon.—Write for particulars to the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. Phone, Fulham 3494.

ALL THE DAYS—in a hundred ports—in a thousand ways—the BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY is in service for the Sailor.—Gifts welcomed by Sir Ernest W. Glover, Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial-road, E.14.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars, &c.," on page two.

EX-M.P., Conservative, is prepared to carefully CONSIDER an APPOINTMENT where his exceptional financial and commercial experience in many parts of the world can be used to substantial advantage.—Write Box A.606, The Times, E.C.4.

ENVIRONMENT MAKES the CHILD.—Vigilant work by N.S.P.C.C. saves on an average 300 children a day from painful surroundings and heartless cruelty. Funds needed.—Please write Director, Leicester-square.

CORNWALL, TINTAGEL.—To be LET FURNISHED, convenient BUNGALOW; four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); superb sea views; from 3 guineas weekly, according to season.—Write Box 08963, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EASTER and SPRING HOLIDAYS.—ST. ANSELMS, WALMER, KENT. For those who like quiet and restfulness; own grounds; close sea and golf; moderate inclusive terms. Tariff.

"HE WAS A ROUND PEG in a Square Hole in this country ..." Find out what your Association has found him the job for which he was most suited.

from the guardian of a public school boy settler in South Africa. Apply for details of scheme for settlement in South Africa of young men with moderate capital to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed London HOUSE in BELGRAVIA, with 16 bed rooms, six bath rooms, five reception rooms, and ample garage accommodation; central heating; tiled basement, and all rooms painted and panelled; 63 years' lease; entirely redecorated. Write Box T.1996, The Times, E.C.4.

A.F.R.H.S., with expert knowledge of all Horticultural matters, including Rhododendrons, New, Rare Shrubs, wants Appointment. First-rate organizer.—Write Box P.1637, The Times, E.C.4.

C.S., an orphan, brought up in a home, after discharge from Army found it impossible to get work. Good character. Church Army found him stranded and destitute. Now on farm training. £10 would help him to Dominions.—Prebendary Carlile, "Special Cases" Fund, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

LANDAULETTE, ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY, 14 h.p., 1926; small mileage; good condition; just repainted. £75.—Long, 9, Paddington-street, Baker-street, W.1.

FELIXSTOWE.—Gentleman's FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET, May to October, near golf links; every convenience; electric fires; eight bed rooms; good tennis court.—Vernon, Happisburgh, Felixstowe.

6D. MILE.—CHRYSLER Saloon; evenings 15s.—O'Yelf, 12, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Frobisher 3326.

CHARMING 17TH CENTURY RESIDENCE; four reception, bath, 6 bed; Rural Surrey; garage; lovely garden. FREEHOLD £3,000.—Surrey.—Write Box R.1354, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

SPLENDIDLY built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; choice position; BECKENHAM.—See Suburban Houses page 26.

SALMON FISHING.—Beat on well-known river to be LET for April and May; bank fishing; eight fish caught last three days March.—For particulars write Box P.1627, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD DOUBLE GARAGE and ROOMS, LANCASTER-GATE, to be LET or SOLD; no agents.—Write Box P.1625, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR HEREFORD.—For SALE, a charmingly modernized GEORGIAN HOUSE, short run from the City; very pretty surroundings; salmon fishing available near-by. Ten bed rooms, eight bath rooms; good tennis court.—Vernon, Happisburgh, Felixstowe.

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500 VERY POOR DOCKLAND GRANDMOTHERS and Grandfathers, all over 65, meet weekly for tea and a social hour at the Victoria Dock Mission. We rely on your generosity to meet the cost (45 a week). Please send a gift. If you saw the pleasure given, you could not resist.—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, London, E.16.

AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for stage production by well-known London playwright; stories dramatized, revised for cinema plots and talkies; literary advice.—Sykes, 90, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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Beginning with the "Malola" from London April 4, Marseilles April 11, the P. & O. fortnightly mail steamers will take passengers and cargo through to Brisbane without trans-shipment.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

Taking passengers † for Malta; ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	—	Apr. 4
Malola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	16,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,660	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,660	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Malola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Malwa	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Kaisar	11,500	Ellis	June 13	June 20
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calls Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
†Nankin	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER		June 14	June 11	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,286	—	—	Apr. 5
†MARGHA	8,278	—	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MANORA	7,888	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	May 3	May 9	Apr. 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

† Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. H. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138 Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From ‡San Francisco.
MARAMA	—	April 19
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union, Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	1 Apr.	15 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	—	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 28	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11	Sept. 13
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
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Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Lucknow	8,504	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Canterbury	9,466	Oct. 9	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	9,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Benares	8,306	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Benares	7,128	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras, (d) Special sailing direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,584	Sept. 12	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Pretoria	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East Lon-
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	don and Natal.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Cent. 3840
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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
R. DE ST. PIERRE April 14 and April 25 GENL. VOYRON
PIERRE LOTI April 5 and April 22 LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION April 8 and April 15 ANGKOR
For passage and all particulars apply to—
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EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

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S.S. Insulinde	..	10,000	Apl. 4
M.S. Baloeran	..	17,000	Apl. 18
S.S. Tjiptjanl	..	9,000	May 2

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
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Majestic .. Wed., Apl. 16 | Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(2)*†Albertic Sat., Apl. 5 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Apl. 19
Arabic .. Sat., Apl. 12 | Cedric .. Sat., Apl. 26
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL
Calgaric .. .. Sat., Apl. 19
Via Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Apl. 25.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(5) Lapland ..	Apl. 4	Apl. 5
(4) Westernland ..	Apl. 11	Apl. 12

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(5) Lapland .. .. Sat., Apl. 5
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Apl. 12
From Antwerp previous day.
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AQUITANIA .. April 5 | BERENGARIA .. April 12
* Via Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SCYTHIA - - - - APRIL 5
CARMANIA .. April 12 | †LACONIA .. April 19
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*AURANIA - - - - APRIL 4
‡ASCANIA .. April 19 | †‡LAURENTIC .. April 25
† To Quebec and Montreal.
* Calls Cobh. ‡ Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
SCYTHIA - - - - APRIL 5
‡ANDANIA .. April 15 | ‡ATHENIA .. April 19
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PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APL.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANIA"	1 MAY
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "GELRIA"	15 "
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	29 MAY
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES	For passage and full information apply to the agents:—	

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M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE ..	Apl. 17
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH	May 1

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Pres. Roosevelt	Apl. 17	America	Apl. 25

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(Hapag).
ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.
SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

HAMBURG	April 12
ALBERT BALLIN	April 19
NEW YORK	April 26
RELIANCE	May 3

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg. April 10, April 23.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco, from Southampton	April 24
Magdalena, from Southampton	May 21
Grunewald, from Plymouth	April 10

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.
NORTH PACIFIC LINE.
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO
via
ST. THOMAS and PANAMA CANAL.
The Motor-Ship AMERIKA
will sail from SOUTHAMPTON about 16th May, 1930, carrying FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, and arrive LOS ANGELES 23 days from Southampton.
MINIMUM FARES.

ST. THOMAS	£33
CRISTOBAL	£40
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO	£55

For further particulars apply to
ESCOMBE, McGRATH and Co.,
13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3,
or any Passenger Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*ELYSIA .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 1
*TICARSSIA .. May 30 | *CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA	Apl. 4	CALEDONIA	Apl. 18
TUSCANIA	Apl. 8	CAMERONIA	Apl. 25

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LONDON AND KINGSTON.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2894); or Local Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,496	May 11
ORONTA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN,
BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
SUMMER CRUISES TO
NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCALM	..	..	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	..	..	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE (to Quebec and Montreal)	..	..	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec)	..	..	Apr. 23

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK	..	..	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	..	..	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (Q.)	..	..	Apr. 17
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	..	..	Apr. 25

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock. (Q.) To Quebec and Montreal.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA	Apr. 3	MINNEDOSA (Q.) Apr. 17
D. OF ATHOLL	Apr. 12	

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 | AORANGI .. May 28

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	11,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	26	Apl.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	23	May
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	20	June
†ONIC	12,451 tons from Southampton	18	July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15	Aug.

* Oil burner, 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 24th
"Aeneas"	11,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
"Anchises"	10,000 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

*Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq. E.C.3, or any recognised Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. ATREUS	" Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Holds Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Apl. 1
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	Apl. 11	Apl. 12
†GUILDFORD CASTLE	Apl. 17	—
*SAXON	—	Apl. 17

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
KITANO MARU	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL
S.S. Stephen from Liverpool .. .. .. April 9
S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool .. .. .. May 20
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T.
BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENOGLE	from London	Apl. 12
GLENAMOY	from London	Apl. 26

For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES
TO ALL PARTS.
CRUISES.
PICKFORD'S TRAVEL SERVICE.
53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

TRAVEL IN
SOUTH, EAST, and CENTRAL
AFRICA
may be simplified by arranging ocean passages, train reservations, hotel accommodation, sight-seeing through COOK'S.
There is NO Booking fee, and experts who have travelled through Africa may be consulted by appointment.
The Official Agents for all African Railways. At your disposal—The free service of our Overseas Branches.
Sailings and fares lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-STREET, W.1. & 300 OFFICES.
Union Castle Line, West-end Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

Vessel.	From London	From Bordeaux and Boulogne
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	10 APRIL	24 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	24 APRIL	8 MAY
"AVILA STAR"	8 MAY	22 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	22 MAY	—

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE, including best hotels
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Beautifully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the
"ARANDORA STAR."

To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	APRIL	12th 24 days.
	MAY	7th 22 days.
	MAY	31st 17 days.
	JUNE	18th 14 days.
To NORWEGIAN FJORDS	JULY	5th 13 days.
NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, &c.	JULY	19th 20 days.
	AUG.	9th 13 days.
	AUG.	22nd 23 days.

For full particulars of South American sailings and all cruises apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA, INGOMA .. Sailing April 25 LONDON
INANDA .. Sailing May 23 LONDON
Five weeks' Round

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

SCHOOL, successful record, vacancies, little girl (Shearders); happy life; careful training; excellent education; games, bathing.—Netherhall School, Bournemouth.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, précis, committee work, office experience; teachers' course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

STAGE DANCING.—LILIAN LEOFFELER, whose training has made Stars of Russian Ballet, leading Revues, &c., invites INQUIRIES from PARENTS and others. Next Students' Performance announced shortly.—91, Gt. Portland-street, W.1. (Langham 1725.)

SUPERIOR SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated girls. Only school giving complete training and placing all students in good positions within SIX MONTHS. Residential vacancies.—Mrs. Bartholomew, Secretarial School, 113A, Westbourne-grove, W.2.

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL, KENT. AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (maximum value £105 per annum) will be held on JUNE 27th next.—For particulars apply to the Headmaster.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 319, Oxford-street, W.1, and 78, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. New exclusive and unique French method.

TITLED LADY and GENTLEMAN whose SON has failed for Public School would like to hear of several others in similar position to be EDUCATED with him on PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES; magnificent country house and park; best tutors, games master, gymnasium, tennis, riding, football and cricket (cricket a speciality, very fine cricket ground); easy distance from sea. Interview by appointment.—Write Box 658, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION on the 2nd to 5th June. Entries close 17th May. The following will be offered: Four boys under 14 on 1st June, 1930, four New Judd Scholarships of £75 per annum each and five or six Foundation Scholarships entitling the holder to exemption from payment of the tuition fee; for boys under 15 on 1st June, 1930, the Judd Scholarship of £40 per annum.—For particulars apply to the Secretary to the Headmaster, The School House, Tonbridge.

WANTED, COACHING for two or three hours a week for Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Examinations in Classics; Woking.—Write Box T.1975, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

FOR SOUND INFORMATION CONSULT

MONDOVER,

EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS,
12, Rue d'Agueseau,
PARIS.

Specialists in Schools and families abroad.
Publishers of "Continental Schools," an annual Directory of a selected number of establishments, post free 3s.

TWO FRENCH LADIES RECEIVE in their house near Paris a FEW GIRLS to study French, art, music; highest recommendations.—Particulars from Mrs. Keane, High-street Green, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at

ST. DUNSTAN'S

are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

T.S. WARSPITE.

Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, Clark's-place, E.C.2.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the CHARITY known as the HOUSE of RETREAT at ERITH held in connexion with the Diocese of London, Rochester and Southwark.

Notice is hereby given that an Order has been made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, establishing a SCHEME for the regulation of the above-mentioned Charity.

Copies of the Order and Scheme may be inspected during a period of one calendar month from the first publication of this Notice at the Office of the Commissioners, Ryder-street, St. James's, S.W.1, where copies may be purchased at the price of 1s. 8d. each.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1930.

H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
ROBERT BLAIR FELLOWSHIPS in APPLIED SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the award of TWO ROBERT BLAIR FELLOWSHIPS in APPLIED SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY, each of the value of £450, tenable for one year. The fellowships are for advanced research in applied science or applied technology, and will be tenable in the Dominions, the United States or other foreign countries.

Candidates must be British subjects and at least 21 years of age.

Further particulars and application forms (T3) (300 may be obtained from the Education Officer (T.3), The County Hall, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope assisted), to whom the form must be returned by 18th June, 1930.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.—Writing Assistants (female) (16-17), 10th April. Assistant Examiner in the Companies (Winding-Up) Department of the Board of Trade (20-24, with extension in certain cases), 1st May. Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (21-24 on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Clerks in the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (male and female) (22-24), 8th May. Indian Civil Service (21-23), 8th May. Assistant Superintendents of the Colonial Service (Hong Kong and Ceylon 22-24, Malaya 21-24), 8th May. Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 10th July.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to request (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

M.2095, ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING OFFICER REQUIRED by the EXECUTIVE OFFICER of DEVELOPMENT BOARD for two tours of 12 to 18 months' service with possible extension. Salary £480 rising to £720 a year by biennial increments of £40, thence rising to £920 a year by annual increments of £40. Seniority pay of £72 a year on reaching salary of £720 a year. (The question of paying a higher commencing salary in the case of candidates of the first class will be considered in the case of the selection of a very highly qualified officer.) Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Three quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 24 to 30 years of age, should hold the Diploma of the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain or such other Degree or Diploma recognized as its equivalent. Must have had good theoretical training in town planning at a university or school recognized by the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain. Should have had practical experience in the preparation of statutory municipal town planning schemes and re-planning schemes for existing areas. Should have a knowledge of the law in relation to town planning practice.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.2095.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
JUNIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED for the Wood Chemistry section of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Candidates should have an honours degree or equivalent qualification in Chemistry, a good knowledge of botany, and some research experience. Salary £175—£225 (£225—£275 per annum, plus Civil Service bonus; initial pay approximately £255. Superannuation provision will be made under the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. Prospects are good for promotion to higher grades.—Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, S.W.1, to Old Queen-street, W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than the 8th April, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION.
A VACANCY will occur in September, 1930, for A WOMAN LECTURER in HISTORY and the teaching of History.

A good Honours Degree, not less than three years' experience in school teaching, and post-graduate training essential.

Salary beginning £300 per annum.

Three copies of applications and of testimonials should be sent not later than May 13th to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

C. O. SKIFFINGTON, Secretary.

The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham.
April, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post. 12 A copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 60 3s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 114, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

AN exceptionally capable Salesman is required for A Hampshire by a well-known British company; outstanding selling ability is required and will be well paid; interviews will only be given to applicants between the ages of 25 and 40, sending details of a first-class sales record, possessing their own cars, prepared to live on the territory, and with unimpeachable references; an allowance of £8 a week will be paid during training.—Only salesmen with the highest qualifications should write, in strict confidence, to Box G.1103, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE and experienced Lady wanted to take charge of the bridge room of one of the newest and most enterprising Bridge Clubs of N.W. London; applicants must have great personal charm, be quite alive, and have plenty of initiative, able to play a really first-class game, and have a good following; only those with experience in this particular sphere will be entertained.—Apply Secretary, Acol Club, 15, Acol-road, West Hampstead.

CAPABLE Junior Assistants required Architect's Office, London. Students or probationers R.I.B.A. preferred. Must be accustomed to setting up working drawings from sketch plans, preparing half-inch and F.S. details, and making accurate survey of old premises.—Apply, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Box N.400, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTY of London.—The London County Council requires a Male Occupational Officer to teach and organize occupations for male patients at the London County Mental Hospital, Long Grove, Epsom, Surrey. A knowledge of, and ability to teach, handicrafts is essential. The appointment will be temporary, for not exceeding 12 months in the first place. The working week consists of 27½ hours for 46 weeks in the year and the remuneration is at the rate of £300 a year inclusive. Preference will be given, other things being equal, to those who served or attempted to serve in H.M. Forces. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, &c., with copies only of not more than three testimonials, should be sent to the Medical Superintendent, Long Grove Mental Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, by 17th April, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.—Montagu H. Cox, Clerk of the London County Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

EXPERT Masseuse required for Paris; knowledge of French desirable, but not essential; hours 9 till 6, Saturdays 1 o'clock; permanency; interview London.—Write, giving full particulars, experience, age, to Box A.605, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Salesman (not over 40) is required in London by a world-wide organization on permanent position offering unique opportunities; payment by results; nothing to carry.—Write Box T.1938, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Manager required by well-known safety Glass Manufacturers. Applicants must have held similar position in a large company operating on a profitable basis for some years. Adequate remuneration will be paid to the successful applicant. Write, giving qualifications, experience, and age, to Box 782, Dorlands, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1.

MAIL Campaign, West London.—Gentleman wanted, evenings, to follow up, on liberal commission. Write Box P.1582, The Times, E.C.4.

N.W. Firm of Estate Agents require smart Canvasser and Negotiator.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box P.1633, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED cotton manufacturing firm, desirous of extending their trade to retail need several young men as Representatives, preferably with selling experience, though not necessarily textile. Chosen applicants will be paid a commencing salary of £5 weekly and given initial training. These appointments are good opportunities for keen, ambitious men, with a flair for selling goods. They are no use to men looking for easy jobs or promotion for any reason other than ability and merit. Public School and University men suitable provided that they realise that selling ability is decided by the number and value of orders. Applications should state full career to date, and be addressed to Manufacturer, Box T.1950, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

POSITIONS are now open on the Commercial staff of our associated company in India for two men aged not more than 23 years, at one man of about 25 years. Applicants, who preferably should have been at a Public School, will be required to undertake a six months' training at our works as a preliminary to proceeding to India. Applications should contain full information regarding their training and career.—Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., Britannia Works, Gainsborough.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by old-established Bradford Piece Goods Manufacturer. Good connexion and experience essential. State terms. Only applications giving the fullest particulars will receive consideration.—Write Box G.1110, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by an old-established City firm, as outdoor Representative; good prospects for energetic young fellow.—State age, terms, and full particulars, in confidence, to Box A.590, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, a Junior in West-end Office of a leading Life Assurance Company. One straight from school preferred, but only those who have matriculated will be considered.—Applications should be addressed to Box A.594, The Times, E.C.4.

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WANTED, General Superintendent, important cotton goods; must have technical knowledge and considerable experience; highest references required.—Write fully, stating experience, salary required, in confidence to Box A.599, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning this paper, to Pitman's, "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant career is open to the Pitman-trained candidate for Secretarial posts. Specialised home-study courses—state which—for free booklet. "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress, and the selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of salesmanship. Go ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling, Hesmondhall, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Australia, &c.? Accountants, engineers, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of vast openings.—Overseas Service Outfits and Tropical Kit, Ltd. (Dept. 325), High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress? The Russell Correspondence Course in Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student rose in six months from 32s. 6d. per week to £10 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from insurance inspector to assistant sales manager at £800 a year. If we accept you we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for Your Copy of "How to make it Secure." The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the Examinations. Send to-day for Lady's Book (free) to date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men in Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Vacancies youths to train as Operators in Britain's largest and most successful College. Training fee can be paid after appointment. Boarders accepted. Prospectus free. Wireless College, Colwyn Bay.

WIRELESS Services.—The Empire Wireless College is the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students have to date obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt to the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," Wireless College, Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

KEEN young Journalist as Junior Publicity Officer; must have had first-class daily newspaper experience, possess quick sense of news values, and be prepared to work; principal duty; live news articles on local affairs for national and foreign Press; valuable training prospects for men of wide experience; commencing salary £360.—Write fully, Liverpool Organization, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.

WOMEN Copy Writers wanted; must be experienced in departmental store advertising; knowledge of merchandise essential.—Apply by letter, stating full qualifications, to Staff Manager, Lewis's, Ltd., Liverpool. No personal applications will be considered.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

BOY Bench and Leather Work.—Lady has Vacancies in studio for a few pupils.—Apply 3c, Clareville-grove, S.W.7.

CHARTERED Civil Engineer, specialist in reinforced concrete construction, has vacancy in his office for premium pupil.—Write Box N.410, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.365, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR Salesman.—Young gentleman, preferably Public School boy, required to learn all branches of motor business with London firm having two showrooms and service station; salary and commission from commencement; premium £100; highest references required and given.—Apply Griffin Cheshunt and Co., Chartered Accountants, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

VACANCY in office of Quantity-Surveyor for Pupils. North London office; premium 100 guineas; progressive salary.—Write Box P.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY of good education required for a secretarial post. Shorthand and typewriting essential. A knowledge of German and acquaintance with proof reading and scientific terminology desirable. Salary £180, rising by annual increments of £15 to £200, with superannuation benefits. Appointment to date from June 30 next.—Application by letter only to the Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

LADY Stenographer and Typist required, literate, disciplined; good grammarian, perfect punctuation, clean typing essential.—Full particulars in own writing to Box N.401, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY.—Young lady required as personal assistant by secretary of company; must be expert shorthand typist and thoroughly conversant with all such duties; the post, which is a confidential one, requires personality and initiative.—Applications, giving full particulars as to age, education, experience, speeds, and salary, should be sent by letter only to L. E. N. Daniel Neal and Sons, Ltd., Orchard-court, Portman-square, W.1.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultural surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

HOW and Why my Secretary Earns £500 a Year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Course. You study in your spare time, and vacancies offered to the Institute are given to qualified students. Send to-day for the "Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Competent Bank Cashier (26, single, English) welcomes appointment, home or abroad, with firm of repute. Comprehensive practical knowledge of all spheres of banking routine and practice. Creative ability, possesses courage and ambition. Informed, good appearance, pleasing personality. Willing and tireless worker. Fond of out-door sports. Commencing salary £250, with prospects.—Write Box P.1654, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY. Public School; requires appointment; 20 years' financial experience; hard worker; highest references.—Write Box 3567, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, county school education, now at Pitmans, 100 per cent. most subjects, seeks post; age 17.—E. A. Barns, 48, Tottenhall-road, Palmers Green, N.13.

AN M.A. (Cantab.), 30 years of age; wide commercial experience; fluent French and German; extensive experience in buying and selling throughout British Isles and Continent; individual turnover of over £100,000 per annum; exceptionally intimate knowledge of foreign markets; used to taking sole control and creating business; familiarity with these qualifications invites proposition. Gentleman with these qualifications invites proposition from reputable firm.—Write Box A.363, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK-BOOKKEEPER (male), 30 years' varied experience, requires change; 10 years present berth; reference.—Write Box P.1149, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN with ten years' banking experience in the Far East desires position in an export house.—C. Write Box 08045, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY experienced as manageress, welfare worker, five years' experience, seeks re-engagement in firm or factory; London or neighbourhood preferred.—Apply Miss B., Bracmar, High-road, Potters Bar, Herts.

MANUFACTURERS' Representative, 10 years' experience various districts with first-class company in motor trade, seeks similar engagement; will consider any alternative post; references.—Box A.R.204, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

NAVAL Officer (retired), aged 28, single, wants post of knowledge of French and German; willing go abroad.—Write Box G.9005, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POSITION of trust wanted; banking, bookkeeping, company share registration, secretarial duties; shorthand, typewriting.—Write Box P.1638, The Times, E.C.4.

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SOLICITOR, admitted January, 1929, requires situation as Assistant; experienced mainly conveyancing, Write Box G.1047, The Times, E.C.4.

STEWARD, school, institution (6½ years Public Schools), wife matrons; control staff; excellent testimonials.—D. E. The Shack, Ufford, Woodbridge.

TACT, organization, humanity, accounts, salesmanship, all essential. Public School and University men suitable provided that they realise that selling ability is decided by the number and value of orders. Applications should state full career to date, and be addressed to Manufacturer, Box T.1950, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

POSITIONS are now open on the Commercial staff of our associated company in India for two men aged not more than 23 years, at one man of about 25 years. Applicants, who preferably should have been at a Public School, will be required to undertake a six months' training at our works as a preliminary to proceeding to India. Applications should contain full information regarding their training and career.—Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., Britannia Works, Gainsborough.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by old-established Bradford Piece Goods Manufacturer. Good connexion and experience essential. State terms. Only applications giving the fullest particulars will receive consideration.—Write Box G.1110, The Times, E.C.4.

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OLD-ESTABLISHED cotton manufacturing firm, desirous of extending their trade to retail need several young men as Representatives, preferably with selling experience, though not necessarily textile. Chosen applicants will be paid a commencing salary of £5 weekly and given initial training. These appointments are good opportunities for keen, ambitious men, with a flair for selling goods. They are no use to men looking for easy jobs or promotion for any reason other than ability and merit. Public School and University men suitable provided that they realise that selling ability is decided by the number and value of orders. Applications should state full career to date, and be addressed to Manufacturer, Box T.1950, The Times, E.C.4.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly trustworthy Governess or Nursery Governess (French-Swiss preferred) for girl aged 8½? French piano (Curwen method preferred); needlework if required; country near London.—Write Box P.1646, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED English Governess for service abroad and Colonies; good musician essential and highest references needed.—Write Box 4256, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH-SWISS Nursery Governess for children 7 and 3½; some experience with young children.—Mrs. Godman, Sutton Way, Warminster.

NURSERY Governess, 24 to 34, for two girls 4; doctor's family; £60.—Write Rivett, 3, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park.

WANTED, early in June, experienced Governess, R.C., for one girl (10); all usual subjects, French, music, drawing; tennis essential; knowledge of health; not over 30; country 30 miles from town; must be fond of quiet country life.—Write, stating all particulars, Box P.1557, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Lady, age about 24, as Companion to girl A of 13 years, for Hampstead; must be good needlewoman and experienced.—Write Box 3448, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EDUCATED young Lady required as Companion in E well-known family in Budapest from June to October, or longer; fare paid; £5 per month pocket money; interview London.—Write Box N.408, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a elderly lady, not an invalid; flat; maid kept; personal references as usual.—Apply 3d 6 o'clock, 81, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead.

WANTED after Easter, in Surrey, lady, 30-40, as Companion-Housekeeper to widower; riverside home; good walker; Church of England.—Write Box T.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG English Lady, well educated, to help with two little girls and boy; must be fond of country, walking, games; no lessons except piano; interview London.—Mrs Neale, Waxham House, Hutton, Essex. 'Phone Brentwood 237.

LADY required to act as Assistant Superintendent in a villa connected with private mental hospital; salary £70 per annum and all found; tennis and music a recommendation.—Mrs. Clements, 3, Culford-gardens, Sloane-square.

WANTED, Lady Nurse for three children (8, 7, and 4).—Write, giving training, experience, and salary required, to Box N.413, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR'S Wife required for Hospital of 185 beds and Nurses' Home.—Probationers required. Must be well educated. Salary £24, £28, £32. Uniform provided. Nurses are coached for the State Examinations by the Sister-Tutor.—Applications by letter to the Matron.

GOVERNESSES required.—Scotland, children 7, 5½, £130. Girls, 13, 10½, Ireland, £120. Girl 12, Lincs, £85.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses required; Surrey, £150; Leicester, Cambridge, £120; Holland, France, India, Germany, £100; Kent, £90; Egypt, Town, £80; Italy, £65. Others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LONDON.—Swiss or German Nursery Governess, 25-L 50. English-speaking; charge boy 5½. Others £130-£80.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

YOUNG Governess required for boy 12½, £100-£125, Hants; Nursery ditto, child, 3, £80, Paris; Ditto, girls, 4 and 5, £60, London; College-trained Lady Nurse, boys 6 years, £100, Sussex; Lady Manageress with boarding house experience, £100, London; Lady Cook-Housekeeper, one maid kept, £60-£70, Cheshire; Chauffeuse, age 25, £60, Kent. "The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

HELPS AND NURSES

EDUCATED Woman requires young educated Help with her two young children and house; daily woman.—Tynan, Barton Seagrave, Kettering.

EXPERIENCED Help (unobtainable all housework; E must have good reference and cook well; family two; comfortable home; help rough; length reference, age, or no reply.—Write Box P.1584, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help (over 25) wanted for Surrey cottage; M able drive car; plain cooking; experienced children (at school all day); references; one who e day week London.—Lloyd, 48, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, W.11. Park 4942.

MOTHER'S Help wanted for end April; experienced, M refined, fond of children; good home; help kept.—Apply Mrs. Williamson, 21, Mrs. Goodman, 27, Lordship-park, Green Lane, N.16.

MOTHER'S Help for small country house; maids kept; age 25-35; nice disposition essential.—Write age and salary, Adria, 7, Cosbycle, Chesham, Bucks.

NURSE required for little girl aged 2½, Brittany N summer, India later; salary up to £60; long reference required.—Write Box T.1990, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required to take baby from the E month.—Write, stating full particulars, or apply between 4 and 7, Mrs. Gelbery, 28, Hocroft-road, Hampstead, N.W.2.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, take baby from month, middle E May; good needlewoman; personal references; experience in travelling; state wages.—Ebbels, 6, Bromptonsquare, S.W.

EXPERIENCED Children's Nurse to accompany family E to Buenos Aires; possible permanency.—Write fully Box T.1137, The Times, E.C.4.

IMMEDIATELY, for three months, experienced Nannie I for delicate girl 19 months; highest references essential; South Coast, then Cambridge.—Mrs. Senior, Tideways, B

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BALCONY FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE double combined ROOM (divans) at 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Very spacious, sunny ; well furnished ; 4 guineas with breakfast. Other meals. Really exceptional.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men ; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; standing by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A BARE MINUTE GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION. —Small but attractive UNFURNISHED ROOM in quiet, well-run house ; will redecorate to taste ; hot and cold, gas fire, ring, meter, 'phone, baths, meals (optional), and service 17s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 30, Harrington-gardens, above.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room. From 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2357.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Barry's Chambers, 21, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s. ; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A Bare few mins. Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential ; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45/6.

SAYES COURT,
2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service ; English meat ; constant hot water, gas fires; bed rooms ; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

THE MADRID,
SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4007).

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential noted for its really excellent table and service ; its curious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 5gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE ; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing ; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold water, running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE from 42s., including breakfast ; hot and cold running water ; adjoining south Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A Beautifully appointed Residence, 12, ROLAND-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Recently opened ; hot and cold running water ; excellent cuisine ; equal to best hotels ; from 3½gns.—Kensington 6325.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing Park ; private bath room, lavatory ; service, breakfast, late dinner ; suit gentleman or married couple ; entrance floor ; best class. Call morning or evening, 112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose Hill 1528.

A Charming well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SUITE ; service ; constant hot water ; every convenience ; near Hyde Park.—Padd. 9329.

A Comfortable FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET ; two bed, reception, kitchenette, bath ; board optional.—156, Church-street, Kensington.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL,
KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration ; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria. City ; central heating, gas fires ; garage ; golf ; billiards, bridge, tennis ; seven acres old-world gardens ; home produce ; mod. ; reduction families.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Delightful exclusive RESIDENTIAL ; real home comfort, good food, beautifully furnished ; excellent single and double rooms ; quiet yet extraordinarily convenient position ; from 3½gns. inclusive.—Barkston House, 1, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kensington 8917.

A Ground-floor DOUBLE SITTING ROOM, two minutes Lancaster-gate Tube Station ; breakfast, bath, and light ; 2gns.—Apply Redfern, 71, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE
THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.
'Phone, Park 0264.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,
139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

A House replete with quiet comfort and exceptionally well Furnished ; reliable attendance ; good English cooking ; inclusive terms from 3gns.—Frobisher 2770.

VICTORIA.

A Most attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright ; very quiet ; convenient for Town ; divan bed ; gas fire ; breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7840.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 0083.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house ; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires ; billiards ; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB ; facing Park ; inexpensive ; comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires ; lounge, restaurant, card room ; garage. Kensington 6767.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End) ; all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Private rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, 5s double. Park 9173.

A CCESS. West End, Tubes and Park.—Snug, airy SUITE for two, 66 with breakfast. Other rooms from 25s.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A CCOMMODATION : the best ; excellent cuisine ; box at opening Tube ; near Gloucester-road Tube. Bed from single, 3gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS 25s.-42s. weekly ; tastefully equipped ; every comfort ; gas fires ; hot and cold water ; gas free.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 16, Queen's-gate-terrace. (Kens. 4040.)—Also at 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
LADIES or GENTLEMEN.

136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park ; exceptional table, well cooked and daintily served ; four reception rooms ; box-spring beds ; gas fires in all bed rooms ; constant hot water ; special winter terms, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 guineas ; daily 11s. ; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3529.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes station ; divans, gas fires, grillers ; meals optional ; double and single rooms.—Write, 99 (12.—30), 43, Ebury-bridge, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE and charmingly FURNISHED SUITES. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms, with breakfast ; meals optional.—10, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting rooms) ; constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires, grillers (breakfast optional) ; from 27s. 6d. per week ; five minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0377

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, if additional ; quiet, quiet, dinner, close ; 1 minute Kensington Gardens ; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms ; divan beds, cookers. Electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9059.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE one, two, and three room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS ; baths, 'phones ; hot and cold running water ; gas fires ; excellent cuisine. 3gns. Padd. 5655. ALSO 72, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1652. From 37s. 6d., includes baths, breakfast, &c.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted constant hot water, Lips lock, 'phone, gas cooker fire, slot meter, central heating ; newly decorated and furnished ; for discerning patrons ; inclusive terms ; ladies only ; 37s. 6d. to 3gns. weekly, monthly tenancy.—53, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (facing gardens). (Western 6422.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED one-room SERVICE FLATS ; new sitting-room furniture ; new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor ; divan beds, enclosed washstands ; everything new and first class. Singles 30s., doubles 2gns., including service and electric light ; breakfast optional ; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses ; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE ; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s. ; personal supervision ; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with h. and c. water all bed rooms ; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service ; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8042.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT 43, PALACE-COURT, W.2, a bare minute Tube and Underground.—BOARD-RESIDENCE ; single from 4½s., double from 4gns.—Park 2497.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.—South aspect. Two minutes Paddington. BACHELOR ROOMS. Breakfast ; bath ; valeting. From 31s. 6d.—Padd. 2915.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, 3 minutes Gloucester-road Station ; high-class GUEST HOUSE ; excellent cuisine from 2½ guineas.—3, Collingham-road, S.W.5.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, W.1.—Charmingly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS or Suites with board from 3½gns. ; constant hot water.—Welbeck 1066.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens) ; breakfast ; from 5s. 6d. ; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1482.

AT 38, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Well-equipped ROOMS from two guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, attendance. Other meals if required. Near Gloucester-road Tube.

BACHELOR'S BED-ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast ; valet ; telephone ; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM ; breakfast, bath if desired, every convenience.—4, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Five minutes Victoria.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE ; sitting, bed, bath room ; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

EMBASSY,

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.—Facing Park ; minute Tube ; 70 rooms ; garage ; gas fires, hot and cold water. From 3gns., double 5gns.—Park 2131. Night porter.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, very central ; one double, two single ; private house ; every comfort, valets.—11, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 6126.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water ; meals by arrangement ; dining room, every convenience.—53, Seymour-street, W.1. 'Phone, Padd. 5787.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
KNARESBOROUGH COURT, KNARESBOROUGH PLACE,
(Off Cromwell-road.)

BEAUTIFULLY arranged and Furnished one and two-room Service Flat Apartments (with own hall) ; some own bath, running water, divan beds, own 'phone, valeting ; from 30s. ; meals at lowest prices.—Ring Frobisher 6870.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITES or bed-sitting rooms in private house ; constant hot water ; inclusive terms, or meals as desired.—'Phone Padd. 1080.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires ; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s. ; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax, 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans) ; phone, all conveniences ; terms moderate.—Apply before 2 p.m. or after 5 p.m., Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly ; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8798.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated ; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms ; single from 35s., double 3 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, service.—12, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS ; just opened ; newly furnished and redecorated ; hot and cold water in rooms ; ample bath rooms ; single 2gns., including breakfast.—41, Manchester-street, W.1. Welbeck 6029.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube.—Single 22s. 6d., double 35s. ; gas fires.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires ; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s. ; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit Cubmen ; electric heating, constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6394.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior bachelor apartments ; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone ; 10 minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park Corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BRAMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.—Unfurnished rooms, singly or en suite ; good service ; catering ; constant hot water.—Write Box G.1078, The Times, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—FURNISHED ROOM for lady or two ; gas fire, bath room ; partial attendance ; references.—Write Box 8966, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS.—Self-contained suites and rooms. Sloane 6785.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOM in private flat between Bond-street and Marble Arch ; service.—Write Box 8961, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHELSEA, 145, Beaufort-street.—Charmingly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS from 22s. 6d. to 2 guineas weekly. 'Phone, Near 8. Ken. Tube.

CLEVELAND COURT.
NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully equipped, high-class residential ; every comfort. RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone Padd. 3976.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort ; every fire ; 'phones in bed rooms ; furnishments. From 3½gns. ; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

CROUCH END, N.8.—Bright, sunny ROOM now vacant ; 5min. from Highgate and Finsbury Park Tubes ; separate tables ; lounge ; every consideration ; highly recommended.—Fairmead, Haslemere-road.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON. Especially recommended for families ; children's large play room ; laundry facilities ; constant hot water ; public house overlooked Common ; excellent food and service ; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns. ; large lounge ; gas fires ; separate tables ; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—ROOMS, Furnished and Unfurnished, from 16s. ; telephone.—Write Box T.1945. The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites ; three bath rooms ; constant hot water ; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Station. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON.

SERVICE and catering optional ; 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s.—Agent, Office, mornings 10-12 only, 30, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3533.

SINGLE or DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET in modern first-floor balcony flat in Cromwell-road.—Write Box 95, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
TEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0345.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Meals as desired.—Kensington 1422.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD ; billiards ; en-tout-cas courts ; garage ; spacious lounge, &c. ; gas fires ; shower and needle spray baths ; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. Kingston 0996.

SWISS COTTAGE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS well furnished, single or double ; gas fires with meter ; breakfasts, electric light, hot baths ; service inclusive ; moderate charges ; scrupulous cleanliness.—70, Fellows-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Primrose 0243.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Lady has nice BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET Furnished ; constant hot water, gas fires and rings. Terms moderate.—'Phone Primrose 4223.

THE MANOR,

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2. Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube Railway to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Personally famous.
Visitors' friends invited (no charge).
SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. BRIDGE. WIRELESS.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.
Bed and Breakfast from 50s.
For tariff apply Manageress or 'phone Paddington 4556.
FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE

THE MONTANA,

ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss proprietor. Terms from 3gns. West. 4694.

TO be LET, well FURNISHED BED ROOM off Bond-street. Breakfast. 'Phone, Mayfair 3702.

UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED large ground-floor sunny ROOM ; excellent service.—10, Observatory-gardens, Campden Hill, W.8.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in well-appointed house in KENSINGTON, overlooking gardens ; gas fires and rings or electricity ; rents from 30s. ; catering and service if desired.—Kens. 4227, or write Box T.1992. The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, entrance floor 22s. double, including service, hot water, electric light, and baths ; gas fires, grillers ; central heating.—8, Chesham-gardens (Chesham Mansions). Kelvin 8238.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS. First Floor Balcony, overlooking gardens ; spacious sitting room, bed room, own bath, sink, gas cooker ; attendance optional ; tennis ; phone.—Apply 43, St. George's-square. Victoria 8101.

UNIVERSITY MEN.—Cubland amenities. SOUTH KENSINGTON ; self-contained bed, bath, valet ; need not exceed 5s.—Write P.584, Willings, 86, Strand.

VICTORIA.—BACHELORS' (only two received) QUARTERS ; baths, breakfast, 2gns. inclusive ; good private house ; valet ; 'phone.—Write Box A.604, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET in private house ; lady or gentleman ; breakfast served in room ; mending done ; very comfortable.—87, Gloucester-road. S.W.7. 'Phone, Kelvin 9039.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating ; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

14, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W.2.—A quiet square of detached residences, facing South and overlooking gardens ; most comfortably furnished ; good English cooking ; moderate terms. 'Phone, Park 2723.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL IN QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS, Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms. Private sitting rooms also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. Excellent cooking. Small room and breakfast, 2gns. Full board from 3½ guineas. Phone, Frob. 7004.

67, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Select BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 25s. to 2gns. ; home comforts. Padd. 6712.

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
THE THURLOE.

Newly opened. A first-class Residence.
Replete with all modern conveniences.
Close to Kensington Palace, Parks, Museums.
Excellent service and best English food.
Passenger lift. Centrally heated. Furnished for comfort.
Bed rooms with hot and cold running water, &c.
Professional and Service people recommend.
Inclusive terms from 3½gns. Phone, Kens. 7152.

W.C.1.—Redecorated house ; Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, baths, light, fires ; 30s. weekly.—44, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

W.C.1.—22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.—Superior residence ; partial board from 37s. 6d. single or double ; gas fires.—Museum 7767.

5/6 Bed, bath, valeting ; Gloucester-road station ; University of London, Parks, Museums. Bed room with hot and cold running water, &c. —Box 738, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) ARRANGES ACCOMMODATION free, hotels, guest houses, flats, service apartments, unfurnished into private families. We recommend personally inspected addresses.

MISS M. BROWNE, 35-39, Maddox-street, W.1, has full list of personally inspected accommodation to suit all applicants, country, seaside. Freehold houses for sale. Mayfair 0477.

A FREE LIST. CALL OR WRITE.
MARY HEATHER, 123, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1. ACCOMMODATION in TOWN, COUNTRY, SEASIDE. Private families, suites, apartments, boarding houses, hotels, homes elderly people, invalids, children. Booking spring, summer and Easter holidays. Mayf. 2640.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house ; constant hot water ; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms moderate. 'Phone, Kelvin 4696.

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION ; LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE private English family, residential district. References exchanged.—Write Box A.595, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLE REQUIRE in private house (no hotels), neighbourhood Lancaster-gate, partly Furnished FIRST FLOOR ; two rooms and dressing room ; sunny aspect ; full service ; about 10s. ; meals extra ; no agents.—Write Box T.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN, in business in the City, would like to find COMFORTABLE HOME with congenial family, preferably Wimbledon Woods, Chislehurst, or Orpington.—Please write, giving fullest particulars, to Box A.596, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG SWISS GIRL, wishing to frequent English schools, seeks BOARD in good family ; London or suburbs.—Full particulars to T. Elsener, Arbon, Switzerland.

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A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks ; no housekeeping worries ; private sitting rooms, central heated ; coal fires ; own produce ; nursery ; near three links ; 45min. Piccadilly.

BARTON-ON-SEA, HANTS.

AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT (on cliff) combining country and seaside ; 2½ acres ; tennis courts, bridge, dancing ; garage ; near golf ; recommended. A.A.—Apply Barton House.

AN IDEAL HOME for Guests in Surrey, London 25 minutes, large country house on hill in beautiful grounds ; gravel soil ; private golf course, tennis, billiards, bridge ; every home comfort ; own cows and farm produce.—Write M.N., Box T.1649, The Times, E.C.4.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED.—Write Shakspeare, Arden.

BEXHILL.—St. CATHERINE'S, 8, Dorset-road ; 10 minute walk golf ; really excellent cuisine ; highly recommended ; gas fires ; moderate terms. 'Phone 1299.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, near sea and golf ; bus service ; recommended.—W. J. Helleur, Newtown, Fowey, Cornwall.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, two guineas, detached house. Unspoiled country between Caterham-Godstone, 35 minutes London, 20 minutes' service, 10 minutes station. Near Golf. No other boarders. Reduction two.—Hills Den, Markfield-road, Caterham.

BOGNOR REGIS.—Private SUITES of ROOMS ; electric light, constant hot water ; garage.—"Laveno," Aldwick-road.

LYNWOOD.

BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Apartments, with or without board ; Easter vacancies. 'Phone 4254.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—DUNHOLME MANOR, Manor road. Finest position, facing sea ; 9s. daily, no extras. FREE GARAGE.

GARRIVOE.

BOURNEMOUTH. Durley Chine-road.—New and beautifully appointed ; hot and cold water ; central heating ; hard court ; garage. From 2½gns.—'Phone 2153.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory-road.—Superior FURNISHED SUITES, two minutes Pier ; central heating ; South-West aspect ; garage. 'Phone 840.

BOURNEMOUTH, LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF ; three acres of delightful gardens ; own tennis and croquet lawns ; garage. Famous for cuisine.

WANTED

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, Bayswater district, with private family ; 3 guineas.—Apply Proprietress, 2, Castle-road, Sandgate, Kent.

GUESTS RECEIVED, secluded Country Mansion, seven acres grounds ; billiards ; inclusive terms, 3gns. ; liberal table ; garage ; golf course and riding school adjoining.—Woodhall Towers, Pinner. 'Phone, Hatch End 121.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village ; glorious sands, safe bathing ; close sea, church, and station ; near golf and Broads ; BOARD-RESIDENCE ; excellent cuisine ; private sitting rooms ; garden ; garage. Terms moderate.—D., Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, Furnished ; one or two bed rooms, sitting, bath ; public dining room ; English food.—6, Adelaide-crescent. Tele. 3062.

HOVE, "COURTLANDS,"

THE DRIVE, near sea, lawns, garage. Tele., 2615.

KENTISH FARM.—Spacious Tudor house, historical interest, superior BOARD-RESIDENCE or Apartments ; all conveniences ; home comforts ; restful ; best food ; bountiful table ; personal attention ; recommended. —Mrs. Fuller, Paramour Grange, Ash, Canterbury.

MAIDENHEAD (near Bridge).—GUESTS received (Limited), excellent cuisine ; tennis, garage ; 12min. Station, golf ; terms moderate. Write "Cowley," Ray Park-road. 'Phone 402.

MATLOCK.—Bracing country, wonderful air ; BED-ROOM SITTING ROOM ; piano ; 7s. 6d. ; other day board.—Mrs. Gregory, Palm Tree House, Bonsall.

NORTH DEVON.—"HILLSIDE," MORTEHOE, in beautiful unspoilt country, facing Atlantic ; every modern improvement ; garage.—Tariff, Miss T. Wright.

N. DEVON.—Lady runs SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT ; verandah ; South rooms ; hot and cold ; lovely sands ; children before August.—Bullour, Woolacombe. 36.

ONE or TWO CHILDREN in charge of Parent or Governess BOARDERS for Easter or longer, in attractive Poultry Farm. Bracing, most healthy district near Reading. Tennis. Garden. Car for pleasure trips. (Recommended by doctor.)—Write Box X.411, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD.—Lady receives in her private house STUDENTS or GUESTS ; good position.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road, Oxford.

PAYING GUESTS WANTED, from 37s. 6d. inclusive ; every convenience ; near sea and town.—Andrews, Douro Cottage, Bideford, Devon.

RESTFUL HOLIDAY, gentlewoman's sunny house, facing sea ; beside links ; near tennis ; bracing air ; gliding New Forest ; beach hut.—Write Box P.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT. Appealing exclusively to lovers of beauty, luxury, comfort, privacy ; 20 acres enchanting grounds to sea ; sunshine record climate ; R.A.C.—Write for Booklet.

SHANKLIN, THELEMA GUEST HOUSE ; secluded yet central ; old-world garden overlooking sea and Downs.—K. Hoare. Tele., Shanklin 176.

SOUTH CORNWALL.—Comfortable FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE, beautifully situated, high ground, near Bodmin Moor ; own farm, own fruit produce, boating, garage ; moderate terms.—Richards, Treslea, St. Martin, near Manaccan, Helston.

SOUTH CORNWALL.—Detached private House in fishing village, sunny, sheltered ; BOARD-RESIDENCE, 3½s. 6d. weekly ; single rooms from 15s. for Easter ; bath, indoor sanitation ; personal attendance ; good table ; private sitting rooms parties of three or more.—Write Box T.1986, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHSEA for beautiful Hampshire and Isle of Wight scenery. Good theatres. PENDRAGON, best position, facing sea. Garage. 3½gns.—'Phone 5887.

SURREY.—RAVENSBROOK GUEST HOUSE, OXTED, near golf, five minutes station ; central heating. Moderate terms. 'Phone 352.

TORQUAY.—BOARD-RESIDENCE ; separate tables ; spacious rooms ; sea and country ; convenient for golf and all amusements.—Greenacre, Wellswood.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—Superior APARTMENTS or Board-Residence from 2½gns. ; 50 yards sea front.—Somerset House, 7, Egbert-road.

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Law Report, April 2

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Branson—discharged a rule *nisi* granted to Mr. Joseph Richard Hunt, of Walton-road, East Ham, calling on the East Ham County Borough Council to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue to remove into the Court a scheme made by the council in March, 1929, for the reorganization of certain schools in the area. Mr. Hunt said that he objected to the transfer, under the scheme, from one school to another of his son Douglas Reginald Hunt; that the council did not adopt measures to ascertain the views of parents of children affected as required by section 14 (2) of the Education Act, 1921; and that he would have made representations had he known that the scheme was being prepared. The Court held that the proposals in question were not a scheme within the Education Act, 1921. (REX v. EAST HAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL: EX PARTE HUNT.)

Mr. Justice Bennett made an order that the Bishop of Birmingham should admit and license to the benefice of St. Aidan's, Small Heath, Birmingham, the Rev. G. D. Simmonds, who had been presented by the plaintiffs as patrons of the benefice. (NOTLEY v. BISHOP of BIRMINGHAM.)

Mr. Justice Wright began the hearing of an action in which Mr. A. J. Penney claims from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, £208 6s. 8d., which he alleges is due to him, as one month's salary to the end of September, 1928, as manager of that company's supplies department. The defendants plead the Statute of Frauds, and deny that they are liable to pay the money. Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon were brought from Wandsworth to give evidence, but have not yet been called. (PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
ACTION AGAINST THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM
NOTLEY v. BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bennett)

His LORDSHIP, in default of appearance by the defendant, in the action in which Mr. John Notley, Canon Charles Newell Long, the Rev. James John Agar-Ellis, Mr. Samuel Royle Shore, and the Bishop of Truro, as patrons of the perpetual curacy of St. Aidan, Small Heath, Birmingham, claimed an order that Dr. Ernest William Barnes, the Bishop of Birmingham, should admit and license the Rev. George Doyle Simmonds to the benefice, made an order as asked.

Last November, when the benefice was vacant, the plaintiffs delivered to the Bishop an instrument in writing nominating or presenting the Rev. G. D. Simmonds for admission and licence to the benefice. Mr. Simmonds, the plaintiffs said, was a clerk in holy orders and fit to be nominated or presented and to be admitted and licensed to the benefice. He was also ready and willing to make and subscribe all such declarations and to take all such oaths as were by law required to be made, subscribed and taken before, or on, admission and licence to a vacant benefice. The Bishop of Birmingham refused both to permit Mr. Simmonds to make, subscribe, and take the necessary declarations and oaths and to admit and license him to the benefice and he persisted in his refusal.

The plaintiffs alleged that that was unlawful. The Bishop was bound by law to permit Mr. Simmonds to make, subscribe and take the declarations and oaths, and to admit and license him to the benefice by giving and granting to him episcopal licence and authority to perform the office of perpetual curate and the ecclesiastical duties incident to the office, and to receive and enjoy all and singular the stipend, profits, and advantages of the benefice.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. Kenneth Macmorran appeared for the plaintiffs. The Bishop of Birmingham did not appear, but Mr. Errington held a watching brief on his behalf.

Mr. VAISEY, continuing his argument on behalf of the plaintiffs, referred to Gore Booth v. Bishop of Manchester (36 *The Times* L.R., 464; [1920] 2 K.B., 412) and said that the relief claimed in the present action was based on the relief claimed there. In that action the whole matter depended on the excuses of the Bishop of Manchester, and the action failed. It was never suggested, however, that there was anything wrong in the form of relief claimed.

It was quite obvious from the older cases of *quare impedit* that the issue of the writ to a Bishop had sometimes been welcomed by him because he often did not know which presentee, of more than one presentee, was the proper one to present to a living. A Bishop was able, under the order of the Court to put the right presentee in possession of the benefice. It must not be assumed that in an independent action the order would necessarily be made *in invitum*. It might be a protection to a Bishop, being an order on him to do something.

Reference was also made to Marshall v. Bishop of Exeter (3 Eng. and Ir., App. 17) and to Mallory on *Quare Impedit*.

THE QUESTION OF REMEDY

Mr. Justice Bennett.—Is there any authority for an order of this kind being made by a Court of Equity? I feel sure that there is some legal remedy, and I should like to see the form of the writ.

Mr. VAISEY.—The Bishop is bound to institute the nominee.

Mr. Justice Bennett.—That appears to be the case. On your statement of facts you seem to be clearly entitled to a remedy, but it may well be that the Bishop has refused, because he is advised that, under the law as it stands, the particular relief for which you ask is a relief to which you are not entitled.

Counsel, continuing his argument, referred to Phillimore (2nd ed., Vol. I., pp. 258 and 349), and to the Common Law Procedure Act, 1860, sections 26 and 27, and submitted that, in the face of the provisions of that statute, his clients ought not to be thrown back into the ancient procedure.

His LORDSHIP referred to Edenborough v. Archbishop of Canterbury (2 Russ., 93).

Mr. Justice Bennett.—I suppose, Mr. Errington, that your client will not enter an appearance for the purpose of assisting the Court? It would be much more satisfactory if he would do so to show cause, if any, against the making of the order asked for. He need not enter a defence.

Mr. ERRINGTON said that it was in no spirit of disrespect that the Bishop had abstained from taking part in the proceedings. He (counsel) was very much afraid, however, that his client would not enter an appearance as he was not disposed to encourage legal proceedings of this nature. He ought, therefore, to take no part in the argument.

Mr. Justice Bennett.—It would have been of great assistance to me.

Mr. ERRINGTON said that, without speaking in defence of the Bishop, he would like to call the Court's attention to the question whether it was exceeding its jurisdiction.

Mr. VAISEY.—I do think that the defendant is not treating the Court in the way in which litigants usually do.

Mr. Justice Bennett.—Strictly speaking, he is in contempt, is he not?

Mr. ERRINGTON.—I am afraid that that is so.

Mr. VAISEY said that when he said that the Bishop had not given any reasons for his actions, he meant that he had not given them to the Court.

Mr. ERRINGTON referred to sections 2 and 3 of the Benefices Act, 1898.

Mr. VAISEY said that no reason had been given for the Bishop's refusal. There was no need for him (counsel) to plead negatively that the Bishop had not signified his refusal in writing. It was not pleaded, and it was on that plea that he based his case. The subject of the proceedings was in the nature of real property, to which the modernized form of *quare impedit* action applied.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that he would make an order that Mr. Simmonds should be admitted and licensed to the perpetual curacy in question in due form according to law. There would be liberty to apply generally. The defendant must pay the taxed costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Vizard, Oldham, Crowder, and Cash; Messrs. Burton, Yeates, and Hart, for Messrs. Johnson and Co., Birmingham.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
EAST HAM EDUCATION DISPUTE: JUDGMENT AGAINST PARENTS
REX v. EAST HAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL; EX PARTE HUNT

(*Before the* Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, *and* Mr. Justice Branson)

The COURT discharged a rule *nisi*, which had been granted to Mr. Joseph Richard Hunt, a labourer, of Walton-road, East Ham, calling on East Ham County Borough Council to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue to remove into the Court a scheme made by the council in March, 1929, for the reorganization of certain schools in the area. The ground on which the rule was granted was that, before submitting the scheme to the Board of Education, who approved it on April 4, 1929, the council did not adopt any measures to ascertain the views of the parents of children affected by the scheme as required by section 14 (2) of the Education Act, 1921, or take any steps to give publicity to their proposals.

Mr. Joseph Richard Hunt, in an affidavit, stated that he was the parent of Douglas Reginald Hunt, who, up to July, 1929, was attending Walton-road school, which was under the control of the East Ham County Borough Council. On June 25, 1929, he (Mr. Hunt) received a circular letter from Mr. F. R. Thompson, the secretary to the education committee of the council, informing him that a scheme of reorganization had been approved which would necessitate in some cases the transfer of children from one school to another. Under the scheme junior boys (among whom was Douglas Reginald Hunt) and girls who were then attending Walton-road school were to be transferred to Fourth-avenue school or to Dersingham school. Mr. Hunt said that he had no opportunity of making any representation with respect to the scheme in the manner contemplated by section 14 (2) of the Education Act, 1921. He objected to the transfer of his child to another school, and would have made representations respecting it under section 14 (2) if he had known that the scheme was being prepared. On September 2, 1929, and on every day for about nine weeks afterwards, Douglas Reginald Hunt attended at the Walton-road school, but was refused admission.

SIX PARENTS SUMMONED

On October 17, 1929, six parents of children were summoned at East Ham police court for neglecting to cause their children to attend school as required by the by-laws in force. The children had been refused admission to the schools which they had hitherto attended, such refusal purporting to be authorized under the scheme already referred to. The solicitor who appeared on behalf of the parents submitted that the scheme was bad in that no opportunity had been offered to the parents to make representations in accordance with section 14 (2) of the Education Act, 1921. During the proceedings Mr. A. A. Garrard, assistant secretary to the education committee of the council, admitted that the committee had taken no steps to ascertain the views of parents before proceeding with the scheme. The submission made on behalf of the parents was not accepted and, at an adjourned hearing, on October 24, one of the parents, Mr. Robert Binning, was convicted and fined.

The meeting of the education committee in February, 1929, at which the scheme was first approved, was held *in camera*.

Mr. Francis Robert Thompson, secretary of the education committee, in an affidavit, said that, under section 17 of the Education Act, 1921, it was the duty of the education authority to maintain and keep efficient all public elementary schools within the area. He submitted that the scheme in question was not a "scheme" within Part II. of the Act; that, therefore, the requirements of section 14 (2) did not apply; and that there was no statutory scheme in existence, or anything which could be brought up and quashed. The scheme, which was an extension of an existing scheme, was prepared in pursuance of circulars issued by the Board of Education and its preparation and introduction were regarded merely as an exercise of the powers and a performance of the duties of the authority referred to in section 17 of the Act. Although the education authority did not consider themselves under any obligation to inform the parents of the scheme, they circularized them and tried to enlist their cooperation by means of a public meeting in July, when the chairman of the education committee tried to explain the details of the scheme, but was unable to do so owing to the disorderly attitude of those present. A sub-committee was set up to consider special cases of hardship, and 134 out of 184 applications for the allocation of children to different schools were granted.

POLICY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mr. Edward Henry Pelham, deputy secretary to the Board of Education, said that it had been the policy of the board for some years past to encourage educational authorities to communicate with the board with regard to the proposed reorganization and so on of their schools, not with the idea of obtaining sanction to a statutory scheme under the Education Act, 1921, but that the board might be kept informed of the steps taken by the various authorities, and that those authorities might have the benefit of any observations which might be made by the board. In a sense those proposals for reorganization might be called a "scheme," but, if the reorganization did not involve any statutory authorization by the board, and the proposals were put before the board merely for the purposes mentioned, the proposals were not treated as applications for statutory approval of a scheme, nor was any signification of approval by the board given or treated as statutory approval of a scheme under section 15 of the Education Act, 1921, or as having any binding legal effect. In the present instance, the board considered that the information regarding the proposed reorganization which was given them by the education committee had been given them entirely with a viw to seeking the opinion of the board thereon. It was submitted that there had never been a statutory scheme or any approval of a statutory scheme.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. G. D. Roberts showed cause against the rule; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Giveen appeared for the Board of Education; Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. A. A. Thomas supported the rule.

Mr. MONTGOMERY submitted that the proposals put forward by the education committee did not amount to a scheme within the Act.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Is your contention that, if you call a thing a scheme, you must take the steps required by the Act to publish it and ascertain the views of parents on it; but, if you do not choose to call it a scheme, you may do exactly the same thing without taking the steps indicated by the Act?

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—Yes, but if the proposal is not called a scheme under section 14 (2) it has no binding force.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—In what respect do the proposals in this case differ from a scheme, except that the provisions inserted in the Act in the interests of parents and the public have not been fulfilled?

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—No application has been made for the approval of the Board of Education under Part II. of the Act, and no such approval has been given.

NO DEFINITION OF "SCHEME"

Mr. MONTGOMERY agreed that there was no definition of "scheme" in the Act.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Is it in accordance with the spirit of this Act that the crucial part of a scheme should be carried out in defiance of the safeguards provided by the Act and should then pass muster as a "proposal"?

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—It is very difficult to answer that.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—I thought it would be.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—If it is intended that a matter should be put forward as a scheme within the Act, the provisions of the Act must be carried out; but, if a change is made in educational arrangements and is mentioned in a letter to the Board of Education, surely it is not in the spirit of the Act to go through the formalities provided by the Act with reference to wider matters.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Board of Education regarded the matter as important. Under the hitherto existing arrangements each of the schools at East Ham catered for boys, girls, and infants. The benefit to the parents, with which everyone sympathized, was that their children could go to the nearest school, and that young children could be sent to school under the care of elder children. On the other hand, the educational authorities took the view that education could be organized on better lines if scholars were grouped according to sex and age. The conflict between those views had arisen in the present case in a very acute form. A practice had grown up that local authorities should communicate proposals to the Board of Education so as to obtain skilled advice and also to safeguard the continuance of their grants by acting in accordance with the policy of the board. A local authority, however, had power to reorganize the schools in its area without any reference either to the parents of the children affected or to the Board of Education.

Mr. COMYNS CARR said that, if the arguments which had been heard against the rule were right, there was no inducement to a local authority to make a scheme within the Act. The authority would be freer if they disguised their proposals under some other name. If they wished to do something of the magnitude of what they had done here, they must formulate a scheme and observe the requirements of the Act. But, whether that were so or not, the council, in the present case, had in fact made a scheme, and they must proceed under the Act. The local authority had deliberately concealed from the parents what they were doing. The scheme was discussed *in camera*. Not only had they failed to comply with the Act; they had gone out of their way to set its provisions at naught.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving judgment, said that section 11 of the Education Act, 1921, provided that councils should have the duty of providing for the development and organization of education in their areas and with that object should submit to the Board of Education schemes showing the mode in which their duties and powers under the Act would be carried out. Section 14 provided for the preparation and submission of schemes and enacted that a local education authority should consider any representations made to them by parents, or other interested persons, and should give publicity to their proposals.

The whole question in the present case was whether or not what the local authority had done was a "scheme" within the meaning of Part II. of the Education Act, 1921. At one time there had appeared to be a good deal to be said for the view that it was such a scheme. Certainly, the local authority could hardly have done more than they had done to induce third persons to infer that it was a "scheme." The word "scheme" occurred and recurred in the documents.

The history of the matter showed clearly, however, that it was not, and was not intended to be, a statutory scheme within the Act, but that it was merely an instalment in a series of plans, or proposals, voluntarily communicated to the Board of Education by the local authority and approved by the board, which was never intended to obtain, and never did obtain, any binding legal effect.

It had been suggested that, to decide what was a scheme under the Act, the magnitude and quality of a proposal should be regarded. He (his Lordship) found nothing in the Act to justify the view that those criteria, or either of them, must be applied. The test seemed rather to be whether it was the intention of the parties that that which was put forward as a scheme was to have binding legal effect so that, unless and until something contrary was sanctioned, it was the duty of the local education authority to give effect to it. In the present case it was obvious that the local authority did not intend that that which had been called a scheme should have any binding legal effect.

As it took two to make a quarrel, so it seemed, under the Act, to take two to make a scheme. While, again and again, the local authority described their proposals as a "scheme," the Board of Education significantly employed the word "proposal."

The sections of the Act which empowered local authorities to submit schemes to the Board of Education did not give them any power to do, under the protection of a scheme, anything which they might not have done otherwise. It seemed, therefore, to be optional on the part of the local authority to do what it contemplated doing by way of a statutory scheme or otherwise. If a statutory scheme was contemplated, the conditions precedent must be fulfilled, but whether or not a statutory scheme was contemplated, the powers of the local authority in both cases appeared to be identical.

Looking at the matter fairly, although there were some curious incidents involved in the legislation, he could not come to the conclusion that the proposals in question ever were, or were ever intended to be, a scheme within the Act.

Mr. Justice AVORY and Mr. Justice BRANSON having concurred, the rule was discharged, but without costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wilson and Blew; Treasury Solicitor, Messrs. Duthie, Hart and Duthie.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
VARIATION OF SETTLEMENTS: PAYMENT OF ANNUITY
ALEXANDER v. ALEXANDER AND ALLAN

(*Before the* President)

This matter arose on a motion to vary an order of the Court, dated December 5, 1927, on a petition for variation of settlements. At a previous hearing the PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale) pointed out the desirability of the matter being settled between the parties; and his Lordship now approved the terms of the settlement reached.

On November 8, 1926, a decree *nisi* of divorce was granted to Major the Hon. Herbrand Charles Alexander, brother of the Earl of Caledon, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Millicent Valla Alexander, *nee* Meredyth, with Mr. Richard Allan. The marriage took place on February 11, 1919, at St. James's Church, Westminster, and there was one child of the marriage, a son, aged nine years.

The decree *nisi* was made absolute on May 16, 1927, and the respondent married the co-respondent on May 30, 1927.

The petitioner presented a petition for variation of settlements, and on November 17, 1927, the Registrar made his report, part of which recommended, in accordance with the agreement of the parties, that £1,100 a year should be paid out of the respondent's fortune to the petitioner during his life, and, in the event of his death, be held on discretionary trusts in favour of the child of the marriage. On December 15, 1927, the Registrar's report was confirmed by the Court.

In February last the Court was moved on behalf of the respondent (now Mrs. Allan) to vary the terms of the order relating to the conditions under which the £1,100 annuity should be payable.

Mr. Willis, K.C., and the Hon. Victor Russell appeared for the respondent (the applicant); Mr. T. Bucknill for the infant; Mr. H. Durley Grazebrook for the petitioner; and Mr. H. D. Grazebrook for the trustees of the respondent's settlement.

The PRESIDENT, in approving the settlement, said that he was very glad that the parties had seen their way to the amicable settlement arrived at. As the matter had been the subject of consideration in public, he thought it proper to say that the present applicant was a woman of large fortune who had married a man of high position, but of very much smaller fortune. On the petitioner's presenting a petition for variation of settlements the parties made an arrangement of an unusual kind by which the petitioner was to become the recipient of an annuity of £1,100 out of the respondent's estate, and the annuity was to be at his absolute disposal. That arrangement was supposed to be the best way of providing for the child of the marriage, though there were misgivings as to the best method to be pursued to secure the intended object. In the end there was this motion to modify the order.

It was plain that the object of the parties was not secured by the literal terms of the original arrangement, and he had suggested a settlement. They had now arrived at terms which expressed the original views somewhat more fully. He had no hesitation in agreeing to the terms of that settlement, and wished to say that everyone had behaved in a way which did not justify any kind of reflection either on good faith or straightforwardness.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gedge, Fiske, and Co.; Messrs. Lumley and Lumley; Messrs. Collisson, Prichard, and Barnes.

MAGISTRATE AND BLACKMAIL

DOUGLAS EDMUND BURT, 26, described as a clerk, of St. Mary's-road, Highbury, was charged on remand at Old-street Police Court yesterday with uttering two counterfeit florins at Shoreditch. When previously before the magistrate it was stated that he had given himself up to the police. Mr. CLARKE HALL (the magistrate) said that Burt had been guilty of a very serious offence and one for which when he was practising at the Bar people were nearly always sent to penal servitude. Burt had done it to the smallest possible extent, and he (the magistrate) believed what Burt had told him—that he had been systematically blackmailed since he was last in prison, which was one of the terrible evils of imprisonment. Burt was further remanded with a view to employment being found for him.

NAVAL SEAMAN SENT FOR TRIAL

At Ryde (Isle of Wight) Police Court on Tuesday, DONALD BLYTH, a seaman in the Royal Navy, was committed for trial on a charge of breaking into Barrington Grange, Apley, Ryde, a private school for girls, late on Saturday night. The principal, Miss Eaton, said she heard noises on the roof and telephoned for the police. It was stated that Blyth was caught as he was descending through a skylight in his stockinged feet. He had gained access to the house by climbing first a 6ft. wall, a 12ft. conservatory, up the side of the house by a stack pipe, and then by swinging over the eaves on to the roof.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST A HATRY COMPANY
PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Wright)

The hearing was begun of this action in which Mr. Alfred John Penney, of Sylva, Putney Heath, Surrey, claims from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, of Dorland House, 14, Regent-street, S.W., £208 6s. 8d., which, he alleges, was the agreed remuneration to be paid him as manager of the defendant company's supplies department pursuant to a minute of the board of directors dated November 7, 1928.

The defendants deny liability to pay the amount claimed.

Considerable interest was shown in the case, it being known that Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon had been brought to the Court from Wandsworth Prison to give evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. van den Berg for the defendant company.

Mr. PRITT, in opening, said that the amount claimed was for one month's salary due at the end of September, 1929, and his Lordship's decision would go a long way to settle the plaintiff's claim to salary for other months. There had been an agreement appointing Mr. Penney managing director at £5,000 a year, and later that was replaced by another agreement under which he was to give part of his time at a salary of £2,500 a year.

Counsel said that he did not quite understand the defences which had been raised. The defendant company pleaded the Statute of Frauds and had also stated that by not doing any appreciable amount of work the plaintiff had impliedly repudiated the agreement and that the defendants had impliedly accepted that repudiation. The defendant company was one with which Hatry had had a great deal to do from the beginning. At the first board meeting he was made one of a management committee of three, and was vice-chairman of the company when certain untoward events happened. The company was still alive.

A BUSY CONCERN

The photomaton was a machine which, when it was in a good temper and one gave it a shilling, delivered 12 photographs of the sitter. Many thousands of the machine had been made. The defendant company carried on the work of running a certain number of machines in this country and also let or sold rights in others. It was at all times a busy concern, but was not at first well managed and it had looked to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to help it financially.

The plaintiff was a friend and competitor of Mr. Wilfrid de Selincourt, a very prominent man in the Drapery Trust, who introduced him to Hatry, with whom he had a discussion on the subject of selling the German rights in the photomaton.

Much of the business of the defendant company was done by Hatry, who afterwards brought it before the board for ratification. When the plaintiff agreed to become managing director of the company at £5,000 a year Hatry told him that he would get the lease of premises which the plaintiff had in New Bond-street—where he was carrying on the business of a mantle manufacturer and merchant—taken over and would obtain for him directorships in subsidiary companies. The agreement was for three years, and on accepting the appointment the plaintiff wound up his business and obtained one other directorship in a Scottish whisky company, but his lease was never taken over. The business of the company was done at Dorland House, the registered office being at Pinners' Hall, Austin Friars, and there were also some works at Brixton.

The plaintiff settled down to his work as managing director. Hatry, however, was apt to take a fancy, first to one person and then to another, and, having got Mr. Penney his job at £5,000 a year, he then met a Mr. Ben Dawson, a big draper from Australia, and took a fancy to him. He procured his appointment as director of the defendant company, and then pressed the plaintiff to cooperate with Mr. Dawson in the management of the business. Mr. Penney was reluctant at first, but he did not want to oppose Hatry too strongly, and he ultimately agreed to the suggestion, and also, later on, to Mr. Dawson's becoming joint managing director with him.

"AN UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCE"

The plaintiff then had an unfortunate experience with Hatry. As managing director he thought it only right that his board should have from time to time a statement of the financial position of the company. He had no idea that that would make him unpopular with Hatry, but he set about getting the information from Mr. Besch, who was the accountant and who did the secretarial work. Mr. Besch got in touch with Hatry, and the request aroused the suspicions of the latter, because he wrote to the plaintiff that he was at a loss to understand why he wanted the information and that he would deal with the matter personally. From that time Hatry was less pleased with the plaintiff, and the joint managing directorship not having got on well, the opportunity was taken to make a rearrangement, and get the plaintiff a stage farther on the way to his being "frozen out" from the company.

Hatry, Mr. de Selincourt, and the plaintiff met before the board meeting of November 7, 1928, and arrived at an agreement what the plaintiff's position would be. Hatry then went into the meeting and got the arrangement sanctioned and it was entered in the minutes.

His LORDSHIP said that the resolution minuted referred to the plaintiff's resignation.

Mr. PRITT said that it also stated that the plaintiff agreed with the company to undertake certain duties at £2,500 a year part time. Thereafter the plaintiff devoted the time that was necessary to look after supplies, and that continued until the end of March, 1929, when he was requested to hand over his duties to the nephew of the general manager. His salary was paid monthly down to the end of August, 1929, and it was then stopped without notice.

With regard to the defences, he (counsel) met the plea of the Statute of Frauds by answering that he relied on the minute and he denied that there had been any repudiation, tacit or otherwise, of the agreement. It was also suggested that an agreement was made between the plaintiff and Hatry that the former should have his salary but do no work, but that was denied by Mr. Penney. The true construction of the agreement sued on was that it was an indefinite hiring at £2,500 a year.

In answer to his LORDSHIP, counsel said that he had called all the board as witnesses because harsh things had been said of the plaintiff.

THE EVIDENCE

Mr. Wilfrid de Selincourt, giving evidence, said that he brought the plaintiff and Hatry together. He proposed Hatry as vice-chairman of the defendant company, and Hatry proposed Mr. Penney as managing director. He remembered the discussion between Hatry and the plaintiff before the meeting of November 7, 1928. Hatry afterwards reported to the board the arrangement which he had come to with Mr. Penney, and the minute was correct.

In cross-examination by Mr. BEVAN, the witness said that he could not remember whether Hatry told him that Austin Friars Trust were going to take Mr. Penney into its employment.

His LORDSHIP.—Do you know what the arrangement with Hatry was?—Yes; Mr. Penney was to give part of his time to Photomaton and the other part to the service of Austin Friars Trust, which he was to represent on certain other companies.

What was he to be with the defendant company?—Director of supplies at a salary of £2,500 a year.

Mr. BEVAN.—The only resolution in terms was one putting an end to his agreement as managing director?—Yes; but I knew what the board had in mind.

His LORDSHIP.—What was said at the meeting?—That Mr. Penney was to give half his time to the company for £2,500 a year, and that Austin Friars Trust were to pay him £2,500 a year for the other half.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did he say that Austin Friars Trust was going to pay him £5,000 a year, and that he would give credit for any fees he received from the other companies?—No; I am quite sure the board knew nothing about that.

Have you heard since that that was the arrangement?—Yes.

Mr. Penney has told you since that there was an arrangement between him and Austin Friars Trust as from November 7, 1928, under which Austin Friars Trust put themselves under a direct obligation to pay him £5,000 a year?—I saw a letter to that effect.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bull and Bull; Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore.

Rose Emily Jennings, 38, of Langley, Worcestershire, was remanded for a week at Oldbury, Worcestershire, on Tuesday, on a charge of attempting to murder her husband, George Jennings, by stabbing him.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ALLEGATIONS BY A COMPANY'S EMIGRATION OFFICER
SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice McCardie *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr, of 17, Marlborough-road, Chiswick, W.4, claims against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of 453-455, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2; Mr. Henry Tufnell Campbell, of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Mr. John Fraser Rutherford, of Upperfield, Imperial-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex; Lord Askwith, of 5, Cadogan-gardens, London; Mr. Lindsay Stuart Campbell Gray (the Master of Gray), of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Mr. Christian Lilloe Fangen, of 23, Park Hill-rise, East Croydon; Mr. Jacob Hesseler, of Shipping-chambers, West Hartlepool, Yorkshire; and Sir William Martin Conway, M.P., of Allington Castle, Maidstone, Kent, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. He also claims against the company arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

All the defendants deny the allegations, and there is counterclaim for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff's case is that the defendants had kept from him information which showed that the bright prospects held out to intending settlers by the company's Bolivia Concession were a sham, and that the concession lands were swampy and not ready for settlement.

Mr. Hastilow Parcq, K.C., Mr. C. Gallop, and Mr. P. Spicer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Sir Albion H. Richards, K.C., and Mr. T. Springer for all the defendants.

COVERED WITH BITES

Mr. Sohr, continuing his evidence, in reply to Mr. DE PARCQ, referred to the description of his visit to Gaiba, Bolivia, in 1928, and dealt with his expedition into the Bolivian bush for the purpose of seeing the nature of the country. He was taken ill and became covered with insect bites. He had been bitten down to the knee and had open wounds.

A day or two later there was some trouble between Mr. Fangen and himself.

Mr. DE PARCQ.—What did you say?—I said:—"You dare to insult me, who was sent out by the board of directors to look at and investigate what has been done. You go about in this place, which is the cemetery of the company's fortune. It is deserted." He told Mr. Fangen that he should be ashamed to behave in the way he was, singing and playing the gramophone. He also said that £300,000 were supposed to be used for settlers, but had asked where were the settlers. He said that he would report to the directors and to the League of Nations what he had seen there. In his opinion it was Mr. Fangen's fault. He (the witness) said that he made some personal remark to Mr. Fangen.

Mr. DE PARCQ.—What did he do then?—He was standing some distance away and said nothing. But all of a sudden he joined his group of friends, and I said: "Are you going to look for shelter among your friends?" He then came towards me, his fists in the air. I told him that I was not afraid of him and that I knew that he never ate anything and that his breakfast consisted of gin.

He came out with some very bad German oaths and tried to get hold of my holster. I took hold of his silk shirt—he was like a *prima donna*—and it went to pieces. I pulled the gun out and said: "If you touch me I shall shoot." That was true. My friend, Don Pepi, then said: "Give me that gun," so I gave it to him and said that I was sorry and retired to the shack. Mr. Fangen and his party then went off, and that was the end of that incident.

Mr. DE PARCQ.—Were you ever arrested by the police as a result of that incident and sent back to Gaiba and ordered by the Bolivian authorities to leave the country?—It is a lie, which I can prove.

He subsequently received in Corumba a letter from the managing director of Bolivia Concessions, Limited, disposing of his services. He came back to England and at once put the matter in the hands of his solicitors. He was not paid any salary for the last seven months of his time with the company.

SIR SOHR CROSS-EXAMINED

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS, cross-examining.—Do you realize that the main ground of your action is a charge of fraudulent conspiracy against men who are named in this action?—Yes, I do.

What do you think is the main part of your claim against these men?—They never paid me; they promised all kinds of things which they never did.

I gather that you don't like Mr. Fangen?—I love him. (Laughter.)

Counsel then referred to the character and position of some of the defendants. Did you know, he asked, that until you brought this charge against Mr. Campbell he was enjoying the respect of everybody in the City of London?—I did not know.

And was it known to you that for more than half a century Sir Martin Conway has enjoyed the respect of everyone who has heard of him, and that, for instance, he has been for the last 25 years, and still is, a member of the House of Commons?—I thought 12.

Lord Askwith is a man whose name is well known to you?—Rather.

And all these men, among others, you are now charging with fraudulent conspiracy?—After I found out that they had done so. It is on documentary evidence.

Did Sir Martin Conway give his evidence on commission before an examiner?—I think so.

Are you suggesting that Sir Martin Conway pretended to be ill so that he might not come before the jury?—Certainly.

Then you will be surprised to hear that at great difficulty he has returned to this country.

Mr. Sohr denied counsel's suggestion that in the latter part of 1925 he was practically down on his knees begging anyone for a job.

In answer to his LORDSHIP, Mr. Sohr said that up to 1923 he was a general merchant in Africa.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—During the last half of 1925 were you practically without money at all?—I had very good friends to help me.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—Were you dependent for your existence on the kindness of your friends?—Pending the opening of this company.

Have you ever studied emigration problems?—Yes.

Can you mention a single book on emigration problems?—There are many. I was not going on books, but on statistics I saw.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Am I right in saying that Mr. Fangen did not want you to be emigration manager at all?—The other way round: he had no idea of emigration.

In February, 1926, were you terrified that the company would employ somebody else and not you?—Yes; there was a baron someone, who was probably a friend.

ENTRIES IN A DIARY

On February 18, 1926, Mr. Sohr wrote in his diary: "Had a dreadful night of fear that words would give my contract to Fangen. After he had got the contract he wrote: 'Saved and out of trouble; saved at last, thank God.'"

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Is this how you end your diary: "Thanks to God, I close this book on Sunday, 9th May, 1926, with the greatest success of my life, ready within a few days to be an accomplished fact?"

Dealing with the time after Mr. Sohr got the contract, counsel asked Mr. Sohr whether he could give the names of any one family he had arranged to emigrate.

Mr. Sohr replied that Governments did not put one into touch with the individuals.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Do you say that these defendants, rather than face the statement which you would make in this Court, would pay you something to keep your mouth shut?—I did not hope; it was very stupid that they did not even try, for then they would not be here to-day.

Referring to his salary, Mr. Sohr agreed that he was paid and received from the company £2,100 up to the date of his last payment in March, 1928.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Is the second part of your case that, having got your agreement with the company, these men fraudulently prevented you from giving it up. Do you think that they conspired to prevent you from giving it up?

Mr. Justice McCardie, to Mr. Sohr.—Do you mean to say that you wanted to give it up? You complain that they kept you on when they could not carry out their part?—Certainly.

Mr. Justice McCardie.—You complain of being kept on at £1,200 a year.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did you want to have this contract put an end to or not?—While I had confidence in the board I did not.

Counsel then read a number of letters written in the latter part of 1926 with a view to showing that, as Mr. Sohr was doing nothing at all for his money, the company were wishing to put an end to his contract.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Was it suggested that a representative of the Italian Government should visit the site to see whether it could be made suitable for immigrants?—Yes.

The witness added that he had received information from the Italian authorities that the report of their emissary was not satisfactory.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Was the next discussion about emigration that the League of Nations should send Mr. Childs as the League's representative to the concession to make a report whether it was suitable for settlers?—Yes.

Was Mr. Childs an absolutely independent person?—So far as I know.

Counsel then read a letter from Mr. Childs to Mr. Fangen, dated August 21, 1927, in which he reported very favourably on the concession lands.—The witness expressed some doubt whether Mr. Childs actually wrote that letter.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS.—Can you point to any single piece of paper which even suggests that that letter from Mr. Childs is not a genuine letter?—What sort of a letter should I bring?

After referring to Colonel Kelly's report [made in January, 1928], Sir PATRICK HASTINGS continued:—Whatever else was clear, it was clear that if he (the witness) went out to Gaiba he would know at once whether it was a fit place for emigrants or not?—It would not take me long.

Did you know for many years of the possibility of colonization in Bolivia?—I knew nothing of Bolivia.

Do you know that women and children, English women and children, lived in the greatest happiness in Gaiba during the years 1926-29?—Happiness! No; you should see the children, they are here now.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Durnford and Son; Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co.

LAW NOTICES, APRIL 3

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Appeal.—Raja Probhat Chandra Barua v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE AND ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Batchelor, Bowles and Co., Ltd. v. Victoria Park Motor Car and Garage Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (24); Chevan v. Ourp (26).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, AND SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—For Judgment.—Peebles v. South London Greyhound Racecourses, Ltd. (27). For Hearing.—Re Arbitration Act, 1889 (The Standard Contracting Co., Ltd. v. the Gestgraver Urban District Council) (pt. h

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY MEETING

BOLDERO WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A hand-worked totalisator was in use for the first time on the Derby course yesterday, when the Spring Meeting was begun there in showery weather. The attendance of visitors appeared to be above the average, due, no doubt, in part to the totalisator and the late start, racing not being begun until half-past 2 o'clock. Fields were reasonably large and the racing interesting.

Quite a feature of this season's racing so far has been the successes gained by the stable managed by the Newmarket trainer, R. J. Colling. He added to his successes when Contrary Mary won the opening race yesterday, the Elvaston Castle Selling Plate, for which she started at 100 to 8, although there is reason to believe her success did not surprise those people who should have known most about her. Ridden by the stable jockey, P. Beasley, she won comfortably from Uplift, with Sandbath third. Good Companion, who ran well at Lincoln, and the well-backed Balmy Breeze ran indifferently. There was a much more exciting finish to the second selling race on the programme, the Welbeck Plate, which Vesington Hero won by a neck from Solomon's Choice, with Mudlark only a short head away third. Dick rode well on the winner, who is very closely related to Prince Meteor, who was the best two-year-old in Ireland in 1928, but never ran in this country or anywhere else as a three-year-old after Mr. Sears had given a lot of money for him in his first season. Several of the unplaced horses will improve on this form later in the season.

Attention was called in these Notes yesterday morning to the handicapping of Antiquary. On some of his form of last year he had been given a fine chance here. Further, he had run well for some way in the Liverpool Spring Cup. He was ridden yesterday by Elliott, who is riding again as well as ever he has done in the past and seems to have regained the form which for a time he had lost. His strong riding improved Antiquary's chance, for I doubt whether the small rider who rode him at Liverpool could ever extend him fully. Yesterday he was always well placed and, drawing away at the Distance, won by two lengths from Grandflight, who had also been unplaced in the Liverpool Cup, with Ben In Or less than a length away third. Don Pat ran really well for seven furlongs, but could stay no farther. Moyresque was another who ran very well and the race should have done him much good. He seems to me a certain winner in the near future. The winner also should win again, even in a race for which he has been handicapped, provided the penalty for yesterday's win is a reasonable one.

The Quarndon Handicap was worth only £200; the Derbyshire Handicap which followed was worth £500. Brown Jack, one of the handsomest horses in training, carried top-weight, 10st. 3lb. He is, as yet, far from fit, although he looked magnificent. The most favoured of the field, according to the betting on the race, were the French-bred Sartellus, from the same stable as Leonidas II., and Brigladoro, a previous winner over the course, carrying the colours which had been successful on Alight at Liverpool. Brigladoro had, I believe, taken a prominent part in a gallop in which Alight had also been, at Newmarket, before the Aintree meeting. On the handicap Sartellus had seemed to me to have the better chance of the two. Being by Sardanapale, he is bred to stay, and his rider, G. Richards, determined to make full use, on this round course, of his horse's stamina. He very quickly had him in front and on the rails, but he had not gone very far before he was joined by the grey Boldero, the pair racing clear of the field all round the stand bend and down the far side of the course. At the beginning of the long turn into the Straight they were closely pursued by Scottish Fusilier. Brigladoro at this point was several lengths behind them. The three leaders at this time remained the three leaders until the race was over, but not exactly in that order, for Sartellus was then in front, while the winner was Boldero. Soon after reaching the Straight Richards began to ride Sartellus, but, although he held his place with Scottish Fusilier, he could not do so with Boldero, who drew away to win, literally, in a canter. The winner, who is a five-year-old gelding by Herodote, often ran well last year in long-distance races, when, however, he was probably not suited by the hard going, although he is a lightly-built animal. He belongs to Mr. J. S. Austen, who for many years has had a few horses in training. It will be remembered that during the winter he initiated in these Notes a correspondence on the first mention in literature of the town of Newmarket. Boldero had very little weight to carry yesterday, but from his manner of winning he could have won with a stone more on his back. Lowrey rode him admirably.

I suggested recently in these Notes either that two-year-old races should not be allowed until later in the season or that whips and spurs should not be allowed to their riders, at any rate at the beginning of the season. Certain eminent trainers consider that the early racing of two-year-olds does them no harm and that careful and judicious use of the whip is also harmless. One of the two-year-olds who had been given a hard race last week, and, who, in my opinion, might well have been ruined for racing, was run yesterday in the Sudbury Plate, for which she started at odds on. Ridden by Elliott she duly won, but she had nothing to spare at the finish from Tom Tit III. and Kitty San filly. After the race it was pointed out to me that here was a filly who had won a race very soon after a very hard race, but even now I am not yet ready to admit that that race at Lincoln did not do her any harm. I noticed yesterday in the closing stages of the race that her tail was being swished and that she did not appear to be galloping too generously. The totalisator returned odds of 22 to 1 and 62 to 1 for places against the second and third. Dusty, who had been rather an unlucky loser at Lincoln, made amends by winning the Chatsworth Plate, for which Guilcagh was second and Cebrenus third. The last named made most of the running and was not, I think, beaten for lack of stamina but for want of finishing speed. He is by Achtoi, and so should be able to stay. He might make a good jumper.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

HIGHFIELD SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Darnley, who won at Lincoln, rather luckily, in my opinion, is not to be started, which seems to leave the best of the older horses to be Joliment, who should have won at Lincoln, and Thomas a Tattamus, who also ran well at Lincoln and is rather better company. Taking a line through Easter Gift, Joliment seems to have just the better chance of these two. Dance On missed a race here yesterday, and it started would have a chance but she will, I expect, be kept for something better than this. Follow Tiru finished up last season by winning a small race at Hurst Park and seems to be the best of the younger horses in the race. He or Joliment may win. As JOLIMENT has had a race this season I make him my selection.

DERWENT SELLING PLATE (1m.).—STORM CYCLE runs again and this time should be successful. If for any reason he were not started I could not offer a suggestion as to the probable winner.

OSMASTON PLATE (5f.).—The best known form here is that possessed by BACKWARD GLANCE, and as Pergamena, whom he beat at Lincoln, won here yesterday, she may well win again.

DOVERIDGE HANDICAP (1m.).—This handicap is almost an exact replica of Mr. Dawkins's Free Handicap for Two-Year-Olds, and so is one not easily to be solved. Further, I do not know how the probable starters here have wintered. If there is any advantage in the weights here compared with Mr. Dawkins's weights it seems to be held by TREMBLING GRASS, who was a nice two-year-old known from a colt, and is by Tremola. Accordingly I make him my selection.

CHADDESDEN HANDICAP (6f.).—Fifty-50 disappointed at Liverpool, but that race may have done him good, and if he runs as well here as he was expected to do there he will not be beaten easily, if at all. However, his known form does not seem so good as that of Pomerellen, who was only just beaten by King Baldwin at Lincoln. POMERELLEN may win.

DRAKELOW PLATE (1¼m.).—It is difficult to make a selection here. Clotilde de Savoie comes from a stable in form, and according to race-course rumour will win this or some such race soon. It is clear, however, that on those grounds I cannot make her a selection, and so make none at all.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

ROYAL ARTILLERY PAST AND PRESENT HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—The best of the entry here seem to be Rock Crystal and Rosetta Stone, both of whom ran well at the Grand Military Meeting over this course. I choose ROSETTA STONE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY UNIQUE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—DRINTYRE won the Grand Military Gold Cup, and, in spite of a penalty, seems to be the best selection here. The best of the others seem to be St. Roy and Aesop.

VIOLET HURDLE (2m.).—GLENHAZEL seems to be the obvious selection here. In his absence the lightly weighted ROCK BOTTOM might win.

ROYAL ARTILLERY GOLD CUP (3m.).—St. Roy won the corresponding race last year, but Aesop, who was then second, has 9lb. the better of the weights for a length and a half beating. Rosetta Stone is also entered here. ST. ROY may repeat his success of last season.

HYACINTH STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—St. Germaine is useful, as is Big Black Boy, but each seems to have quite enough weight. Blue Mark and Silver Grail seem to have rather better chances at the weights, and of them I shall select BLUE MARK.

ROYAL ARTILLERY MAIDEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Rosetta Stone is entered again here, and if kept for this race would probably win. However, I shall assume her absence and select FORLORN II.

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

2.30.—The HIGHFIELD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

aTELEVISION (Mr. A. H. Walker) ..... Pope 5 10 1
aFRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins) ..... W. Payne 5 10 1
aJOLIMENT (Mr. W. Warner) ..... F. Armstrong 6 10 1
RAMPANT (Mr. J. Aitken) ..... F. Armstrong 6 10 1
THOMAS A TATTAMUS (Lieutenant-Colonel Guinness) ..... Aitken 4 10 0
DARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby) ..... B. Jarvis 4 10 0
DUCKS AND DRAKES (Mr. L. Z. Davis) ..... Hulme 5 9 12
aLONG JONES (Mr. G. F. Waller) ..... Thrale 5 9 12
LA TACHE (Mrs. Dodd) ..... H. Smyth 5 9 12
BRIGHT GLEN (Sir B. Sheffield) ..... Briscoe 4 9 11
DANCE ON (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey 4 9 11
aARGONAUT (Mr. R. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre 3 9 0
aINDIAN EAGLE (Colonel F. Story) ..... Elsey 3 9 0
NONSENSE (Mr. W. Cooke) ..... Elsey 3 9 0
LADY GAY (Mrs. A. C. Lewis) ..... Walter Griggs 3 8 11
ZAB (Mr. Nichols) ..... Read 3 8 11
FOLLOW THRU (Miss N. Wilmot) ..... Private 3 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

TELEVISION, R. Jones; FRIAR GRAY, —; JOLIMENT, F. Fox; RAMPANT, J. Leach; THOMAS A TATTAMUS, C. Elliott; DUCKS AND DRAKES, S. Wragg; LONG JONES, —; LA TACHE, —; ARGONAUT, C. Ray; INDIAN EAGLE, —; LADY GAY, J. Evans; FOLLOW THRU, G. Richards. H. Wragg rides either La Tache or Indian Eagle.

3.0.—The DERWENT SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. for three-year-olds. One mile, on the Round Course.

STORM CYCLE (Mr. Walter Griggs) ..... Walter Griggs 8 5lb
aTOOTOO (Mr. J. H. Arkwright) ..... R. Perryman 9 0
GLAZIER (Mr. J. Butler) ..... Perse 9 0
BALLOON (Mr. H. Darling) ..... Fred Butters 8 11
DESORMAIS (Mrs. G. Doelick) ..... J. Darling 8 11
MYLAS (Mr. F. Haldin) ..... R. J. Colling 8 11
PANADA (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... C. Leader 8 11
aDEW ROYAL (Sir J. Hyde) ..... Saxby 8 11
STERLING MAIDEN (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield) ..... Hyde 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

STORM CYCLE, O. Skelton; TOOTOO, H. Beasley; GLAZIER, H. Leach; BALLOON, G. Richards; DESORMAIS, F. Beasley; MYLAS, H. Wragg; DEW ROYAL, B. Carslake.

3.30.—The OSMASTON PLATE of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

BACKWARD GLANCE (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Barling 8st 11lb
aSTRIUS (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... J. Sirett 9 0
aLOUVOYER (Mr. C. Buchan (Mrs. H. Levy)) ..... Walter Griggs 9 0
BANNED (Mrs. C. Lewis) ..... Walter Griggs 9 0
ENCRI (Mrs. L. W. S. Leigh) ..... Walter Griggs 9 0
aCOMB IN (Sir G. McGrigor) ..... Hanshaw 9 0
aPERIMETER (Major Marshall) ..... Bullock 9 0
CHELSEA (Captain E. Elzee) ..... Morris 8 11
THORNBY (Mr. Plummer) ..... F. Hartigan 8 11
PRINCESS ENA F, by Santorb (Captain E. F. Angier) ..... Bullock 8 11
AVALON (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... D. Taylor 8 11
CENICERO (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary 8 11
PRINCESS (CHARMINO F. by Diomedes (Mr. S. Woodcock)) ..... R. Jarvis 8 11
SILABRA F, by Pharos (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... Leach, jun. 8 11
aMAC'S CHOICE (Mr. E. T. Drake) ..... MacColl 8 11
HALL DUKE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hulme 8 11
WORCESTER MAID F, by Tremola (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Hulme 8 11
LYRIC (Mr. A. Bullock) ..... Hore 8 11
ANTYLLO (Mr. R. E. Jeffery) ..... J. Jarvis 8 11
MONTANTY (Mr. C. Leader) ..... De Mestre 8 11
ROSS DIAMOND (Mr. J. A. Macomber) ..... Harding 8 11
MELITHEA F, by Santorb—Aranello (Major J. A. Morrison) ..... Harding 8 11
MABELLA F, by Gainsborough (Mr. W. T. Sears) ..... Leach, jun. 8 11
HAMPWORTH (Mrs. Shafto) ..... Leach, jun. 8 11
TRILLA (Mrs. Stead) ..... Jarvis 8 11
DAMAGE (Mr. F. Sykes) ..... H. Leader 8 11
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Bellerby 8 11
aBOXLEY (Mr. W. Winkfield) ..... Morris 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

BACKWARD GLANCE, J. Sirett; ISTHMUS, J. Caldwell; LOUVOYER COLT, M. Wing; BANNED, H. Beasley; COMB IN, H. Beasley; PERIMETER or STYLO, C. Ray; THORMAN or DAMAGE, J. Taylor; CHELSEA, —; PRINCESS CHARMINO or ENCRI, H. Jelliss; TRILLA, R. Fawdon; ROSLINA FILLY, R. Jones.

4.0.—The DOVERIDGE HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. The Straight Mile.

QUARTRAIN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock 8st 9lb
aSHOEMEISTER (Mr. E. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre 8 9
TREMBLING GRASS (Mr. A. Falconer) ..... Hulme 8 13
aKNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby) ..... Rimell 8 12
aPEACE PACT (Mr. O. Gilbey) ..... Frank Butters 8 12
PERSEVERE (Mr. J. St. V. Fox) ..... C. Chapman 8 6
aCASQUETTE (Mr. H. D. Madden) ..... J. Jarvis 8 5
STEMMED (Colonel B. Gilbey) ..... Madden 8 11
COUNSEL (Miss Gerald) ..... H. Lowe 7 6
DESORMAIS (Mrs. G. Doelick) ..... J. Darling 8 11
MYLAS (Mr. F. Haldin) ..... R. J. Colling 8 11
PANADA (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... C. Leader 8 11
aDEW ROYAL (Sir J. Hyde) ..... Saxby 8 11
STERLING MAIDEN (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield) ..... Hyde 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

QUARTRAIN, G. Baines; PHONEMETER, G. Richards; TREMBLING GRASS, R. C. Perryman; KNIGHT OF LORN, T. Weston; PEACE PACT, W. Wells; PERSEVERE or DUNSOP, C. Richards; JUNIOR COUNSEL, F. Fox; ASTONISHING LUCK, J. Caldwell.

4.30.—The CHADDESDEN HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

WOODCHUCK (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis 9 6
FASCICLE (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis 8 4
FIREAWAY (Mr. C. Hughes) ..... R. Colling 8 15
PERFECTIVE (Sir H. Cooper) ..... Leach, jun. 8 11
FIFTY-50 (Mr. Walter Griggs) ..... Walter Griggs 8 8
MAITRE (Mr. R. Day) ..... R. Day 8 7
MAY QUEEN (Lord Glanely) ..... R. Day 8 6
TURMOIL (Mr. H. S. Kerton) ..... Fred Butters 8 6
TURMOIL (Mr. H. S. Kerton) ..... Fred Butters 8 6
OF BERDA (Mr. H. Kennedy) ..... Harding 8 6
MR. SEXTRAIN (Mrs. Shafto) ..... H. Leader 8 6
KNIGHT OF THE VALE (Sir G. Noble) ..... H. Jarvis 8 6
aRUDIANI (Mrs. E. Walker) ..... Whitaker 8 6
aSWORD (Mr. A. R. Cox) ..... Beary 8 6
aCURZON (Mr. de Rothschild) ..... Lawson 7 12
GUILCAGH (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary 7 12
aSOLVENT (Mr. H. H. Jackson) ..... J. Beary 7 12
PRIAMUS (Mr. F. C. Nolan) ..... Rimell 7 10
aSYLVAN CALL (Mr. Falcon) ..... K. J. Colling 7 10
aINTRIGUE (Mr. G. Falcon) ..... M. Vasey 7 7
aROYAL BLOOM (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... Cannon 7 7
NOT A HOPE (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... M. Vasey 7 7
FAN (Mr. L. W. S. Long) ..... De Mestre 7 7
PARK PAST (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Hanshaw 7 7
aCARTA COLORADA (Mr. C. Laud) ..... G. Read 7 5
STERLING BOY (Mr. W. Yates) ..... Beedle 7 5
aLADY VIOLET (Mr. M. H. Benson) ..... Bartlropp 7 4
aPOMERELLEN (Mr. M. H. Benson) ..... M. Hartigan 7 4
KISS CURL (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Reader 7 4
MOSQUE (Mr. W. Tierney) ..... J. Cannon 7 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

FIREAWAY, F. Beasley; PERFECTIVE, —; Leach; FIFTY-50, G. Shelton; PRINCE OF SONG, J. Sirett; ST. OF THE VALE, F. Fox; BIBIANI, M. Beary; HORSEWAY, S. Wragg; BURNING BEAM (Mr. A. Robertson); SOLVENT, PRIAMUS, —; SYLVAN CALL, —; ROYAL BLOOM, F. Braithwaite; FAN, A. Burns; DARK PAST, J. Dines; CARTA COLORADA, T. Weston; STERLING BOY, W. Alford; LADY VIOLET, C. Richards; POMERELLEN, A. Richards; KISS CURL, J. Simpson; MOSQUE, —. G. Baines rides either Solvent or Mosque.

5.0.—The DRAKELOW MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

FORESEA (Mr. H. G. Hunt) ..... H. Hunt Yrs st lb
FLAMENET (Mr. G. Robinson) ..... Phillip, jun. 5 8 11
CYTHON (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis 5 8 11
FAIRY STORY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis 4 8 8
NORMANTON (Mrs. T. Gallelli) ..... Hanshaw 4 8 8
CLOTILDE DE SAVOIE (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling 4 8 6
aWHITE BLOSSOM (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... M. Vasey 4 8 6
ELIBANK (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis 3 7 6
PLANTAIN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock 3 6 13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

FORESEA, —; FLAMENET, —; CYTHON or FAIRY STORY, J. Childs; CLOTILDE DE SAVOIE, G. Richards; WHITE BLOSSOM, F. Braithwaite; ELIBANK, T. Lowrey; PLANTAIN, G. Baines.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.30.—Contrary Mary, Win 27s. 3d., Place 11s. 6d.; Uplift, Place 3s. 6d.; Sandbath, Place 6s. 6d.

3.0.—Vesington Hero, Win 85s., Place 29s. 3d.; Solomon's Choice, Place 9s. 6d.; Mudlark, Place 10s. 3d.

3.30.—Antiquary, Win 8s. 3d., Place 4s.; Grandflight, Place 5s. 6d.; Ben In Or, Place 14s. 6d.; Don Pat, Scottish Fusilier, Place 18s.; Sartellus, Place 5s. 6d.; Pergamena, Win 5s. 6d., Place 3s. 6d.; Tom Tit III., Place 6s. 3d.; Kitty San filly, Place 27s. 6d.

4.0.—Dusty, Win 26s. 9d., Place 7s. 6d.; Guilcagh, Place 10s. 6d.; Cebrenus, Place 22s. 6d.

DOUBLE.—3.30, Antiquary, and 4.30, Pergamena, £4 19s. 6d. to £1.

DERBY RESULTS

2.30 (2.33).—The ELVASTON CASTLE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.: for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

CONTRARY MARY, br f, by Cottage—Mary Gee (Mr. E. C. Nolan), 8st. 11lb. ..... P. Beasley 1
UPLIFT, b f, by Sky-rocket—Priory Court (Lord Allendale), 8st. 11lb. ..... W. Elliott 2
SANDBATH, b or br f, by Franklin—Panta Arentas (Mr. V. F. Mias), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Dick 3
Tiscoffin (Mr. R. Midwood), 8st. ..... H. Leath 0
Milad (Mr. W. Pearson), 9st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Roubinky f, by Centaro (Lady Curre), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Grand Rock (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Douceur f, by Golden Myth (Mr. J. L. Jarvis), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Powell 0
Good Companion (Mr. M. Markham), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Balmy Breeze (Mr. M. Vasey), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Gingerbread (Mr. W. D. Ward), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Wicket (Mr. W. Yapp), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Beasley 0
Vilna f, by Diomedes (Lord Beaverbrook), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Balmy Breeze, 5 to 1 Good Companion, 6 to 1 each Grand Rock and Sandbath, 9 to 1 Milad, 10 to 1 each Tiscoffin and Gingerbread, 100 to 8 Contrary Mary, 100 to 7 Douceur filly, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 20s. 6d.; places, 7s. 3d., 19s. 6d., 7s. Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. Balmy Breeze was fourth and Milad last. The winner was bought in for 450 guineas.

3.0 (3.2).—The WELBECK SELLING PLATE, a high-weight handicap of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

VESINGTON HERO, ch g, by Flying Orb—Queen Herodias (Mr. E. G. Goby), 5 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... R. Dick 1
SOLOMON'S CHOICE, b g, by King Sol—Wife (Mrs. M. Holland), 6 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... J. Collins 2
MUDLARK, ch h, by Manna—Golosh (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 5 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... G. Baines 3
Alembic (Mr. M. Dollar), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Timely Gift (Mr. D. Fraser), 4 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Hard Rock (Mr. J. T. Downing), 4 yrs, 9st. ..... Taylor 0
Symphonie (Mr. W. A. Higgs), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Talpra (Mr. J. Metcalf), 3 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... H. Southey 0
Fierce (Mr. J. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Little Echo (Mr. L. E. Cribbin), 6 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Royal Scent (Mr. J. W. G. Randall), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Effendi (Mr. F. H. Turner), 5 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Lightarmed (Mr. A. G. Moldram), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Little Trouble (Major G. Miller), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... F. Balch 0
(Winner trained by Sir H. Wilmot, at Binfield Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 1 agst Symphonie, 7 to 1 each Alembic and Lightarmed, 8 to 1 each Hard Rock, Fierce, and Little Echo, 10 to 1 each Vesington Hero and Mudlark, 100 to 8 Royal Scent, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 38s. 9d.; places, 22s. 6d., 20s. 9d., 27s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,815 units; total place pool, 3,224 units.

Won by a neck; a short head separated second and third. Lightarmed was fourth and Alembic last. The winner was sold to Mr. C. Lawrence for 280 guineas.

3.30 (3.32).—The QUARNDON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Straight mile.

ANTIQUARY, b g, by Archaic—Madam Curie (Major J. S. Courtauld), 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Elliott 1
GRANDFLIGHT, b h, by Grand Parade—Flying Scud (Mr. J. T. Downing), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Taylor 2
BEN IN OR, ch g, by Spion Kop—Jura (Lord Astor), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 3
Don Pat (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs, 9st. ..... W. Wells 0
Moyresque (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 4 yrs, 9st. ..... Leach 0
Longford (Mr. A. R. Heath), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Brennan 0
Lady Starlight (Mr. W. T. Sears), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... R. Sharpe 0
Courtesy (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Powell 0
Dandie Dinmont (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Lucky Charm (Mr. W. H. Sayers), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... J. Bullock 0
Knight Bachelor (Mr. C. R. Taylor), aged, 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Venom (Mr. A. Lowry), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... C. Hall 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Antiquary, 4 to 1 each Grandflight and Dandie Dinmont, 9 to 1 Courtesy, 100 to 6 each Don Pat and Moyresque, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 9d.; places, 4s., 5s. 3d., 12s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,460 units; total place pool, 5,212 units.

Won by a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Don Pat was fourth and Venom last.

4.0 (4.2).—The DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile and a half.

BOLDERO, gr g, by Herodote—Bongo (Mr. J. S. Austen), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... T. Lowrey 1
SARTELLUS, b h, by Sardanapale—Durban (Mr. G. Macomber), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... G. Richards 2
SCOTTISH FUSILIER, b c, by Royal Lancer—Mountain Crag (Mr. W. H. Thorne), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... R. Dick 3
Brown Jack (Colonel H. A. Wernher), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Legion Car (Major J. C. Lewis), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Bells of Mere (Sir J. Jardine), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Cay Light (Mrs. C. Bonsman), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... Leach 0
Brigladoro (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 6 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Elton (Mrs. R. W. Foster), 5 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Leonard (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Alacrity (Mr. M. Markham), aged, 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Quiquampoix (M. J. Wittouck), 6 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Fox 0
Paull (Lord Wolverton), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... W. Weston 0
Nightfall (Mr. H. O. Madden), 6 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..... S. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by C. Waugh, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 agst Sartellus, 100 to 30 Brigladoro, 7 to 1 Elton, 8 to 1 Scottish Fusilier, 100 to 9 each Leonard and Paull, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 36s.; places, 10s., 3s. 3d., 14s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,963 units; total place pool, 6,844 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Elton was fourth and Quiquampoix last.

4.30 (4.32).—The SUDBURY PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

PERGAMENA, ch f, by Papyrus—Idumea (Mr. J. P. Hornung), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Elliott 1
TOM TIT III., b c, by Blue Ensign—Great Desire (Mr. R. Bradley), 9st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
KITTY SAN FILLY, by Stratford (Mr. K. Lysaght), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Jenkins 3
Louvastra (Sir G. Neumann), 9st. 2lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Humidor (Mr. A. Calton), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Pomphrey 0
Like Magic c, by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan), 9st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Salmon Cat (Mr. V. Haldin), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Welfare f, by Friar Marcus (Mr. L. Ardern), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Sea Queen f, by Tootoo (Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. W. Birkin), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Estelle f, by Tradescant (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Rivelin Valley (Mr. J. T. Downing), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Taylor 0
Dutch Mystery (Mrs. V. T. Drake), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Bozant 0
Apple Ring (Lady M. FitzGerald), 8st. 6lb. ..... E. Forsyth 0
Blue Prince (Colonel G. Foljambe), 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Grande La La (Lord Glanely), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Sky Law (Major J. Astley), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Vertumna (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
The Parson II. (Mr. A. A. Macomber), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Southey 0
Nightcap (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
The Nile (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 6lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Bonnie Baine (Mrs. K. Weld), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 agst The Nile, 6 to 1 Louvastra, 8 to 1 each Estelle filly, Pergamena and Bonnie Baine, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 46s. 9d., 12s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,974 units; total place pool, 5,418 units.

Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Louvastra was fourth and Bonnie Baine last.

5.0 (5.4).—The CHATSWORTH MAIDEN PLATE of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

DUSTY, b g, by Planet—Dust (Mr. H. Liddell), 9st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 1
GUILCAUGH, b f, by He Goes—Melmond (Mr. J. Beary), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 2
CEBRENUS, b c, by Achtoi—Hesperia (Major D. McCalmont), 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Beasley 3
Secret Paper (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birkin), 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Dundrave (Major D. Dixon), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Naval Review (Lord Glanely), 8st. 12lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Rondeau (Mr. J. Lyons), 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
High Brambles (Miss A. B. Whipp), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Perrule (Captain A. S. Wilson), 8st. 12lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Kassala (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Paper Boy (Mrs. C. Beatty), 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Pommarne (Mr. J. Benson), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Jarvis 0
Bonne Fille (M. M. Calmann), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Quack Quack (Mr. E. ——), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Pomphrey 0
Clotilde (Lord Fitzwilliam), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Bozant 0
Loddon Bridge (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Summer Day (Mrs. R. Dyas), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
No Trace (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield), 8st. 9lb. ..... St. Jones 0

(Winner trained by V. Smyth, at Epsom.)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Dusty, 9 to 2 Cebrenus, 100 to 9 Secret Paper, 33 to 1 each Quack Quack and Guilcagh, 50 to 1 each other.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,898 units; total place pool, 4,067 units.

Won by a length and a half; half a length separated second and third. No Trace was fourth and Summer Day last.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Fields may not be very big at Derby to-day, but the programme is an interesting one, and I believe that our trainers will do well.

For the Derwent Selling Plate Storm Cycle, who failed to win at Warwick on Tuesday, has been sent on, and if none the worse his chance here appears obvious. Mylas is better than Welwyn if their private gallop is any guide. Balloon comes from a stable which contains some very good horses, and if this one is carrying the confidence of his connexions he may easily be the winner. However, I take Mylas to be the danger to STORM CYCLE.

The Osmaston Plate will bring out several smart two-year-olds. Backward Glance won the Lincoln Plate, and the race has done him good. His weight, however, is a big one, and I am not at all sure that he can give 7lb. to Griggs, who won a good trial a fortnight ago. I look to him to prove the winner. Rose Diamond, Melithea filly, Mabella filly, Hampworth, and Trilla will be our other runners.

For the Doveridge Handicap our six likely runners have all given satisfaction in their recent work. Trembling Grass has a big weight to carry, and I intend to look lower down in the handicap for the winner. Knight of Lorn is useful. Junior Counsel has improved a lot since last autumn, and Watts has no better three-year-old in his string. I think JUNIOR COUNSEL will win.

The Chaddesden Handicap will not require a lot of winning, but such races as a rule are very open. Most of the entries will face the starter, and in selecting FIFTY-50 I hope to have found the winner.

In the Drakelow Maiden Plate we have five probable runners, and they will all win races during the season, as I am confident that they are all useful. On this occasion CLOTILDE DE SAVOIE may prove best.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

ROYAL ARTILLERY MEETING

The R.A. PAST AND PRESENT HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of £180. Two miles and a half and 75 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
ROCK CRYSTAL (Captain Cory) ..... Stedall	a	12	0
FOREARMED (Mr. M. Roddick) ..... Thrale	7	13

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

FULL COURSE BY OXFORD

GOOD PERFORMANCE IN ROUGH WEATHER

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

By their final practice course Oxford have to a great extent rehabilitated themselves after the rather moderate impression created by their second row last Thursday.

It was clear that conditions were going to be really nasty in Corney Reach, with a strong wind from S.S.W. and a big flood tide running against it; so the coach got the crew out very early on the tide to avoid their being knocked about too badly in the row. Even so they had to come into the bank at Chiswick and their oars were forced on to the embankment when they cut inside a Port of London Authority launch. This diversion prevented them from beating 20 minutes over the course.

Martineau started off at 10, 19, and 35, with a strong London scratch crew alongside him. Wise, stroking the latter, allowed Oxford to get away in the first few strokes, but then held them with half a length advantage till Craven Steps. Here Martineau was striking 32, and he then started to race the London crew, which he cleared in a minute.

At the end of 3½ minutes the scratch crew eased 1½ lengths behind. Oxford were rowing well and—with far more life than they have shown yet—passed the mile post, and at Harrods a useful Lensbury crew picked them up in the inside. Hammersmith passed in 7min. 30sec., with the crew rowing a full 30, they soon began to feel the wind. However, they steadied out and went through the bad water well at 28½ when coxswain decided to seek shelter. The Lensbury crew, who were still holding them at the same stroke, had to stop and give way to them just before a Thames scratch crew picked them up. Although they had now reached the shelter the crew did not seem capable of increasing the stroke much. Perhaps the trouble with the launch threw them out of their stride, but it was not until coxswain had shaped for Barnes Bridge that stroke began racing again. On the other hand it was noticeable that at no point in the course did the crew lose their form or steadiness and it is clear that they are much less upset by rough water than their rivals.

The Thames crew were level, but obviously tiring, when they left off at Barnes to make way for the third scratch crew from the Westminster Bank. Martineau did not start to wind up the stroke after Barnes quite so soon as he had on his previous rows, but when he did his last spurt was effective. He rowed 33 and 18 in the last minute and half-minute and went up very rapidly on the Bank crew to pass the post half a length ahead in exactly 20 minutes.

The times at the various points on the course, compared with the Cambridge crew last Friday and the last Oxford row, were as follows:—

	Oxford March 27	Cambridge March 28	Oxford April 2
Craven Steps	2.43	2.43	2.51
Mile	4.42	4.34	4.18
Hammersmith Bridge	8.7	7.48	7.36
Chiswick Steps	12.42	12.31	12.13
Barnes Bridge	17.25	17.21	16.58
Finish	20.40	20.32	20.00

The day was similar to that on which Cambridge rowed except that the tide was much faster, particularly up to Hammersmith, and the wind much worse after. The row must be regarded as fast, particularly to Hammersmith and in the last minute when the boat was moving well.

The crew have come on considerably in the last week; their rowing is much more consistent and is more nearly akin to their paddling than it was. Clive at No 6 has improved in consistency and Martineau is no longer so late on his crew as he was shortly after his injury. Even now he has not entirely recovered his original form. The performance of the crew against the first three scratches left something to be desired. Against the second and third scratches Martineau never had a chance of making his effort, which was unfortunate, and the first scratch, which was well together and well trained, he cleared soon enough with a spurt, but it does look as if this crew at the moment have to rely too much on their spurting power in the absence of sufficient pace when travelling at their normal stride.

Another feature which lends colour to this view is the extent to which they drop their weights and consequently the boat at the finish of the stroke. This was specially noticeable just before Hammersmith. The new boat, being still stiff does not absorb any force tending to bounce it as the old one did, so this fault of the crew is showed up the more clearly.

Tinné is now rowing with more length than he has been hitherto, and of other individuals to improve the most notable is Hutton, who is no longer late either rowing or paddling and is a most invaluable worker. Martineau looks as if he might follow his example in that respect more closely. The crew, who are evidently on the up grade, have every reason to be satisfied with their performance and will presumably now welcome rough weather on Saturday week.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12 10
2. R. V. Low (Winchester and University)	12 3½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University)	12 11
4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12 10
5. H. E. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13 5½
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13 1½
7. D. E. Tinné (Eton and University)	12 2
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University) (stroke)	10 13
B. A. Darbishire (Malvern and University) (cox)	8 11

The crew will be out to-day at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE CREW'S EASY DAY

The Cambridge crew will have their second trial over the full Putney-to-Mortlake course this afternoon, and consequently their work yesterday was not of a very strenuous character. They did their chief exercise in the afternoon, when they rowed two minutes with a scratch crew.

In the morning they got afloat at 11 o'clock, and, watched by the Oxford crew from the Embankment, they paddled upstream, turning just below the Mile Post. The water was quite smooth, and the crew made good progress at 24. After turning they put in some good paddling in a piece of work lasting five minutes, which took them below Putney Bridge. The journey downstream was continued, and off Hurlingham they tried a burst of rowing, Brocklebank getting in 10 strokes in 15 seconds. Later they showed excellent form in a minute row, the crew being well together and the boat running very fast. The rate of striking was 9½, 18, and 32½ in the quarter, half, and full minute. The boat was turned above Wandsworth Bridge, and the crew put in some more good paddling on their journey back to Putney.

Cambridge got afloat in the afternoon as soon as their launch had returned from following the Oxford trial. They paddled down to the Railway Bridge and then turned. Paddling up through Putney Bridge, they were joined by the scratch London crew, who were now stroked by A. Graham, the late Oxford President. Cambridge were well together when paddling at 24 and got a lot of pace on their boat, London having to break into a row in order to get on terms. Near the Mile Post a start was tried, and Brocklebank struck 10½ strokes in 15 seconds. Oxford watched their rivals paddle by near the Crabtree, and, just above, Mr. Escombe started the crews on a two-minute row. It was, however, brought to a premature conclusion, as when the crews were approaching Hammersmith Bridge, the Cambridge coxswain failed to allow the London boat enough room to clear the buttress, and as a result the oars of the crews clashed after they had been rowing 1½ minutes, and the London crew then stopped. Brocklebank set his crew a very high rate of striking, rowing 11, 21, and 40½ in the first quarter, half, and full minute, but the work was very hurried and there was little length. He had rowed 70 strokes when the oars clashed, and the Cambridge crew was then about half a length ahead of London. Cambridge got clear and then easied. Afterwards the crews paddled up to the Doves and then returned to Putney by stages.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st lb
D. Hale-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11 5
2. H. E. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12 6
3. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12 7
4. P. N. Carnegie (Oundle and Jesus)	12 7
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13 11
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14 4½
7. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12 3
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11 11
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7 7

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Articles were signed by B. Barry, the holder, and E. Phelps, the challenger, for a race on the River Thames for the World's and English Championships at a meeting of the Board of Control, presided over by Sir Charles Allom, at the International Sportsmen's Club, London, on Tuesday.

It was agreed that the race shall be rowed between Putney and Mortlake (3 miles 330 yards) at 3.45 p.m. on May 31 next. The stake will be £500 a-side, and Lord Desborough has agreed to act as stakeholder. Lieutenant-Colonel Burnell, the University Boat-race umpire, was invited to referee the race, but found it impossible through another engagement, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gibbons, formerly of Cambridge, was asked to officiate, while the Board of Control were requested to appoint the judge.

THAMES BOAT SAILING

The London Corinthian Sailing Club have a full programme for the coming season, of which the opening race will take place on April 13. This year the club hope to receive a good entry for a 14ft. International Dinghy open race on June 28 over the club course between Hammersmith and Barnes, twice round, a total distance of about six miles, for a trophy and prizes of £5, £3, and £2.

The principal fixtures are:—

MAY 3.—L.C.S.C. Cup (open race).
MAY 17.—Wilfred Forster Cup.
JUNE 1.—Rear-Commodore's Prize.
JUNE 14.—Barnes Trophy (open race).
JUNE 28.—International Dinghy class Perpetual Challenge Trophy and prizes of £5, £3, and £2.
JULY 12.—Vice-Commodore's Prize.
JULY 26.—Lady Bull's Bowl.
AUGUST 30.—West London Hospital Cup (open race).
SEPTEMBER 13.—Doreen Cup.
SEPTEMBER 27.—Commodore's Prize.
OCTOBER 5.—Twickenham Y.C. and L.C.S.C. inter-club race at Twickenham.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

NAVY CUP FINAL

Though they showed considerable improvement after change of ends in the Navy Cup final at Gillingham yesterday afternoon, H.M.S. Excellent (Portsmouth) were easily beaten by R.N. Barracks (Chatham) by five goals to none. Poor shooting by their forwards had much to do with the defeat of H.M.S. Excellent, who are the A.F.A. Cup-holders, for they had quite as many chances of scoring as their opponents, but promising movements failed, and Sollitt and Baird, the Barracks' backs, who played soundly, were seldom in trouble. A strong wind handicapped the Barracks at the start, but they did most of the pressing, and, for a time, were too good for their opponents. When H.M.S. Excellent did attack Irvine saved well from Fry, Wilcocks, and Roberts, and before the interval goals by Leonard (two) and Elwell gave the Barracks a useful advantage. H.M.S. Excellent had a fair share of the play in the second half, but their failure in front of goal was more evident than before, and Evans and Speed scored for the Barracks.

THE ARMY BADLY BEATEN

Palethorpe, their centre-forward, scored five times for the Spartan League, who gained an easy victory over The Army at Eastbourne yesterday by seven goals to none.

Throughout the game, which was not so one-sided as the score would suggest, Palethorpe stood out above all other players. He scored the first goal after 25 minutes, the second six minutes later, while The Army backs stood still appealing for off-side, and the third just before half-time. For a time during the second half Palethorpe was off the field owing to an injury, but he resumed and scored two more goals, while Evans and Wilcockson also beat The Army goalkeeper. The Army inside forwards had plenty of chances in the second half, but finished weakly.

THE EVERTON TEAM

The Everton Club, who are in grave danger of relegation, have intimated to League clubs that they are willing to receive offers for eight well-known players, including Dunn, the Scottish International player; Kennedy, an Irish left-back who was transferred from The Arsenal; Weldon, inside forward; Attwood, centre forward; Kelly, right half-back; White, half-back; Lewis, left half-back; and French, a local centre-forward.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ANOTHER CHANGE IN TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND

A further change has been found necessary in the British Rugby Football team to tour in Australia and New Zealand. M. Crowe, the Irish three-quarter back, will be unable to make the journey as he had a collar bone broken while he was playing last Saturday. The vacant place will be filled by H. M. Bowcott, of Cambridge University, Cardiff, and Wales.

SCHOOL TOUR IN GERMANY

The Leeds Grammar School XV. have arranged a short tour in Germany. They will play matches at Heidelberg on Tuesday and Thursday next, and will also play a match at Frankfort. The team, which is captained by P. H. Kelsey, leaves Leeds on Sunday for Heidelberg, *via* Ostend, Brussels, and Cologne, and will be accompanied by the headmaster, Dr. Terry Thomas, and by Mr. Hilton and Mr. Cook, assistant masters.

In a Rugby League match St. Helens Recreation beat Batley by two goals and four tries (16 points) to one goal and a try (5 points).

In a Rugby League match yesterday Bradford Northern were beaten by Widnes by two tries (six points) to a goal and three tries (11 points).

The Rugby League match between Leeds and Salford ended in a draw, each side scoring eight points.

In the replayed match in the semi-final round of the Rugby League Cup competition, St. Helens beat Wigan by five goals and four tries (32 points) to two goals and two tries (10 points). They will thus play Widnes in the final round at Wembley on May 3.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

RUGBY UNION

	Pts.		Pts.
Royal Naval Engineering College	14	*Devonport Services	3
Cardiff	16	*Penarth	3

ASSOCIATION

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
Liverpool	1	*The Arsenal	0
*Aston Villa	4	Grimsby Town	1
*Newcastle United	1	Birmingham	1

DIVISION III. (SOUTHERN SECTION)

Plymouth Argyle	1	*Brighton and Hove Albion	0
*Torquay United	2	Bristol Rovers	3

NORTHERN SECTION

*Hartlepools United	3	York City	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Heart of Midlothian	3	*Dundee United	2

NAVY CUP—FINAL

R.N. Barracks (Chatham)	5	H.M.S. Excellent	0

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH

Spartan League	7	The Army (At Eastbourne)	0

* Home team

SCHOOL SPORTS

WINCHESTER

C. R. V. Bell won the quarter-mile, half-mile, and mile in the open events at Winchester College sports.

The results were:—

100 YARDS.—G. E. Jamieson, 1; J. A. D. Smith, 2. W. J. Hasler and R. G. Tindall tied for third place. Time, 10 3-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—C. R. V. Bell, 1; W. J. Hasler, 2; G. R. Jamieson, 3. Time, 55 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—C. R. V. Bell, 1; W. J. Hasler, 2; C. O. M. Friday, 3. Time, 2min. 8 1-5sec.

MILE.—C. R. V. Bell, 1; P. G. F. Young, 2; C. O. M. Friday, 3. Time, 4min. 57 1-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. G. Round, 1; W. J. Hasler, 2; G. A. R. Robinson, 3. Time, 18 4-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—T. M. Blake and L. B. S. West tied for first place (5ft. 4in.); J. H. Tritton, 3.

LONG JUMP.—A. F. Bell (18ft. 10in.), 1; C. R. V. Bell, 2; E. McL. Morrison, 3.

INTER-HOUSE CUP.—Mr. Tyndale's (K).

GREENJACKET CUP (INTER-HOUSE RELAY).—Mr. Irving's (E).

BRADFIELD

The results in the Bradfield College Sports were as follows:—

100 YARDS.—D. G. R. Atkinson, 1; R. G. Ede, 2; C. F. Mackwood, 3. Time, 10 3-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—P. L. Bathurst, 1; T. G. Cahusac, 2; D. G. Burrell, 3. Time, 56 1-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—C. E. Watson-Smyth, 1; T. G. Cahusac, 2; R. S. Morgan, 3. Time, 2min. 10 1-5sec.

MILE.—T. G. Cahusac, 1; R. H. B. Keates, 2; J. A. Wild, 3. Time, 4min. 56sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—E. J. C. Higgins, 1; J. G. Mason, 2; F. C. Atkinson, 3. Time, 17 1-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—E. J. C. Higgins, 5ft. 1½in., 1; I. A. David, 2.

LONG JUMP.—E. J. C. Higgins, 19ft. 4in., 1; J. D. Tucker, 2; A. L. Young, 3.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—F. P. Gibson, 29ft. 8in., 1; J. Southar, 2.

STEEPLECHASE.—N. O. H. Charles, 1; T. G. Cahusac, 2; R. H. B. Keates, 3.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE

The results of the open events at the Cheltenham College sports were:—

100 YARDS.—W. A. Cook, 1; C. W. Powell, 2; A. J. R. Hyatt, 3. Time, 11sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—W. A. Cook, 1; S. P. Woollatt, 2; R. M. Wilkinson, 3. Time, 54 4-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—A. D. Wigan, 1; C. I. Murphie, 2; W. A. Cook, 3. Time, 2min. 9 1-5sec.

MILE.—C. I. Murphie, 1; A. D. Wigan, 2; R. M. Marsh, 3. Time, 4min. 54sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—T. G. O'Dwyer, 1; T. G. Clark, 2; A. T. Hingston, 3. Time, 19 4-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—Miss "Hampstead" beat Miss E. H. Cook, 2. Time, 25 4-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—J. C. Masefield (5ft. 3in.), 1; T. de B. Miles, 2.

LONG JUMP.—J. C. Masefield (17ft. 4in.), 1; W. T. Sedgwick, 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—A. J. R. Hyatt (89yds. 1ft. 5in.), 1; Keston Griffith and A. G. Scott beat P. H. Sidney and Captain T. S. Conner (6—2, 6—2); R. K. Tinkler and K. O. Mather beat J. A. Ingram and G. L. Mundey (6—2, 6—2); Applewhaite and Helmore beat H. D. Mackinnon and G. E. W. Parrish (6—4, 8—6); Y. Ohta and R. Miki beat Dr. A. H. Fyzee and C. L. Mundey (6—4, 6—4); W. A. Ingram and G. F. Matheson beat R. N. A. Leyton and G. Leyton (6—2, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round (concluded).—Mrs. P. Bouverie and Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss B. Soames and Miss N. Weatherall (6—2, 2—6, 6—3). Second Round (concluded).—Mrs. M. Mayne and Miss "Blardie Boer beat Mrs. E. Bertish and Miss E. F. Wilhelmi (6—1, 6—2); Miss J. Ridley and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—4, 6—3); Mrs. W. D. List and Miss E. R. Clarke beat Miss B. Yorke and Miss J. Morley (6—2, 6—3); Miss D. E. Round and Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. Burgess Smith and Miss M. Burgess Smith (6—3, 6—3); Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss M. E. Dix beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson and Miss B. C. Brown (3—6, 6—3, 6—4); Mrs. Bouverie and Mrs. Edgington beat Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie and Mrs. D. A. Aiston (6—3, 6—2); Miss J. Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. W. Bridges and Miss Dale (6—0, 6—1).

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round (concluded).—N. Sharpe and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat J. D. Morris and Miss C. Philip (6—3, 8—6); W. H. A. Duff and Miss "Hampstead" beat C. L. Mundey and Mrs. S. Lyon (6—2, 6—2); R. K. Tinkler and Miss N. Trentham beat O. V. Forbes and Mrs. E. Logan Bell (6—1, 6—1); V. Burr and Mrs. V. Burr beat A. A. Fyzee and Miss J. Cunningham (4—6, 6—1, 6—2). Second Round. K. O. Mather and Mrs. R. E. Haylock beat F. H. Sidney and Miss B. C. Brown (6—1, 6—0); W. A. Ingram and Mrs. P. Bouverie beat R. Miki and Miss J. Morley (8—6, 6—3); Y. Ohta and Miss M. E. Dix beat G. R. Atkinson and Miss M. Burgess Smith (6—2, 6—3); I. H. Wheatcroft and Miss C. Hardie beat Duff and Miss "Hampstead" (6—3, 8—6); C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey beat F. H. Jarvis and Mrs. M. Mayne (6—4, 6—4); Tinkler and Miss Trentham beat Burr and Mrs. Burr (6—2, 7—5).

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE

Weymouth College Sports were held on the School cricket field in good weather. A new School record was set up for Putting the Weight, and there was a generally good standard of performance. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—B. E. W. McCall, 1; H. L. Mizen, 2. Time, 11 1-5sec.

220 YARDS.—B. E. W. McCall, 1; H. L. Mizen, 2. Time, 26sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—B. E. W. McCall, 1; H. L. Mizen, 2. Time, 53 4-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—B. E. W. McCall, 1; E. R. C. Deacon, 2. Time, 2min. 8sec.

MILE.—B. E. W. McCall, 1; E. R. C. Deacon, 2. Time, 4min. 43 3-5sec.

STEEPLECHASE (3½ MILES).—B. E. W. McCall, 1; E. R. C. Deacon, 2; J. K. Mann, 3. Time, 22min. 20 4-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—B. E. W. McCall, 18ft. 11in., 1; J. K. Mann, 2.

HIGH JUMP.—E. R. C. Deacon, 5ft. 2½in., 1; J. K. Mann, 2.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. K. Mann, 1; E. R. C. Deacon, 2. Time, 19 2-5sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (16lb.).—E. R. C. Deacon, 32ft. 5½in., 1; J. K. Wilson, 2. (A school record.)

VICTOR LUDORUM.—B. E. W. McCall.

CHRIST COLLEGE, BRECON

The hurdles, quarter-mile, long jump, and high jump were all won by K. C. Burrow at the sports at Christ College, Brecon. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—H. Jones, 1; K. C. Burrow, 2; S. L. Jones, 3. Time, 10 4-5sec.

220 YARDS.—J. M. S. Thomas, 1; J. H. Williams, 2; W. H. Lewis, 3. Time, 23 3-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—K. C. Burrow, 1; H. Jones, 2; D. M. Evans, 3. Time, 59 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—H. Llewelyn, 1; D. Sheridan, 2; D. Pugh, 3. Time, 2min. 9 3-5sec.

MILE.—D. Sheridan, 1; H. Llewelyn, 2; D. Pugh, 3. Time, 5min. 0 3-5sec.

STEEPLECHASE.—D. Sheridan, 1; H. Llewelyn, 2; D. Jones, 3.

LONG JUMP.—K. C. Burrow, 18ft. 9in., 1; H. Llewelyn, 2; Maliphant, 3.

HIGH JUMP.—K. C. Burrow, 5ft. 2in., 1; Angus, 2; S. M. Jones, 3.

HURDLES.—K. C. Burrow, 1; S. L. Jones, 2; J. H. Williams, 3. Time, 2min. 13sec.

CHALLENGE CUP.—K. C. Burrow.

ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL

P. H. Hamley set up a new record for the 120 yards hurdles at Allhallows School sports, his time being 17 3-5sec. Hamley also won the high jump and the long jump. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—D. C. J. Scott, 1; D. R. Scott, 2; C. F. Wills, 3. Time, 11sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—D. C. J. Scott, 1; D. R. Scott, 2; C. F. Wills, 3. Time, 56 1-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—D. R. Scott, 1; J. W. Prentice, 2; C. F. Wills, 3. Time, 2min. 18 4-5sec.

MILE.—J. W. Prentice, 1; P. H. Hamley, 2; T. D. Collings, 3. Time, 5min. 24 3-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—P. H. Hamley, 1; E. G. Prentice, 2; A. M. Holmes, 3. Time, 17 3-5sec. (a school record).

HIGH JUMP.—P. H. Hamley (5ft. 1in.), 1; D. R. Scott, 2.

LONG JUMP.—P. H. Hamley (18ft. 3in.), 1; G. D. Hiles, 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—D. R. Scott (85 yards 2ft. 6in.), 1; J. D. F. Shapland, 2.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—P. H. Hamley.

WREKIN COLLEGE v. ACHILLES

The match between Achilles Club and Wrekin College was drawn with four events all. The times were good on a heavy ground. J. P. Ford's hurdling and J. C. Harris's weight-putting were the best of Wrekin's performances. The Achilles team gave the necessary handicaps by running on a bigger circuit, both teams running together and the School doing the standard distance.

100 YARDS.—K. D. Brough (A.), 1; L. R. J. Rinkel (A.), 2. Time, 11sec. Brough gave 2 yards and Rinkel 4 yards.

HIGH JUMP.—T. P. Moll (A.), J. C. McKellar (A.), 5ft. 4½in.; J. P. Ford (W.), 5ft. ½in.; C. S. Wilson (W.), 4ft. 11½in. Wrekin won on aggregate with 7in. allowance.

HALF-MILE.—J. N. Mason (A.), 1; E. R. Wallace (W.), 2. Time, 2min. 10sec. Handicap, 40 yards.

HALF-MILE RELAY (4 × 220 yards).—Won by Wrekin in 1min. 40 3-5sec. Handicap, 40 yards.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. P. Ford (W.), 1; R. M. N. Tisdall (A.), 2. Time, 15 2-5sec. Handicap, two hurdles and 20 yards.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—J. P. A. Wallace (A.), 41ft. 3in.; R. M. N. Tisdall (A.), 39ft. 5in. Wrekin won on aggregate, using 14lb. weight. Achilles using 16lb. weight and allowing 8ft. J. C. Harris (W.), 36ft. 11in.

LONG JUMP.—W. J. Sartain (A.), 21ft. 11in.; A. H. P. W. Norton (A.), 21ft. 7in.; R. M. N. Tisdall (A.), 21ft. 4½in.; J. P. Ford (W.), 18ft.; R. E. Elliot (W.), 17ft. 8in.; G. A. Akeroyd (W.), 17ft. 6in. Achilles won on aggregate, allowing 7ft. 6in.

MILE RELAY (4 × 440 yards).—Achilles won in 3min. 48 3-15sec. Handicap, 80 yards.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE AT LUCTON

The School cross-country contest between Ludlow, Hereford, and Lucton was held on Monday at Lucton. Lucton won easily, repeating their success of last year. Francis, of Ludlow, beat the time made by Openshaw, last year's winner, by over a minute. He made the pace from the start, closely followed by Hutton and Hall, of Lucton. At half-way the order was:—Francis, Hutton, Hall, Denchfield (Hereford), and then Houston (Lucton). Up the hill to Croft Hutton made a determined effort to catch Francis, who got farther ahead and finished in 26min. 23sec., which beat last year's time by 78sec. Houston closed up in the last mile and Hutton dropped back, so that the second place was a dead-heat between the Lucton leaders. The order of finishing was as follows:—

Francis (Ludlow), 1; Houston (Lucton), Hall (Lucton), Hutton (Lucton), equal 2; Deachfield (Hereford), 5; Bradley (Lucton), 6; Haines (Hereford), 7; Southworth (Lucton), 8; and Tudor (Hereford), 9.

The team placings were:—

Lucton (2, 2, 2, 6, 8, equals 20 points), 1.
Hereford (5, 7, 9, 10, 10, equals 41 points), 2.
Ludlow (1, 12, 13, 14, 15, equals 55 points), 3.

LACROSSE

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the first match of their tour of the Eastern States the Oxford lacrosse team were defeated by St. John's College of Annapolis by seven goals to two.—*Reuter.*

LAWN TENNIS

PADDINGTON TOURNAMENT

The last eight in the Singles and Women's Singles were reached at the Paddington tournament yesterday, with promise of some interesting matches to come.

In the Singles R. K. Tinkler, a young Oxford player, will meet R. Miki, of Japan; N. Sharpe, who is getting into practice, plays the American, E. O. Mather, who will captain Oxford next term; Dr. A. H. Fyzee, the Indian Davis Cup player, will play another Indian, R. Singh; and Y. Ohta will have the rare experience, for him, of meeting a left-handed player in F. H. Jarvis.

A troublesome wind interrupted Mather's volleying, and he was hard pressed to beat Dr. A. A. Fyzee by 10—8, 6—3. Fyzee was not worried by Mather's chopped fore-hand drive and sliced back-hand, and he often steered the ball clear. Mather's great advantage in service and his forceful drives in the second set, when he forsook spin for speed, proved him to be the more versatile player.

Miss E. H. Harvey accomplished the best performance in the Women's Singles when she beat Miss N. Trentham by 6—1, 6—3. Miss Harvey, who has captained the British Wightman Cup team, showed a splendid defence and was very accurate. Miss Trentham made more imposing strokes, but many mistakes, particularly on the volley. The last eight are Mrs. M. Mayne, better known as Miss Lumley Ellis, Miss Harvey, Mrs. R. E. Haylock, Miss C. Hardie, Mrs. W. D. List (who qualified on Tuesday), Mrs. H. Edgington, Miss "Hampstead," and Mrs. W. J. Dyson.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Third Round (concluded).—R. K. Tinkler w.o., E. Flury scratched; R. Miki beat C. L. Mundey (6—0, 6—2); N. Sharpe beat A. A. W. Fowler (7—5, 6—2); E. O. Mather beat Dr. A. A. Fyzee (10—8, 6—3); Dr. A. H. Fyzee beat J. D. Morris (6—3, 9—7); R. Singh beat I. C. Maddock (6—1, 6—0); F. H. Jarvis beat V. Burr (6—4, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round (concluded).—Mrs. M. Mayne beat Mrs. G. H. B. St. Ruth (6—1, 6—2); Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss N. Trentham (6—1, 6—3); Mrs. R. E. Haylock beat Miss B. C. Brown (6—1, 6—2); Miss C. Hardie beat Miss M. Foling-by (6—3, 6—2); Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss J. E. Marshall (6—4, 6—4); Miss "Hampstead" beat Mrs. E. H. Burgess Smith (6—1, 6—4); Mrs. W. J. Dyson beat Miss L. M. Brown (6—4, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—First Round (concluded).—C. H. Applewhaite and S. D. Helmore beat A. E. Dixon and D. Grieve (6—2, 9—7); T. F. Chong and A. B. Rogers beat R. Mikimoto and D. B. Jarvis (9—7, 6—2); Brown Rocco.—J. Keston Griffith and A. G. Scott beat P. H. Sidney and Captain T. S. Conner (6—2, 6—2); R. K. Tinkler and K. O. Mather beat J. A. Ingram and G. L. Mundey (6—4, 6—4); W. A. Ingram and G. F. Matheson beat R. N. A. Leyton and G. Leyton (6—2, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round (concluded).—Mrs. P. Bouverie and Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss B. Soames and Miss N. Weatherall (6—2, 2—6, 6—3). Second Round (concluded).—Mrs. M. Mayne and Miss "Blardie Boer beat Mrs. E. Bertish and Miss E. F. Wilhelmi (6—1, 6—2); Miss J. Ridley and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—4, 6—3); Mrs. W. D. List and Miss E. R. Clarke beat Miss B. Yorke and Miss J. Morley (6—2, 6—3); Miss D. E. Round and Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. Burgess Smith and Miss M. Burgess Smith (6—3, 6—3); Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss M. E. Dix beat Mrs. W. J. Dyson and Miss B. C. Brown (3—6, 6—3, 6—4); Mrs. Bouverie and Mrs. Edgington beat Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie and Mrs. D. A. Aiston (6—3, 6—2); Miss J. Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. W. Bridges and Miss Dale (6—0, 6—1).

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round (concluded).—N. Sharpe and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat J. D. Morris and Miss C. Philip (6—3, 8—6); W. H. A. Duff and Miss "Hampstead" beat C. L. Mundey and Mrs. S. Lyon (6—2, 6—2); R. K. Tinkler and Miss N. Trentham beat O. V. Forbes and Mrs. E. Logan Bell (6—1, 6—1); V. Burr and Mrs. V. Burr beat A. A. Fyzee and Miss J. Cunningham (4—6, 6—1, 6—2). Second Round. K. O. Mather and Mrs. R. E. Haylock beat F. H. Sidney and Miss B. C. Brown (6—1, 6—0); W. A. Ingram and Mrs. P. Bouverie beat R. Miki and Miss J. Morley (8—6, 6—3); Y. Ohta and Miss M. E. Dix beat G. R. Atkinson and Miss M. Burgess Smith (6—2, 6—3); I. H. Wheatcroft and Miss C. Hardie beat Duff and Miss "Hampstead" (6—3, 8—6); C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey beat F. H. Jarvis and Mrs. M. Mayne (6—4, 6—4); Tinkler and Miss Trentham beat Burr and Mrs. Burr (6—2, 7—5).

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Lawn Tennis (Hard Court) Championships of Great Britain will be held at the West Hants L.T.C., Melville Park, Bournemouth, in the week beginning Monday, April 28. Play will be begun at 2 p.m. on Monday and 11 a.m. on the other days. Entries should be made to the secretary, the Lawn Tennis Association, 28, Essex-street, London, W.C.2, by noon on Tuesday, April 15.

L. Winslow, the South African lawn tennis player, has become a professional, and has been appointed coach to the Southern Transvaal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Reuter.*

ATHLETICS

UNIVERSITIES' TRIANGULAR CONTEST

A triangular athletic contest will be held at the Alexander Sports Ground, Birmingham, on Saturday, May 24, between the Achilles Club, the Atalanta Club (Scottish Universities), and the Universities Athletic Union. The teams for this meeting, which will be the first in which all the universities of Great Britain will take part, will be chosen from both past and present students, and will thus include the foremost British athletes.

KAYE DON TO STAY AT DAYTONA

DAYTONA BEACH, April 2.—After he had telephoned reports to Mr. Louis Coatelen in New York on the condition of the beach here, Kaye Don said that he would remain here until the course had improved sufficiently for him to "take a final shot at the record." Meanwhile, the authorities are investigating the fire which occurred during the early hours of this morning on the speedway. Fortunately, the timing power and instruments were saved.—*Reuter.*

HUNTING

THE BEAUFORT met at North Wraxall yesterday. Findmg in Wraxall Park hounds ran into the Sewell Bottom, but lost this fox. A brace were found at Lucknam. One led to Norwood, where scent failed. The other was hunted back to Wraxall Park, where hounds were stopped. A fox from Home Wood at Westkington led to Castlecombe, where he beat hounds.

THE BLANKNEY must have created almost a record by not having been stopped once from any cause during the season which ended yesterday when they met at Stapleford. They spent over two hours hunting different foxes in Stapleford Wood on a very bad scent. They drew Stapleford Moor blank and, coming back to Stapleford Wood, spent another hour there. The season has been a disappointing one and less than an average number of foxes have been killed. Mr. Stansfield, the honorary secretary, has resigned.

THE COTSWOLD, after meeting on Tuesday at Dixton, began with a short burst over the Vale to Teddington, where they lost. Another fox from Dixton was hunted over the hill to ground at Gotherington. A chicken-stealer from Granna Gorse was soon dispatched, and the day finished with a slow hunt from Gotherington Grove, by Bushcombe and Longwood, hounds being beaten through lack of scent on the hilltop.

Yesterday this pack met at Air Balloon, where quite a large field assembled. The first fox was found in the Bittams. He led hounds across the hill to Sadlers Grove, left-handed back to the Bittams, where he got in. Finding a good fox in Seven Springs, hounds pushed him out by Hartley towards Lilleybrook. Crossing the main Cirencester road and leaving Vineyards on the left, they ran across to Wistly and on to Lineover, through this covert and Redwood to Dowdeswell Village, past Rossley Manor, and back to Redwood, where the fox beat hounds.

THE BURTON finished their season by meeting at Apley yesterday, and hounds did particularly well in the woodlands. They found in Caius Wood, and were running in there, West Wood, and Cockglade for some time before going on through the Pleasure House Plantation and losing their fox on the Kingthorpe and Wragby road after a good 60 minutes. Hounds again did well on a fox from Newball, but were finally beaten at West Wood. Sport since Christmas has been extremely good.

THE HOLDERNESS finished their season on the Wold side, meeting at Londesborough Lodge gates yesterday. Finding in Dog Kennel Wood, hounds ran through Seaton Mains, and, with the Fishpond on the left, pointed for Laytham Whin. The fox turned and got to ground in a stickheap after a good hunt of 47 minutes. They found in the Fish

Parliament

THE SOVIET AND RELIGION

PRIMATE ON HIS INQUIRIES

THE COAL BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The Bristol Corporation (No. 1) Bill, Leeds Corporation Bill, and Metropolitan Railway Bill were read a second time.

OPPRESSION OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S STATEMENT

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, on rising to call attention to the present situation as to the oppression of religion in Russia and to move for papers, said he wished to fulfil an undertaking which he made in that House to make some inquiry into the actual facts, so far as they could be ascertained, about the present position of oppression of religion in Russia. The matter was one which had so deeply touched the public conscience and aroused public feeling that it seemed only right that some such inquiry should be made and its results stated. It was a matter so grave that it ought to be kept outside of their party controversies; it had been and would be his resolute intention so to keep it, and he hoped that that would be the desire of any who took part in any discussion which might follow what he had to say.

He could make no complaint that very little information had been given by the Government beyond the publication of the Decree of April 8, 1929, on religious associations. He now asked for papers. It was possible that the Government might be able to give them some similar useful information, but he would not be surprised if that was beyond their power. Indeed, it seemed to him impossible to expect any satisfactory report from the British Embassy in Moscow. Experience had proved to them the uselessness of inquiries assisted by the Soviet Government, and to conduct inquiries apart from them would be obviously, from a diplomatic point of view, most difficult. He had reason to know that persons who were suspected, or seen, to be in communication with representatives of their Embassy would be placed in great embarrassment, if not danger. And, after all, what could be told about Moscow and its neighbourhood was of little value in helping them to estimate what was happening in the vast territories of Russia.

He had done his best in the interests of truth. He had had the assistance of four responsible men, two of them closely acquainted with Russia, two of them accustomed, as public men, to weigh evidence. They had conducted the most elaborate researches into the official Press in Russia, and he was grateful beyond words for the assistance they had rendered. He had had a mass of independent information given to him from leading representatives of the Orthodox Church, the Baptist communion, and the Jews. He had read many reports from eye-witnesses who had just returned from Russia. He had had private letters sent to him from different parts of that vast country. He had read apologies for the religious policy of the Soviet Government. He had tried, so far as possible, to sift and test. It was, of course, almost impossible to give names; frequently he would have to disguise the names of places, but he thought he might say that for every statement that he would make he had full authority. He had kept to the limits of the last year so far as possible. He would not rehearse any of the events of that awful time of civil war and of the Red Terror, and he had been careful not to use sources of information affected by admitted allegiance to the old Tsarist régime or active hostility to the existence of the Soviet Government. His difficulty would be to select, but he thought he would be able to prove that in Russia there was still deliberate, systematic, and persistent oppression of religion.

THE REAL GOVERNMENT

At the outset, it was necessary that they should have two general considerations before their minds; they seemed to him necessary for understanding what was happening. The first was the system of government. That might be described as a pyramid. At its base were the local soviets or councils, supposed to be popularly elected; the election was by open voting and large classes were excluded from the franchise. It rose, through an elaborate system of district, regional, and provincial soviets, with their executive committees, up to the All-Russian Soviet Council or Congress that was technically the Government. But it was a Government only in name; it controlled administration but not policy. Policy was controlled by another and greater power—the Communist Party organization. Here the movement was not from the base to the apex, but from the apex to the base. At its head was the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, with its general secretary, Stalin, who now occupied the place of the famous Lenin.

That was the real Government. The Commissars, or Ministers, were its potent instruments. As it moved downwards through all the soviets, it was able to take into its hold all its executive committees, and, ultimately, the whole system of government and all the Government servants depended upon its will. Compared with the 140,000,000 of the Russian people it was a small number. It was an oligarchy, but it was an oligarchy which wielded almost absolute power. It had its own committees everywhere for strengthening its power and spreading its policy. There were, for example, the Comintern, only too well known to them for its activities throughout the world, and the Union of Communist Youth for lads and girls under 23. These were the actors encouraged to take part in the processions and plays of what would seem to them here the most blasphemous nature. And they were always ready to send skirmishers to propagate the Communist faith in every part of Russia. Beneath them, and feeding them, were the pioneers for children, answering in many ways, yet how great was the difference, to their Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. So that, from their childhood onwards, the young Communist was trained and encouraged, not only to hold but to propagate the Communist faith.

Then there was perhaps the most powerful—the Union of the Militant Godless, now numbering 250,000 of organized persons, the most effective agent for carrying out everywhere the anti-religious policy of the Government. All these were formally independent of the Government, so that the Government, at any moment, could disown connexion with their acts, but inasmuch as they were all encouraged, supported, and controlled by the executive of the Communist Party, and the executive controlled the whole machinery of government, it was really impossible to distinguish between these various activities and those of the Government itself. Each had its own Press, its own flying squadrons of emissaries, its own congresses. Moreover, the executive of the Communist Party had its own army, distinguished from the Red Army, which it was able at any moment to dispatch when it was desired to promote greater liveliness in any part of the economic or anti-religious front.

And above that, in close association with the Executive, there was the sinister secret system of political police—alas! only too familiar to Russia in every stage of its history—once the Cheka and now known as the Ogpu, with its special service penetrating every part of that vast country, and watching, punishing, suppressing every counter-revolutionary movement by its own relentless methods. All were parts of one all-pervading machine, which had in its grip the lives of the people.

THE COMMUNIST IDEAL

The second consideration was that they must have in mind the nature of the Communist ideal. It had been said that the average Russian was part savage, part mystic. Within the savage they must always see the idealist, they might even say the mystic. The aim which was professed, and passionately held by the Communist Party was to create a new world; it must be a world so new that the old world must be destroyed. Its mental, as well as its economic, structure must be removed; all the roots of the old world must be torn up, and the most stubborn of those roots was belief in God. Freedom from belief in God, from the spiritual interpretation of the universe, was an essential part of the emancipation of mankind through which the new world was to come. This was the conviction which inspired the Russian nation. Faith in a new world, based on materialistic science, was common enough even in our midst. By the Russian Communists it was held with passionate intensity.

Anti-religious propaganda was an essential part of economic policy in Russia. Both were bound up together. Conversely, the teaching of any Christian religion was regarded as a counter-revolutionary agency. It was futile to ascribe this anti-God campaign—as some of its apologists did in this country—merely to the resentment felt against the Orthodox Church because of its association with the Tsarist State. No one lamented more than he did things which happened when the Holy Synod was a mere department of the State. It was well that the separation of Church from State had taken place. By it the Russian Church had been liberated for its true mission. He had no doubt that there must be angry and resentful memories in the minds of those Russians who had suffered under the old régime; and, of course, the Orthodox Church, as the oldest and deepest influence on the soul of the Russian peasant, was a special object of aversion. But the campaign was directed against every form of theistic religion. All such religions were alike regarded as counter-revolutionary agencies. What had been witnessed in the last 12 years in Russia was a long struggle for the soul of the people, and the eradication of religion from the soul of the people remained the essential part of the policy of the great oligarchic power in Russia.

By the end of 1928 and the beginning of 1929 there was a marked renewal of the intensity of anti-religious propaganda. The chief field selected was the schools. In March, 1929, the Minister of Education drew up a detailed plan of anti-religious teaching in the schools, and every effort was made to see that the teachers were absolutely Godless. Qualified persons were also selected as inspectors of anti-religious propaganda. Then came the Decree of April 8, 1929, which was published as a White Paper by his Majesty's Government. Their lordships might have been surprised by the comparative mildness of that Decree. But what lay behind it had to be remembered. All property of religious persons had already been confiscated, and all servants of religious sects were deprived of the franchise.

In March, 1929, when the system of food tickets was inaugurated, the disfranchised were excluded from their benefit. In many places also it was impossible for the disfranchised to get house room in the new municipal dwellings. The regulations themselves were most skilfully contrived so as to destroy the corporate life of any church. The permitted religious associations were only local. If any church desired a council or congress, it might have it under certain conditions, but it could hold no property and collect no funds, and could, therefore, have no kind of effective organization. These local associations themselves had no juridical rights; they were entirely subject to the good will of the local soviets, and these were only too liable to pressure from the Communist Party. Their registration was necessary, and a local soviet had the right to exclude any individual from membership. The use of their buildings was precarious; they might be taken away if wanted for a greater public use, if demanded by what was alleged to be the popular demand, or if they were in conspicuous need of repair. As an instance, in Leningrad a Jewish community was informed that their synagogue was in need of repair. Their authorities, in order to meet the demand, asked for funds from their members in order that the repairs might be done. These authorities were immediately imprisoned—some of them men over 70—and the synagogue was turned into what was called a culture house.

Perhaps the most significant article was No. 17, under which all the charitable work that was built round the association was prohibited, and it was impossible for the members to teach their own children except in their own homes or, possibly, by the admission of not more than three from outside. This was in addition to the anti-religious propaganda in the schools. In a school not very far from Moscow the children were writing their answers to a *questionnaire*: Do you believe in God? Are your parents believers? Do you pray? A little girl of 12 was observed by an eye-witness, from whom he had the account, to be writing "No." The eye-witness was surprised, because the child was known to be the child of believing parents, and asked: "Why are you writing this?" And the child replied: "Because if I did not teacher will see it, and when the next 'cleaning' of the school comes"—that meant ridding it of undesirable pupils—"I shall be removed." In another school a poor, hungry child was asked: "Are you hungry?" There could only be one answer, "Yes." The child was told: "Then ask your God for bread." The child was made to pray. No bread came. Then a picture of Lenin was produced, the child was told: "Now ask Lenin for bread," and immediately a portion of bread was put into the child's hands.

The effect, of course, was that freedom was allowed only for attendance at acts of worship in such places as might be permitted. Everything else was subject to most rigorous control. Visitors who returned, particularly from Moscow or Leningrad, said that they saw the churches crowded and heard those wonderfully moving choral liturgies that were the glory of the Russian Church. That was true. Of course, religion still had its hold on the multitudes of people in Russia, and of course these churches were the more crowded because others had been closed. He would admit that specially favoured individuals, sometimes workmen in much-needed factories, were even permitted to build new places of worship of their own, but behind all that was the corporate life of the Church maimed, if not destroyed, and worship subject to harassing restrictions and dependent on the good will of the local soviets. When they realized this, they would see that this Decree contained more oppression than permission. It was almost impossible to get accurate statistics of the closing of places of worship, but one report, compiled with some care, gave for 1928 these figures—359 churches, 78 monasteries, 50 synagogues, and 38 mosques. That process was still going on, and the Soviet Press claimed hundreds closed in 1929.

What about actual instances of cruelty and persecution? He had no wish to exaggerate, and in his motion he had deliberately used the word oppression rather than persecution. But beyond doubt the professors of religion of every sort in Russia were still suffering in trial and severity of sentence in a way that would be intolerable in every civilized country. Accurate information was extraordinarily difficult to get, but he had received reports of 20 cases from the Russian Press. Many of them were connected with disturbances in the villages, due very often to the provocation of exceptional taxation or requisitions which the priests, particularly, had been asked to pay. They were all tried by local tribunals, which, of course, were subject to all kinds of local pressure. No discrimination was made as to degrees of guilt, and all kinds of religion were regarded *prima facie* as evidences of counter-revolutionary tendencies. In the 20 cases which he had read from the Soviet Press, 71 persons were sentenced to be shot and 112 to imprisonment from two to 10 years. He was satisfied that that process had gone on to a degree far beyond what could be gathered even from the Soviet Press, and all accounts testified to the brooding terror which overhung all profession of religion. This was not due merely to dislike of the Orthodox Church; it applied equally to Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Jews.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE JEWS

As to Baptists, he had received full information from the secretary of the Baptist Union. It was the same story. Their pastors and officers were disfranchised, refused food tickets, subjected to special taxation, forbidden to teach their children, except in the house, forbidden to print or circulate their Bibles, and their meeting-houses were being largely closed. He was told that arrests of Baptists and other evangelical Christians in 1929 extended to hundreds, mostly by administrative action without trial. A school for their preachers which existed up to March, 1929, was closed by the mere imprisonment of the teacher.

About the Jews he had received full information from the Chief Rabbi. They, too, were under the same disabilities, extending even to those who, according to ritual requirements, slaughtered their animals. They were disfranchised, disqualified from receiving food tickets or house room. The publication of any literature in the Hebrew language was forbidden. Recently two old men over 70 were sent to prison for teaching some Jewish children, and in one place 200 Jewish children were put in prison for a fortnight because they declined to betray the names or whereabouts of their teachers. In spite of the decree of April 8, there was general closing of the synagogues. In the Ukraine, out of 1,400, by the end of last year 506 had been converted into clubs, factories, cinemas, and atheistical centres. There was a peculiar rigour of persecution against the Zionists because they were described as agents of British Imperialism. Many had been imprisoned and sent to camps near the White Sea—even boys and girls of 16 and 17.

Without worrying the House with further figures, he would ask them to listen to a cry from the heart of oppressed Russia. It came in a letter sent to him by an exile, and was from his niece, the daughter of simple peasants in a remote village in Russia. It was to him a most convincing picture, because of its simplicity and spontaneity, of the mingled social and religious oppression under which so many of the peasants were suffering. She wrote: "If you only knew, our life is only moaning, tears, and sighs. Happy those who died before and did not see the ignominy, the desolation, and the persecution of us poor peasants. We are terrified. They do not let us live. We tremble like a leaf in autumn. Life has lost for us all its charm." He had tried not to exaggerate, but there could be no question as to the rigour, the persistence, and the cruelty of the oppression of religion in Russia at the present time.

POSSIBILITIES OF ACTION

What was to be done? The question was far more easily asked than answered. He noted a sudden call to moderation which in the middle of last month came from Stalin. That was no doubt partly due to the question of expediency. It could not be severed from association with a similar call to moderation in the driving of peasants into collectivist farms, and no doubt meant that the Government was apprehensive that this double pressure on the peasants—religious and social—might affect the spring sowing, the food supply, or the export of grain. It was significant that these orders were issued on the eve of the week of prayer which was observed throughout Christendom. Was it a sign of some effect even in the detachment of the Soviet Government from the public opinion of the world? If it meant that there was some disposition to listen to what the world thought he would ask our own Government if they could not press the opening door.

He fully recognized the difficulties of our own Government. They might have made some representations; he did not know; but sooner or later some representation must, he thought, be made. They could not go on indefinitely merely dealing with facilities for trade and paying no heed to offences against the common order of civilization. That would be like bartering, for a mess of pottage, the birthright of those principles for which this country had always desired to stand. The idea that criticism of the anti-religious policy of the Soviet Government implied any threat of war was a grotesque and calculated exercise of the Soviet imagination. But sooner or later our Government must convey to the Soviet Government that if relations were to be diplomatically satisfactory they must pay some heed to the public opinion of this country, which in this matter he believed to be singularly clear and united. It was for them to decide at what time, in what way, and within what limits such representations should be made.

AN APPEAL TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

He would close by venturing to make, with whatever hope of result, a direct appeal to the Soviet Government. Was it impossible for them to extend these signs of a moderating policy? He would indicate some special directions in which that moderation might well take place without upsetting their whole scheme of policy and economics. First let them no longer discriminate between servants of religious cults and other citizens with regard to civil rights, food cards, housing accommodation, and educational facilities. Secondly, would they not treat the new five-days' week so as to enable believers to observe Sunday and religious festivals? Thirdly, would they not be willing to allow believers to print and circulate Bibles and books for religious instruction? Fourthly, would they not remove the restrictions upon the group teaching of the children of believers? Fifthly, might they not release some of the servants of cults and communities who had been languishing in prisons in the Arctic regions? Sixthly, might they not cease the general closing of churches, or at least see that they were carried out in accordance with the Decree of April 8? He believed his Majesty's Government might be able to bring such points before the notice of their representative. These, at least, would be welcome signs of some change of spirit. They could not even ask the Soviet Government to change its attitude towards religion, because that attitude was its own religion. But they had a right to ask that in pursuing it they would pay some heed to the claims of justice. In spite of their creed of world-wide revolution, if they showed some desire to be on friendly terms with other countries, they could not have it both ways. They could not be on friendly relations and flout the principles on which the comity of civilized nations rested. Let them be assured that the new world they desired to build would have no security, externally or internally, unless it had among its foundations the elementary principles of liberty and justice. (Cheers.) It was for them either to ignore or to pay heed to these words of protest and appeal, and at least he trusted that their lordships would deem it fit that such a word should have been spoken in that House of the British Parliament.

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT RESTATED

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said he had listened with much emotion and deep respect to the very weighty and touching speech of the Most Rev. Primate. To a very great extent he and all their lordships would agree with him, and certainly there would be no dissentient voice from the present Government. At the same time, when the Archbishop stressed, as he had stressed, the gross mechanical tyranny of the Soviet Government in Russia, he could not expect the Government and the House to accept as accurate the whole picture and story he had told them of the conditions there during the last 12 years.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.—Two years.

LORD PARMOOR said the Most Rev. Primate had given special statistics of the last two years, but he also gave a general history for a period of 12 years. But, as the Archbishop himself had warned them, accuracy at the present time was beyond the scope of any individual or Government. He did not for a moment desire either to question or attempt to diminish the weight of the evidence which the Archbishop had brought forward, but for the period of years roughly from 1924 to 1928 they heard little in this country or from other European countries of the religious persecution which had been depicted in such telling terms in the Most Rev. Primate's speech. He had no doubt whatever that during the last year and a half there had been a terrible amount of what they would properly call religious persecution. But there was light on the horizon; it had been indicated by the Archbishop himself. It was not for him to say or suggest to what influence the improvement was due, but he was glad that the Archbishop had recognized that improvement had taken place. He was not prepared to dissent from the Most Rev. Primate's view that the prayers of the civilized world might have had an influence in bringing about better conditions, but whatever the cause they must all acknowledge that there was some improvement. He was not there to deny, nor would the present Government deny, that for 12 years this religious tyranny had gone on, and that for several years there had been a system of mechanized tyranny, and the only wonder to him was that there had not been a greater amount of information provided from inside for those outside interested in forwarding whatever ameliorating action was in their power.

He had twice in that House expressed the opinion of his Majesty's Government that they desired, so far as they could obtain it, difficult as it might be, that every liberty of conscience and of religious practice should prevail, not only in the Soviet Union, but in every country in the world. They were prepared as a Government, in the words of their spokesman in another place, "when possible or compatible with the interests of those affected, to use all their influence in support of the cause of religious liberty and of freedom of religious practice." The question arose at what point would it be possible to use that influence in order to mitigate the horrors to which the Most Rev. Primate had referred, and bring about a different state of feeling throughout Russia. He thought the Most Rev. Primate realized that diplomatic relations were almost an essential element in order to promote that form of communication which would enable them at the right time to influence the curse of religious persecution in Russia.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.—I said I thought it might be an advantage.

LORD PARMOOR said he at once accepted the correction. In a matter of this kind anything that might be of advantage in palliating the evils to which attention had been called would not be lightly put on one side, and the Government had no intention whatever, unless the conditions attaching to the recognition of diplomatic relations with Russia were infringed, of severing those relations or weakening the opportunities which might be afforded through those relations of influencing religious conditions in Russia.

FORCE NO REMEDY

The remedy for this state of things in Russia could never come from force. Force had been too often tried as a remedy for religious persecution, and his reading of history was that it had never succeeded, because the use of force for such a purpose was inconsistent with the primary teaching of Christ Himself. Having come to those two conclusions, the question was, what could be done? The Archbishop of Canterbury had said they should do what they could in the way of influence. Of course, that would be done, but he (Lord Parmoor) did not hold out any hope of an immediate change, although he was glad that some change had been going on. But in the meantime the terrors of this movement still undoubtedly prevailed in Russia, though he believed they were less terrible now than they had been at any time during the last 10 years. The Archbishop had analysed quite accurately the motives and objectives of the Soviet Government. Their doctrine was that all religious belief was an anti-social farce, retarding the full development of man and woman, and that idea was expressed in Lenin's words on the walls of Moscow:—"Religion is the opiate of the people." This anti-clerical and anti-religious movement was bound up with the Soviet mentality. It was bound up, no doubt, with the reaction against the Tsarist rule, of which the Orthodox Church was regarded, as no doubt it was, as a very obedient instrument. Just as they could not expect the Orthodox Church in Russia to give support to any anti-religious Government, so it was not unnatural that the Soviet Government should regard the Church as a nucleus of opposition. That was the political side, but it was a very potent factor in the position in Russia. (Cheers.)

He had no wish to palliate or minimize the revolutionary period in Russia. There was no question that in the early days of the Revolution large numbers of religious persons were sacrificed and persecuted. According to information which had come into his hands, during the period of 12 years, 100 churches in Moscow out of 1,500 were devoted to other uses, or were demolished. He did not ask their lordships to accept that information, because he had not been able to verify it, but it was an illustration of how difficult, in the circumstances, it was to secure anything like real accuracy. Russia was not the only country where anti-clerical feeling had taken a form which we would regard as offensive. He agreed that the latest form of the Constitution was less satisfactory in respect of religious liberty than the earlier form. To the Soviet authorities churches, unfortunately, had no special sanctity, any more than any other property. He did not pretend to defend the system under which ministers of religion were deprived of the franchise and of the privileges which depended upon it, but he would point out that religion was largely attacked in Russia in the same way as other non-religious bodies which for one reason or another were not in favour of the Soviet régime and the Soviet Government. As regards the question of the schools, he contended that the attitude of any State towards education was purely an internal concern, and no representations upon such an issue could be justified. If the Soviet Government sought by instigating propaganda in this country to put our system of education on a basis similar to their own, we would regard it as a gross interference, and would not stand it for a moment. Nor would any self-governing State stand it.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

What was it that his Majesty's Government could do? This was not only the question, but the difficulty. For any Government to act in such a case with any hope of doing good it would first need to have accurate and overwhelming proof that great wrongs were being committed, wrongs so great in their character and extent that they ceased to be alone the concern of the country in which they were committed and became the concern of the whole civilized world. The principle that one country should not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of another country was not a mere matter of diplomatic propriety, or even an excuse for doing nothing when some other country rejected standards of conduct which were considered right. It was an essential condition of good relations of any kind between one Government and another; and without it there could be no hope that interference would really alleviate such wrongs, or at least not do more harm than good. It was essential that there should be no severance of their friendly diplomatic relations if there was to be any hope whatever of our being able to influence the Soviet Government in the direction desired. Therefore, while his Majesty's Government desired through friendly representations to do what they could to mitigate the evils to which the Archbishop of Canterbury had called attention, they felt bound to say that any influence which they intended to use in Russia must be most carefully safeguarded by two conditions—first of all, overwhelming proof of religious persecution, and, secondly, some certainty that by intervention they did not increase the very evils which it was intended to diminish. If the friendly relations with Russia could be maintained, there was at least a chance—a growing chance—of influencing the Soviet Government and the Russian people against the religious persecution which was now undoubtedly going on.

THE QUESTION OF PAPERS

As to the request for papers, when the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury appeared on the paper, a letter was written by Lord Charnwood, asking, on his own account, whether papers could not be laid dealing with some of the great questions that had arisen, but the noble lord was careful to add that, of course, it would be quite impossible in a matter of this kind to publish what had passed between his Majesty's Ambassador in Russia and the Foreign Office. The intention of the Ambassador was to promote a friendly atmosphere in which those questions could be dealt with, and if publicity were pressed, that advantage would be lost. He was sure no one in the House would think it desirable that documents of that kind should be laid, and they certainly would not be laid in the present case. Publications that could be laid included the Decree separating the Church from the State, that placing ministers of religion among disfranchised persons, and those portions of the civil and religious codes dealing with religion. He had no doubt himself of the ultimate triumph of the great principles definitely taught by the Christian religion, but in the meantime the Government would do what they could to alleviate the troubles which were oppressing Christians in the Soviet Republic of Russia.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD said he wanted to keep the debate on religious lines and not impart anything of a party political character. What more information did the Government want? The Archbishop did not quote, as he might have done, a great many figures from the Russian Press, which was an official Press. One Russian newspaper announced on December 29 that in the Southern Volga region 28 villages had had their churches closed and the bells melted down. Another paper said that in Moscow only 287 churches out of 675 were left open. Again, 642 churches were closed in Russia in 1928, in the first eight months of last year 579 were closed, and this year it was expected that at least 1,000 would be closed. These figures were from Moscow official newspapers. On February 5 of this year there also appeared the statement that between October 1 last year and February 1 this year 220 churches in the Ukraine had been closed and converted into offices of the local soviets, schools, and clubs. This was a distinct, definite, and systematic attempt on the part of those responsible for the Government of Russia to stamp out the open practice of religion. It applied to all religions. The Chief Rabbi had protested in a letter to *The Times*, and the letter from the Pope and the statement of Cardinal Bourne at a conference in this country showed that the Church of Rome was even more emphatic than the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Parmoor asked whether they would be prepared to allow any other Government to make representations in regard to religion in this country, but they could not conceive the possibility of any Government in this country deliberately and definitely trying to stamp out religion in the schools of the land. It was announced in Russia last year that a campaign was to be started against the believing section of the teachers. Where was the liberty of conscience there? He asked the Government to realize that this was not a party or political question, but a religious question, on which the great mass of the people were united.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that in 1906, in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Viviani made a speech in which he said that they had turned the people from their belief and shown that there was nothing behind the clouds but a chimera, and the speech was ordered to be posted up in every commune in France. We did not then, and had no right to, protest. If Russian action had been merely confined to the enunciation of infidelity in such terms, he thought that debate would have been vain. But they had gone farther, and he would join in anything that could be done to stop the persecution of people who believed, as he would join to stop the persecution of people who did not believe. That he held to be the right attitude to take. He did not think that the collapse of the Church in Russia was solely due to the action of the Soviet Government. The last thing that any one desired to do was to say unkind things of people in distress, but the truth was surely that the Church never had its roots really deep in the hearts of the people. Had the Church in Russia penetrated into the hearts of the people as, he believed, to a large extent it had done here, its overthrow would have been an impossibility. But that was no reason why, if there was denial of liberty and justice to the people who held the faith, he should not join, as he would most eagerly, in helping to destroy that oppression. The diplomatic relations that existed gave them the best opportunity of doing what they could for the purpose of seeing that that oppression ended. Anything in the nature of a threat, so far from accomplishing that purpose, would, he was quite satisfied, only bring heavier and more bitter repression upon the very people whom they sought to relieve. (Hear, hear.)

LORD NEWTON said the excuses and extenuations which were put forward by the spokesman of the Government were such as carried no conviction to sensible people. The Soviet persecution of religion was quite different from any other persecution which had taken place in any other age. It was a deliberate, cold-blooded, and relentless rooting out of religion, and it was not being carried out by semi-civilized people like the Turks, but by extremely clever people, who knew the objects they had in view, and how to carry them out. So far as he could learn, it was not the case, as Lord Parmoor had said, that the violence of the persecution had greatly diminished. The exact opposite was the case. The amount of money spent by the Soviet Government on propaganda was incredible. Lord Parmoor had deprecated any remonstrance to the Soviet Government because Russia was a friendly Power. He (Lord Newton) did not believe that a remonstrance would do any good, but he dissented entirely from the suggestion that Russia was a friendly Power. On the contrary, it was a distinctly hostile Power. (Cheers.) The real mistake of his Majesty's Government was the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. The time would come before very long when they would deeply regret their folly in taking that action.

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said that there was considerable difficulty in dealing with a subject of this sort in freeing it from political bias. He did not know that any of their lordships, with the exception of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were able to deal with this question from a purely religious point of view. If this question was to be kept on the high plane of purely religious protest the House of Lords was not the place where it

(Continued on page 9)

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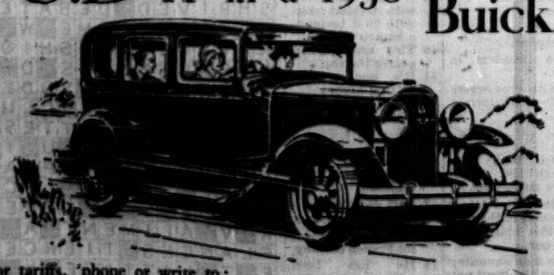

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

should be discussed. When the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech was analysed it was reduced to the outcome of a certain type of thought and belief and policy in the Soviet Government, and with that this country could not interfere. What we could interfere with would be wholesale proof of what had been termed in the newspapers as butchery. There was no proof of that. It was very difficult for both sides of the House to detach this question from its political surroundings, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had undoubtedly been used outside by those who had whipped up this feeling with such strength—strangely enough during the last nine months when a Labour Government had been in office—in order to show the folly of the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. He could assure the House that the Government were not afraid to publish the dispatch of the British Ambassador in Moscow. But it would be, generally speaking, contrary to usage to place an Ambassador in such an embarrassing position. If he knew that his confidential reports were liable to be published it would render his position absolutely intolerable, and he did not think there was any demand for that. He thought the debate would be resented in Russia. It would do nothing to mitigate the religious persecution, and certainly it would render Mr. Henderson's task in trying to come to an agreement with the Russian Government more difficult than it was at present. They must give up any attempt at trying to understand the Soviet system or the Soviet character. The Russians were differently constituted, and they had different standards. For his part, he felt reluctance in getting up on a pedestal and taking others to task for thinking or acting differently. At any rate, he did not feel that the result of the debate was to make any demand upon the Government to take any action which they might be reluctant to take.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said he thought the debate had been wholly free from the bitterness of any political controversy, and was conducted in a spirit and tone of a high level. Lord Ponsonby seemed to doubt whether the matter should have been raised at all in their lordships' House. He did not agree with the noble lord. Parliament had always been ready to speak out on behalf of the British people when it felt called upon to do so; and he regarded his place in their lordships' House as entitling him to raise questions affecting religious and moral issues and the peace of the world. It was true that the issue of the debate was not to put any emphatic pressure on the Government to intervene. He was not without hope that representations made from the diplomatic point of view and necessarily in a friendly way might have some effect on mitigating the policy of the Soviet Government. But the religious persecution could not be allowed to go on indefinitely without any representations being made by his Majesty's Government to Russia of the strong feelings of this country and the civilized world. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for papers was agreed to.

Their lordships rose at five minutes past 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

DR. SHIELS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, N.), in reply to a question by CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) regarding the nature of the replies to the communication from the Government announcing their policy in respect of the West Indian sugar industry, said:—A telegram has just been received from the Governor of the Leeward Islands conveying the text of a resolution from the Antigua Agricultural Society and Unofficial Members of the Executive Council. The resolution states that the society and Unofficial Members heartily support the summarized recommendations of the West Indian Sugar Commissioners as being a solution of the sugar problem if given immediate effect, and urges that to prevent distress and destruction of the sugar industry expenditure by his Majesty's Government in giving effect to the Commissioners' recommendations is reasonable. No reply has yet been returned.

Mr. HURD (Devizes, U.).—Is that the only reply that has been received? DR. SHIELS.—Yes, so far.

NAVAL CONFERENCE AND COMMITMENTS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to a question addressed by LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) to the Prime Minister as to whether any extensions of existing commitments for Great Britain, either in the Mediterranean or elsewhere, had now been contemplated or discussed in connexion with the present Naval Conference, referred the hon. and gallant member to a reply given yesterday by the Prime Minister to similar questions, to which the right hon. gentleman had nothing to add. LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Would it be convenient for the right hon. gentleman to say whether that answer covered proposals for a consultative pact? Mr. SNOWDEN.—The Prime Minister said that he had nothing to add to what he said yesterday.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.).—Are the reports in *The Times* to-day of what is to be done correct, and, if so, why was this House not informed instead of the newspaper Press?

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) also asked the Prime Minister whether any amendment or interpretation of Article XVI. of the Covenant was at present under consideration by any of the delegations at the Five-Power Naval Conference; and, if so, whether he would, refuse to consent to any modification of that article which was calculated to increase the British Empire's present commitments or responsibilities.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The interpretation of Article XVI. of the Covenant is under consideration, but no proposal for its amendment has been made. I would remind the hon. and gallant member of the statement made by the Prime Minister yesterday that his Majesty's Government have no intention of entering into any commitments which go beyond the obligations resulting from the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Locarno.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD.—Does that reply refer to the Covenant as it is, or to the Covenant as it may become when it is modified?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The first part of the reply I have just read says that there is no proposal under consideration for the amendment of the Covenant. Therefore, the question does not arise.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman explain exactly what he means by the last answer? Has not there been a Committee sitting at Geneva, on which Lord Cecil represents the British Government, for the purpose of considering the amendment of the Covenant? Does the right hon. gentleman refer to the Covenant as it stands or to the Covenant as it would be if the recommendations of the Committee were accepted?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—No. I gather that these questions referred only to any conversations which might have been going on in London at the present time, and, of course, that does not in any way prejudice any discussions which may go on in the League of Nations.

CAPTAIN EDEN.—Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind that there cannot be any interpretation which is not a commitment?

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked if the right hon. gentleman was in a position to say that no questions of limitations by other Powers would depend on the interpretation we put on Article XVI.

Mr. SNOWDEN said the House would realize that he was not in a position to give an answer to a question of that kind.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS

Following an answer given by DR. SHIELS to a question by a Unionist member on the subject of the seedling varieties of sugar cane in the West Indian Colonies, Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) asked if the hon. gentleman would say what was the best variety and who originally raised it. (Laughter.)

DR. SHIELS.—One of the best varieties is Barbadoes B.H. 10.12, which was produced by the Barbadoes Department of Agriculture. The standard variety in British Guiana is D. 625. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. C. WILLIAMS.—Can the hon. gentleman tell us the parents of this particular variety? I would like to know whether there is not rather a weakness. (Laughter.)

DR. SHIELS.—I think I have given as much information as the hon. gentleman can assimilate this afternoon. (Renewed laughter.)

COMPOUNDING OF RATES

VISCOUNT ELMLEY (Norfolk, E., L.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend Section 11 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1929. He said that the system of compounding worked well in respect of residential property, but by the wording of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, this system applied to all kinds of property irrespective of the nature of the user. This imposed a heavy and needless burden on local public funds in some parts of the country, and he thought that the provisions of the Act of 1925 would be adequately secured if the compounding system only applied to dwelling houses. This would have to be done sooner or later, and he believed that this Bill would be welcomed by a great many local authorities.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

COAL MINES BILL

THE DISTRICT LEVY

The House resumed discussion of the Coal Mines Bill as amended in Committee.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) moved an amendment to Clause 3 to omit the district levy. He said that, since the House deleted the original proposal for a central levy, the value of the district levy had become very much less, and he could not understand why the Government should cling to it with the determination which they were showing. Under this proposal, before any district scheme could be put through, it had to receive the consent of the Central Council. It seemed unlikely that the Central Council, consisting of the representatives of the various districts, were going to give to one particular district an advantage which they could not claim for themselves. He thought that in no circumstances would the statutory powers be used, and there was very little purpose in the Government keeping them in the Bill. The principle of the levy was thoroughly bad when it was made statutory and compulsory. It would be a blow to home industry.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) said the district levy was a mere shadow of what was originally in the Bill; the postscript should disappear along with the main letter.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said the House was taken by surprise when the Government declined to accept the proposal to eliminate the district levy after the central levy had disappeared. The objection to the proposal was that it would force coalowners to conduct their business in a way that they thought was unsound. When they had got the levy they did not apply it to the general benefit of the community, but to the benefit of those particular competitors of those coalowners engaged in the export trade or in the particular trade which it was desired to subsidize. This proposal was even more against the public interest than against the interests of the dissentient coalowners. By the levy on the dissentient coalowners the price of coal to the consumer in this country would be raised still further.

Mr. RUNCIMAN (Cornwall, St. Ives, L.) said that the decision of the House on the Committee stage, when there was a majority against the original proposal for a levy, was quite decisive. There was no doubt in any part of the House that the general feeling was against the raising of a levy on the home consumer to the benefit of the foreign consumer. Every hon. member with whom he had discussed the subject had been greatly surprised to find that the district levy had been left in when the national levy had been struck out. Under the local levy, a district like South Yorkshire would be given an advantage in competition with Northumberland, Durham, and Fife. Thus, the President of the Board of Trade by the district levy would be perpetrating a greater injustice than by the national levy. The right hon. gentleman had not given an intimation as to what was to happen in regard to bunker coal, and the House ought to be told what was intended. If it was to be treated as export coal, then obviously the district levy would be available for providing bunker coal to ships of all nationalities at the export price. If it was not to be treated as export coal, it would be regarded as internally consumed coal and an extra charge would be put on it. That would mean that bunkering abroad would be relatively more profitable than bunkering in this country, even with the same coal. He could not think that that was really the intention of the right hon. gentleman.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said that it was true that after the debate, and on a narrow division, the central levy was defeated by eight votes. But after discussion, the district levy was retained by a majority of 47 votes. It should be made plain that at no stage of the Bill—neither during the second reading nor in Committee—did the Government indicate that it would abandon the view that it held regarding either the national or the district levy. No one would suggest that he had given any promise or pledge. He definitely took the view during Committee stage that there were important differences regarding the district levy which entitled them to retain it, notwithstanding the decision of the House on the national issue. As to the suggestion that this led to discrimination between one district and another, it was expressly provided that any district levy was subject to co-ordination by the central body. In so far as we helped export coal, we took a certain quantity off the home market which there would be difficulty in selling, and he had heard it said by representative owners that where they had paid a levy they had got a better return in economic prices. It might be suggested that unless something was done to assimilate bunker prices to export prices vessels would be tempted to bunker abroad. But surely it was not the intention of the coal trade to lose any part of that trade. Their whole object would be to preserve their bunker trade and increase it. Was it seriously suggested that we should do for the shipping industry of Great Britain what we had not done for any other class of industry—namely, to enact that in no circumstances should the price be higher than the export price? He was unable to accept either this amendment or the one that followed. He pointed out that in the conversations with the Liberal Party no reference was made to bunker coal. He understood that the Liberal Party, while disliking the district levy, were not prepared to vote against the Government in their insistence that this part of the Bill should be retained. The Government regarded an amendment of this kind as of great importance, and one they could not accept without grave anomaly in the working of the scheme. He had done his best from the beginning to the end to meet hon. and right hon. members, and everything of substance had been covered already.

The amendment was rejected by 252 votes to 147—Government majority, 105.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) then moved the amendment to which Mr. Graham had referred. It proposed that no money raised by district levies should be applied to facilitate the sale of any coal to be exported at a less price than was charged for such class of coal for bunkering ships. The subsidy to export coal under the Five Counties Scheme had been increased from 1s. 6d. a ton to 3s. a ton, and export prices had dropped from about 17s. 3d. to 16s. The price being paid at Grimsby for bunker coal from the Five Counties district was 18s. 6d., f.o.b. A considerable quantity of British bunker coal was supplied at Continental ports, and more would be supplied if the amendment was not accepted. It would be just as easy for some vessels bunkering at British ports to call at Continental ports. He was assured that if 3s. a ton was added to the price of coal it would mean practical ruination for the fishing industry.

SIR B. CHADWICK (Wallasey, U.) said that with a subsidy of 3s. a ton on exported Welsh coal a foreign ship buying its Welsh coal, say, at Antwerp, would be at an advantage compared with a British ship.

Mr. RUNCIMAN said that it was impossible to draw any distinction when coal went abroad between bunker and other coal. If the right hon. gentleman adhered to the proposal in the Bill—in practice he would very soon abandon it—he would give an artificial advantage to foreign coal and would place a premium on the bunkering of foreign and British vessels in foreign ports.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said if he thought that the Bill as it stood would have the effect suggested by the supporters of the amendment he would vote against the Government. He did not believe that these things would happen.

Mr. GRAHAM said that it remained true that bunker coal might be considered as a class of coal. If there were any danger of the loss of the bunker trade the industry would be foolish not to bring such a provision into effect. He could not possibly agree to an amendment which would put this bunker coal in an exceptional position compared with other classes of coal.

SIR H. SAMUEL asked if the right hon. gentleman could give an assurance that he would safeguard the interests of our ports. Such an assurance would certainly influence the course of action that hon. members for whom he spoke would take.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the Board of Trade had to approve schemes, and he would certainly use what influence he possessed to see that abuses did not arise.

SIR H. SAMUEL said that he gathered the right hon. gentleman would see to it that the coal sold to British ships for bunkers would not be at a disadvantage with similar coal exported. That being so, he would consult with his hon. friends. (Unionist laughter.)

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that if they wanted an Act of Parliament to have a certain effect, the constitutional method was to put appropriate words into the Act.

After further debate the amendment was negatived by 271 votes to 165—majority 106.

An amendment by Mr. E. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) to limit the duration of Part I. of the Bill to December 31, 1932, instead of 1933, as provided in Clause 10, was accepted by the Government and agreed to.

On Clause 13, which deals with amalgamation schemes,

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN moved the following new subsection:—

Provided that no such scheme of amalgamation shall provide without the consent of the owner of the undertaking for the separation of the treating and disposing of coal from the working thereof or in the case of an undertaking of which the primary object is not coal-mining for the separation from the undertaking of any colliery worked as ancillary to such primary object.

Mr. GRAHAM accepted the amendment, and it was agreed to.

The Government also accepted, and the House agreed to, an amendment by SIR S. ROBERTS (Sheffield, Ecclesall, U.), providing that where a concern had been putting aside reserves to meet the termination of a wasting asset, such as a colliery, and these reserves were outside the business, they should not be compulsorily taken into the amalgamation.

A number of Government amendments were agreed to and the Report stage was concluded.

THE THIRD READING

On the motion that the Bill be read a third time,

Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.) said that when the Bill came into operation the country would realize that, as consumers, they were bound hand and foot to the chariots of the coalminers and coalowners. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said that he hoped that the Bill would receive a unanimous third reading, and that its passage would bring a message of hope to the mining industry.

SIR A. SANDEMAN (Lancashire, Middleton and Prestwich, U.) said that there had been an alliance between the mineowners and the miners to rob the public.

Mr. BATEY (Durham, Spennymoor, Lab.) said that miners did not look upon the Bill as an ideal measure but accepted it as a reasonable step in helping to bring about better conditions.

CAPTAIN PEAKE (Leeds, N., U.) said the origin of this Bill was to be found in a pledge given by the Government to the miners which ought never to have been given in the economic state of the industry in 1929. What the coal industry wanted was a looser form of combination on the marketing and distribution side, and not compulsory amalgamation. Ever since the Government came into office uncertainty had hung over the coal industry, and it would continue to hang over it.

Mr. ROWSON (Farnworth, Lab.) said that the Bill did not give anything like satisfaction, but he was glad to see the industry turned into another channel. He was satisfied that the cry of deal coal would be falsified in the coming year.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) and Mr. STRACHEY (Aston, Lab.) continued the debate.

On the motion of COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.), the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 18 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill, second reading.

Lord Newton: question on redecoration of Royal Gallery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Coal Mines Bill, third reading, and remaining stages of Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Walsall Corporation, West Bromwich Corporation, Wednesbury Corporation, Room 2, at 11. Portsmouth Water, Room 3, at 11. Unopposed, Milford Docks, London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Liverpool Corporation (No. 1), Sutton Coldfield Corporation, Derby Corporation, Scottish Central Electric Power, Falmouth Corporation Water, Malvern Hills, Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Musical Copyright, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Group D, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group E, Nottingham Corporation, London Electric Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 5, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group G, London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2), London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2), Southern Railway, Room 4, at 11. Group H, London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), Room 15, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A, Newport Corporation (No. 2), Room 8, at 11. Section B, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2), Room 9, at 11. Unopposed, Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust Amendment, Bromborough Dock, Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Guildford and West Kent Main Sewerage District), Room 11, at 2.30.

THE POWERS OF MINISTERS

PROPERTY OWNERS' POINT OF VIEW

Further evidence was given yesterday, on behalf of the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers, before the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the judicial and legislative powers of Ministers of the Crown. The Committee sat at the House of Lords under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore.

Mr. H. A. Hill, counsel to the federation, continuing his evidence, said the Supreme Court should have power in every case to keep Ministers and Government Departments, to whom legislative powers had been delegated, strictly within the limits of those powers. Ministers and Government Departments could not be kept strictly within the limits of their delegated powers unless those powers were in every case clearly defined in the statute conferring the powers. Where the exercise of delegated legislative powers required the Minister or Government Department concerned at some stage to sit judicially, the Common Law rules applicable to judicial acts in general should be complied with. The remedies available in the event of non-compliance with such rules would be prohibition and *certiorari*.

A Minister or Government Department authorized to legislate by order should be required to lay such order on the table of both Houses of Parliament for 21 days, and if during this period a petition was presented to either House by a person or body of persons likely to be affected by the execution of the order, praying that it should not become effective, or that modifications should be made therein, the order should be referred to a committee and dealt with as if it were a Provisional Order requiring confirmation by both Houses of Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction of Ministers and Government Departments, the witness added, should cease, and in lieu thereof questions, which would otherwise have been determined by a Minister or Government Department acting as an appeal tribunal, should be referred to a special tribunal consisting of a legal chairman and two other members to be selected from a panel.

Mr. Harold Griffin, a past president of the Property Owners' Protection Association, submitted a statement to the committee in which he said he had been concerned for many owners of property in respect of notices served by local authorities under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, and for many owners of properties comprised in alleged unhealthy areas the subject of improvement schemes. Owners frequently submitted to the requirements of local authorities, although they considered them unfair, because they despaired of redress from the Ministry of Health. The power to make compulsory orders for works was too great, and too liable to oppressive action to be entrusted to local authorities, subject only to an appeal to a non-judicial authority, that was to say, a Government Department.

After receiving Mr. Griffin's statement the Committee adjourned.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

On our front page are recorded the deaths of Mary Wilson, for more than 50 years the faithful friend of the family of the late John Edward and Mrs. Wade, of Brantingham-thorpe, East Yorks; of George Daniels, 50 years faithful servant and friend of the Apperly family, Rodborough Court, Stroud, Glos; and of Hanorah Finnerty, for nearly 40 years faithful friend in the family of the late Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., aged 82. "He that would be greatest among you, let him serve."

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' INTERESTS

SIR H. MAYBURY'S VIEWS

A further meeting of the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons that is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill was held yesterday, when the cross-examination of Sir Henry Maybury was concluded and evidence was given briefly by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.) presided.

Mr. F. J. Wrottesley, K.C. (for Lambeth Borough Council), questioned Sir Henry Maybury regarding the desire of the railway company to retain Charing Cross Station on the north side of the river and asked whether the railway bridge was not approaching the end of its life. The witness said that he could not agree that that was so now that electrification had been introduced. If proper repairs were carried out the bridge might have a life of indefinite duration. He agreed that an element of weakness in the case for keeping the station on the north side was that Parliament would be hostile to any perpetuation of the station on the north side. He did not admit that the present station was too small; now that a large part of the traffic was electrified the station was much more advantageous than it had been for years.

The CHAIRMAN (to counsel).—What is the object of these questions? I thought Lambeth did not want the station removed.

Mr. Wrottesley.—We do want it removed, but we object to the Lion Brewery site; we want it removed to the Waterloo Junction site.

Counsel then asked how many feet of tunnel there would be under this scheme in Lambeth. Sir Henry Maybury said that there would be 405ft. in Waterloo-road, 365ft. in York-road, 180ft. in Cornwall-street, 90ft. in Exton-street, and 120ft. in Sandal-street—a total of 1,160ft. Under the plan recommended by the Royal Commission there would have been 2,119ft.

THE PRESENT STATION

Replying to further questions, the witness said that the Traffic Advisory Committee had always been unanimously in favour of the present scheme. They represented every interest.

The CHAIRMAN.—Except railway passengers.

Sir Henry Maybury.—The railway companies are represented.

The CHAIRMAN.—But that does not count. Might there not be a demand from passengers to go back to the north side of the river?—The chances of getting back would be very remote. The convenience of the new station with all its increased facilities—properly constructed covered stations for omnibuses and escalators to the tubes—will be far more appreciated than ever the old one has been by the travelling public.

But that is on the assumption that every one will be willing to pay an extra fare.—As a matter of fact, the omnibus fare from Piccadilly-circus to the new station will be less than to-day because of the shorter distance. The omnibus companies have already complained that by this scheme they will lose revenue owing to that fact.

Many people walk from the present Charing Cross station to their place of business. Is it not a matter of interest that they will have to cross the bridge?—Of course, but the omnibuses carry over 5,000,000 passengers a day.

The CHAIRMAN.—But many of those passengers are travelling many times a day.

"TUNNELS" IN LAMBETH

Mr. Wrottesley then questioned the witness again regarding the "tunnels" in Lambeth.

Sir Henry Maybury.—They are not tunnels but covered roadways.

Counsel.—I call them tunnels, but I will accept your description of them as covered ways. Do you like the covered way at Vauxhall?—Speaking as an engineer, I do not like it.

And the covered ways in Lambeth are to have a 17ft. headway as against 18ft. 8in. at Vauxhall?—That is so, but we are now building bridges all over the country with a 16ft. headway. That gives plenty of clearance for a covered-in omnibus which is 14ft. 3in. high.

In reply to further questions, Sir Henry Maybury said that this scheme provided a very good beginning for the development of Lambeth and would lead to improvements that might not have taken place until half a century later.

The CHAIRMAN.—I quite agree, if you were not blocking the site up with this new station.

Sir Henry Maybury.—I think it will be a big jumping-off ground for development in Lambeth. The rateable value will be enormously enhanced by the high standard of building set by this scheme, a standard which would not be attained if that were left to ordinary commercial development.

Mr. Wrottesley then cross-examined the witness on behalf of the owners of the Adelphi estate. Sir Henry Maybury agreed that within the limits of deviation proposed under the scheme two direct accesses could be given from the Adelphi—one to the Strand and one to the new circus.

The CHAIRMAN.—You do not suggest that this scheme should proceed on the assumption that the Adelphi estate is not going to be developed?

Mr. Fitzgerald (for the London County Council).—No; we agree that, if new access is to be provided, the sort of access now at Buckingham-street should not be repeated. It would have to be wider and with a better gradient.

Replying to further questions put by Mr. Wrottesley on behalf of the Westminster City Council, Sir Henry Maybury said that there was great necessity for widening St. Martin's-lane at present.

Counsel.—There will be greater necessity when you open this bridge?—It should be enlarged apart from the question of this bridge altogether.

Sir Edwin Lutyens was then called, and in reply to Mr. Charteris, K.C. (for the promoters), said that when in March, 1929, he was invited to advise on the possible lay-out of the scheme his hands were in no way tied. His business was to provide a solution of the difficulties, taking into account the various factors, and at the same time present a scheme which would permit of architectural treatment. As his investigations proceeded he was forced to the conclusion that the only practical site for the railway station was that now proposed in the scheme. He was satisfied from the architectural point of view that this would be a plan to the advantage of the area concerned. He had had regard to traffic, navigation, and engineering considerations. He considered that the balustrades and cornices of the bridge itself could be constructed in masonry.

TWO PICTURES

Mr. Charteris then referred to the question of the covered roadways, and Sir Edwin Lutyens produced two pictures showing how such roadways might appear by day and by night respectively. The pictures were examined by members of the Committee, to whom Sir Edwin Lutyens explained them.

The CHAIRMAN.—These are very beautiful pictures. Where is there such a covered roadway in reality?

Sir Edwin Lutyens (pointing to his forehead).—Here. I have not seen it done anywhere, but I am quite sure that it can be done.

Mr. Charteris.—They are indications, not of work that will be carried out, but of what can be done?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that the Committee found themselves in a difficulty regarding the instruction from Parliament that designs for the bridge should be secured by competition or otherwise. Although Parliament had instructed the Committee, they had given the Committee no means of carrying out the instruction. It was an absurd position, and they would like to know if learned counsel could assist them.

After discussion between counsel it was decided that an agreed clause should be drafted endeavouring to give effect to the instruction. If necessary, further evidence on the subject would be given by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

PICCADILLY TUBE IMPROVEMENTS

APPROVAL BY SELECT COMMITTEE

The Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Mr. W. R. RAYNES, which gave approval on Tuesday to the extension of the Piccadilly Tube railway from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, heard evidence yesterday on details of the other works proposed in the Bill including widenings of lines west of Hammersmith and alterations and improvement of a number of existing stations.

It was stated that these works would result in displacing working-class people at a number of points, the total number affected being 360. A scheme for rehousing them would be submitted to the Ministry of Health.

The Committee passed the remaining parts of the Bill, and it was reported for third reading.

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Letters to the Editor

WHAT IS FITNESS?

TWO EUGENIC PROBLEMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I beg for a small space in order to reply as briefly as possible to my friend, Professor Barker, whose departure from London University life we all deplore?

In his letter entitled "What is fitness?" which appears in your issue of to-day, he attacks certain statements of mine made in a letter on racial degeneration which was published in *The Times* of March 29. He states that there is no objective criterion of "fitness," but that the term merely denotes a subjective judgment, the meaning of which varies with the personal prejudices of the judge. Further, he denies that the American quota system for regulating immigration has any reference to a preference for one race of immigrants over another.

Neither of these statements will stand investigation. By "fitness," the eugenist means what Darwin meant—namely, ability to survive in the conditions in which the organism is placed and to produce healthy offspring therein; in the case of men, to support oneself and all the children one brings into the world by the wages of the service which one renders to the society in which one is placed. That service may be either intellectual or manual labour or the loan of capital or other property. When a family is only supported by means of a tax levied on the neighbours, then it is "unfit" and its continued existence is undesirable.

The American quota system was deliberately designed to regulate immigration in such a way as to bring into the country the race which American experience had shown to be most desirable. For obvious political reasons this object was not openly stated; but the year in which the proportions of the races inhabiting the United States was to be computed in order to govern the quota was carefully chosen, so as to produce the desired result. This result was not fully attained by the first law, and a modifying statute was passed to change the year which was to be the basis of the calculation till the proportions wished for were reached.

There are in essence two great eugenic problems—namely, (1) how to deal with the subnormal Mendelian recessive, who is a pathological product and whose increase among us is witnessed by the melancholy figures of our mental defectives; (2) how to deal with different competing races, with different racial histories and mental backgrounds. Both America and we ourselves are faced with both problems, but to us problem (1) is the urgent and crying one, while America is more concerned with (2).

In the concluding part of his letter Prof. Barker becomes jocular on the subject of mental tests and alludes to himself as a moron. The famous mental tests invented by Simon and Binet were not designed to measure intellectual attainments, but general capacity to learn—in a word, to estimate the amount of common sense possessed by the individual, a factor which is a necessary one for a successful career in any occupation whatsoever.

Faithfully yours,
E. W. MACBRIDE.
43, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.10, March 31.

LORD BALFOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—By Bishop Talbot's letter in your issue of to-day a former Rector of Farnham is reminded of the privilege of meeting Mr. Balfour, which his intimacy with the Talbots and his annual visit to Farnham Castle for Palm Sunday afforded some of us who lived hard by.

It recalls to me a conversation with him at the Castle on Palm Sunday, 1912, on the subject of the recent legislation which completed the freedom of the Church of Scotland and yet left its position as an Established Church undiminished. Mr. Balfour spoke of the interest and the value of what had been achieved, and, when I suggested that nothing but disestablishment would win a like freedom for the Church of England, he said:—

> No doubt readjustments will be necessary as time goes on, but I can see no reason why the liberty within Establishment which has been granted to the Church of Scotland should be denied to the Church of England.

Recent events and present movements give value to such an opinion, coming as it did from one fully experienced in ecclesiastical politics on both sides of the Tweed, and of whom the Bishop, probably the best witness in such a reference now living, declares "His was the deep conviction of a Christian believer."

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE PORTSMOUTH.
Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants, April 1.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps you will kindly allow me, as one of the members of the Archbishops' Committee on Faith and Order, to make one or two comments on the leading article which deals with our report in your issue of March 24. I confess I do not follow the logic of that article. You dwell on the differences of opinion within the committee as evidence that all efforts after organic reunion, except in regions of the mission field where more primitive conditions of Church life still prevail, are misconceived and must of necessity be fruitless. Though I think you exaggerate those differences in relation to history, I do not wish to minimize their gravity. But I submit that an opposite conclusion in regard to organic reunion may, with at least equal justification, be drawn from their existence. The holders of these different opinions are all equally Anglicans, united in the organic union of one Church and rejoicing to be so united. Is it not then proved that grave theological differences need not be an insuperable barrier to organic union? And, if so, why should we conclude that such union cannot be extended?

Further, your own conclusion, that to seek organic union is a mistake, would prove a good deal more than you apparently intend. Broadly speaking, there are three types of theory as to the nature of the unity which the Catholic Church ought to possess under earthly conditions of existence. There is the Roman Catholic type, which demands exact theological agreement, infallibly defined, upon all major questions. There is the Anglican type (shared no doubt by many non-Anglicans), which seeks to allow the widest theological divergence compatible with the acceptance of the original Christian revelation and loyalty to the historical order of the Church in its broadest outline. There is the Denominational type, which regards organic union as impossible or undesirable, and holds the essential unity of the Catholic Church on earth to be a spiritual unity only, a unity to be realized in outwardly separate denominations. If the conclusion of your article is to stand, this third type of theory must be accepted; and the acceptance involves the rejection of both the others. In that case the very principle for which the Church of England does in fact stand, and is acknowledged to stand by members of all its parties, is inevitably pronounced to be an error.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
OLIVER C. QUICK.
The Abbey, Carlisle.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

MR. SNOWDEN'S FIGURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Writing at home last week-end I understated my criticism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's figures. Having now consulted two City authorities on the sugar trade, I ask you to allow me to revise them.

Mr. Snowden's estimate of one and one-third million pounds would pay the difference between the British and Canadian preference on exactly 1,500,000 tons: about 50 per cent. more sugar than Colonial or home producers together supply, or are likely to be able to supply, to our market.

The assistance which beet sugar receives from the State is £18 10s. a ton, not £11 13s. 4d. as I wrote (under the impression that the subsidy was already being reduced). Beet sugar thus could have no plausible case for participation in the addition to Colonial preference under discussion. Preference on Colonial sugar alone, omitting home beet, would, on last year's figures, have cost about £530,000 additional.

Is it surprising that, with coaching of this quality from the Treasury, his Majesty's Government should continue to appear impenetrable to the facts of the situation?

Yours faithfully,
OLIVIER.
House of Lords, April 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of March 27 you published a letter from Lord Olivier on the West Indian sugar situation under a headline, "Cost of Help for Planters," "A Farthing a Pound." In this letter it is stated that the British public are to be asked to pay a farthing a pound more for sugar. I think it is only fair to say that considerably more than a farthing has been asked for. What Lord Olivier has actually asked for is about £15 per ton c.i.f. U.K. World's price of raw sugar to-day is about £7 10s. per ton, and if the present Colonial preference is added of £3 15s., it will be seen that a further £3 15s. has to be added to make £15; £3 15s. per ton is .4d. per lb., which is nearer ½d. than ¼d. The difference is very considerable when calculated on the consumption of sugar in this country.

Then, in the fourth paragraph of his letter, Lord Olivier gives a price for sugar in 1924 and calculates that to-day the British public would be paying £21,000,000 less for their sugar. The figure of 1d. per lb. contains the farthing referred to above, which, I submit, is under-estimated. As regards the figure of 21s. 9d. per cwt. in 1924, I append the prices of raw sugar c.i.f. U.K. on December 31 for the last eight years:—1922, 17s. 3d. per cwt.; 1923, 26s. 9d.; 1924, 14s. 9d.; 1925, 11s.; 1926, 16s.; 1927, 13s.; 1928, 10s.; 1929, 8s. 6d. It can be seen from these figures that 1923 and the first half of 1924 were an exceptional time. Thus I maintain that Lord Olivier has very much exaggerated the two basic figures on which his calculation of £21,000,000 is based.

If £15 per ton is paid for Colonial sugar in this country as suggested, there is no doubt that the whole of the surplus Empire sugar would come here, which is not the case at present. Out of a consumption of 1,800,000 tons, the Colonial sugar would more than likely be 50 per cent. Allowing 900,000 tons of Imperial sugar at £15 and 900,000 tons at £7 10s., we get a total of £20,250,000; if you calculate for the same consumption in 1924 at £14 15s. the result is £26,550,000. The difference is £6,300,000, as against Lord Olivier's figure of £21,000,000. If the public are to be invited to adjudicate on the question of whether the West Indian sugar industry is to be subsidized or not, I think that they should be given figures which are scrupulously fair.

It is interesting to note also that during 1926-27-28 the West Indies increased their production by 22 per cent., and thus they have contributed quite substantially to the chaotic condition of the sugar industry all over the world caused by over-production.

It would seem quite certain that if £15 per ton is paid for Empire sugar the production will increase, thus still further delaying the time when the natural economic forces of supply and demand can be allowed to function and produce a healthy condition of affairs in the sugar industry, not only of the West Indies but of the world.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
G. HORNUNG.
7, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

ARABS IN SYRIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of March 26 Captain Cazalet and Mr. Kingsley Griffith endeavour to imply that the Grand Mufti of Palestine has, as a British official, committed an indiscretion in assuring some Syrian Moslems of his sympathy.

The Grand Mufti is not a British official, nor is it conceivable that the British authorities would endeavour to wield secular power over a high religious dignitary. For example, the Grand Mufti can take leave of absence when he likes regardless of the Palestine Government. His salary is shown among those of officials as a pure matter of book-keeping, seeing that receipts from Moslem religious courts to which his fees are debited are passed to the Government Treasury.

As for his showing sympathy with co-religionists elsewhere, it must be remembered that Islam is not a national religion but world-wide, and that he was every bit as much within his rights as the Archbishop of Canterbury would be in expressing his sympathy with Christians in Russia. That he had some cause for sympathy with his Syrian co-religionists is shown by the fact that the French Government has intervened and ordered the reopening of the Moslem schools which had been closed by the local authorities.

We are,
C. HOWARD BURY.
CUTHBERT JAMES.
House of Commons, April 1.

SLUM CLEARANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Housing reformers are grateful for the many valuable articles on slum clearance which have appeared in your columns in recent years, and your leading article in Wednesday's issue will find general acceptance. May I be permitted, however, as secretary of this National Council, to express our grave concern at Mr. E. D. Simon's letter in yesterday's issue, in which he suggests that any additional housing subsidy "should be confined to the moderately-sized house of about 700 square feet"?

Has Mr. Simon forgotten that he was chairman of the very representative special committee of this council which produced last year a comprehensive report, entitled "A Policy for the Slums"? That committee devoted particular attention to this vitally important subject of the minimum standard house for the poorer classes. It was recalled that, following the Tudor Walters Report of 1918, Parliament itself clearly indicated that adequate and proper housing for all classes of the people was essential for national welfare and prosperity—a principle which successive Ministers of Health have stressed in their official Manuals on Housing.

After consulting several architects and housing directors with wide experience of post-War schemes, and scrutinizing innumerable plans of working-class dwellings, our Special Committee unanimously recommended that "no three-bedroomed house should be built, with State assistance, with a superficial area of less than 760 square feet." I need not enter into technical considerations on this occasion, but would affirm that the committee, having heard and weighed the evidence, were strongly of opinion that a total superficial area of 760ft. was the absolute irreducible minimum for a reasonable and healthy family house. Mr. Simon's suggestion that the standard should now be whittled down to about 700 square feet is a retrograde one, and, if carried out, would effectually spoil the ship for a ha'porth of tar. At current prices the saving in cost would be approximately £27 per house, which means 7d. a week in terms of net rent. Surely, Sir, in face of generally improving standards of living, it is only wise economy to build dwellings which will continue to be acceptable, at least for their loan period. To add to the already large supply of houses on the margin line may well prove anything but economical in the long run.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. MARTIN, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council.
41, Russell-square, W.C.1, March 28.

COAL TRADE WITH CANADA

THE POSTPONED SHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to statements in the House of Commons yesterday on the subject of the construction of new ships for the Canadian coal trade which suggested that Mr. J. H. Thomas was seeking wilfully to mislead Parliament and the country. As I was mainly responsible for authorizing Mr. Thomas to announce the proposed construction of these ships in the autumn of last year I think the true facts should be placed publicly on record.

With other interested parties I examined the prospects of trade in coal with Canada after a personal visit to the Dominion. In the light of the shipping position at that time we came to the conclusion that additional ships were required for the trade. We authorized Mr. Thomas to announce our decision and proceeded to negotiate contracts. Subsequently the world shipping position changed completely and in a manner which was quite unforeseeable in the autumn of last year. There are now some 3,000,000 tons of idle shipping laid up in various ports of the world, while the Board of Trade Index of Shipping Freights fell from 106.7 in September, 1929, to 81 in February, 1930, a drop of nearly 25 per cent. I should like these facts to be borne in mind in connexion with the amazing statement of Sir Frederick Hall in a Supplementary Question to Mr. Thomas that there had been no change in the shipping position during the last six months. In view of these changes in the position we felt that we must postpone for the time being the project to construct new ships. We laid the full facts before Mr. Thomas and he agreed that it would be unwise to pursue a project which in the altered circumstances was bound to result in loss.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. H. MERRETT.
Cardiff, April 2.

INSTRUMENTS OF ECONOMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Within the limits of his brief letter in your issue of March 25, Sir Charles Harris makes an admirable case for "a real Estimates Committee." He contends that we are suffering from a financial dictatorship of the Treasury, in the name of the Cabinet. Then he rounds off this contention with a plea that the Estimates Committee should conduct a fresh examination of the Estimates "already examined and approved by the Treasury." The expert assistance desirable, indeed necessary, to make this fresh examination effective, he says, should be independent. It should be rendered by an officer of Parliament "like the Comptroller and Auditor-General." Sir Charles dismisses as sheer nonsense the objection that provision of this expert assistance would mean "duplicating the Audit Office at a cost of £150,000 a year."

Thus, following Sir Charles in his vigorous progress along the road of financial reform, one is a little disappointed to see him stop suddenly by the wayside. One had expected that, with the end already in sight, he would take the final, and apparently inevitable, step. For surely this expert assistant of the Estimates Committee, an independent officer of Parliament "like the Comptroller and Auditor-General," should, indeed, be so like that great official as to be one and the same person? Who should perform the duty of the fresh examination of Estimates so well as he? That duty would clearly be taken in his stride by an official already entrusted by Parliament with the duty of examining the expenditure of the departments. One duty is the corollary of the other. The staff of the Comptroller and Auditor-General would bring to the performance of the new duty all the knowledge of the working of the departments gained in the discharge of their present duties. At the first attack on the new work, of course, the Comptroller and Auditor-General would often find himself confronted with the barbed wire of "policy." Eventually, however, as Sir Charles foresees, the expert assistant of the Estimates Committee would be permitted, even expected, to comment upon the effects of policy in Estimates, without in any way assuming responsibility for that policy. Similarly, indeed, in his capacity of Auditor, the Comptroller and Auditor-General has come to be permitted to comment upon the uneconomical expenditure of departments without in any way assuming responsibility for that expenditure.

Presumably the Comptroller and Auditor-General would need more staff for the discharge of the double duty, but clearly the contemplated assistance to the Estimates Committee could be rendered more economically by him than by another officer and a new department created for the work. At any rate, thus to perform the duty would be much less costly than the estimated amount of £150,000, apparently for its performance by a separate department, dismissed as sheer nonsense by Sir Charles.

It would be necessary, of course, to amend the Exchequer and Audit Departments Acts to confer this new function upon the Comptroller-General, but our hard-worked and financially harassed legislature would find this task less onerous, again, than that of making the necessary legislative provision for an Examiner-General of Estimates and his Department!

Yours, &c.,
PUBLIC SERVICE.

LONDON RATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to protest against the repeated statements made that none of the increases in the rates in the London boroughs for the coming half-year can be attributed to the Local Government Act, 1929, which is said to provide that no change brought about by it shall be a burden on the rates during the first five years? In Wandsworth the rates for 1930-31 show an increase of 2d. in the pound over those for 1929-30, although the borough council's own expenditure has been reduced by £80,247 (the equivalent of a 7d. rate), and the council starts the new financial year with a balance in hand exceeding that of a year ago by nearly £10,000, an amount approximately equal to 1d. rate. As against the economies of the borough council, the net combined L.C.C. and public assistance expenditure in the borough accounts for an increase of £56,000 over that of last year, and the Exchequer grants show a net decrease of £26,636, allowing for the loss of the grant of £40,000 previously received under the London (Equalization of Rates) Act, which has now been repealed. Further, as a result of derating the product of 1d. rate is now £200 less per annum in Wandsworth, representing an annual sum of about £25,000.

In the circumstances surely the increase in Wandsworth's rates must either be due to the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, or to derating (the latter, of course, is denied)—it certainly is no fault of the borough council.

Yours, &c.,
W. F. THOMAS.
Wandsworth Ratepayers' Association, 86, Melody-road, S.W.18, March 31.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD FLOWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the original organizer of "The Primrose Scheme" so far as the Church Missionary Society is concerned, may I be permitted to say something in reply to the letter in your columns of Wednesday, March 26? The writer says, "No doubt the scheme was drawn up by dwellers in towns." I should like to state that I have never lived in a "town" with a larger population than 130. We owned 4,000 to 5,000 acres of Hampshire soil, with all that that means of oak woods and primroses.

With regard to primroses in their natural state—i.e., in copses where the underwood has been cut the previous season, and the necessary light let in on the dormant plants, the more the primroses are picked the better for them, the better for the picker, the better for the seller, the better for the hundreds of thousands of town buyers who have the chance of once more smelling a country primrose, and, in this case, the better for the sick and suffering and healthy in non-Christian lands.

I am, &c.,
M. MILLICENT WOOD.

Points from Letters

STAMP DUTY AND FOREIGN LOANS

At this time, when thoughts of the coming Budget are in most men's minds, it is interesting to note how taxation in some directions has reached a height which defeats its own ends. The recently issued report of the British Economic Mission to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay contains the following passage: "The President of the Republic informed the Mission that his Government would be in favour of issuing any foreign loans that might be required on the London market if he were enabled to do so by the removal or reduction of the 2 per cent. stamp duty." The report continues: "From the point of view of the British Exchequer it is necessary to record that since the imposition of the tax no loans have been issued in London and therefore no revenue has accrued from the tax, whereas we have lost whatever financial or commercial advantages, or advantages of prestige, might have been secured." Could there be a finer example of killing the goose which lays the golden eggs?—CAPT. ALGERNON B. DALE, Chelsea.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

Professor Ernest Barker writes so agreeably that I hardly find it in me to take exception to the short postscript to his letter. But his suggestion that the norms of intelligence tests are merely subjective should be challenged. Referring to the phrase "subnormal intelligence" he asks "Who fixes the norm?" The answer surely is that nobody fixes it, just as nobody fixes the normal height of London schoolboys of 13 years. Both are fixed by the facts. Both must be empirically discovered by statistical methods. Subnormality in intelligence is no more the result of some measurer's prejudice than subnormality in height. The dullness of dull men is no less objective than the shortness of short men.—Mr. REX KNIGHT, Department of Comparative Psychology, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

Is not the Australian Constitution asserted to be that of "an indissoluble *federal* Commonwealth under the Crown"? It has no doubt been accepted that the States may by the appropriate constitutional procedure be stripped piecemeal of all their substantial powers until there is only a simulacrum of a "Federal" Commonwealth left in existence; but to this hypothetical risk they have consented in advance, and obviously, with the constitutional two-thirds majority of States concurring, there could be little complaint of an attack on "States Rights." Mr. Scullin thinks he can get the preliminary authorization of at least four States that in future such authorization shall not be needed. But, even if the States commit political *hari-kari* to this extent, I think there is at least one provision (and there may be others) which is put beyond the powers of ordinary constitutional amendment, namely, the right of equal representation in the Senate. If five States agreed to reduce Tasmania's representation by half, that State could not be so deprived without its own consent, so that obviously the Constitution does not contain within itself the power to enact all kinds of amendments by the ordinary constitutional procedure.—Mr. E. L. ATKINSON, Monte Carlo.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR CLERGY

Your use of a military title in addition to the one of "Reverend" in one of your Ecclesiastical Notes leads me to ask if it would not be very helpful if such a custom were made general. "Crockford," undoubtedly the best book of reference of its kind, suffers in this that it seldom if ever gives a record of a clergyman's experience previous to his ordination. Is it not helpful to know that a man before ordination has been a leader in another walk of life?—The REV. E. KING, M.A., C.F.(Res.), sometime Captain, The Yorkshire Regiment, 23, Benwell-grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

The beautiful lines quoted by Sir David Hunter Blair are attributed to K. Wilson Baker and, as quoted elsewhere, run as follows:

> Let me grow lovely, growing old—
> So many fine things do.
> Laces, and ivory, and gold.
> And silks need not be new.
> And there is healing in old trees,
> Old streets a glamour hold;
> Why may not I, as well as these,
> Grow lovely, growing old?

—CLARA E. GRANT, Fern-street Settlement, E.3.

A PRAIRIE COLONY

Last November you were good enough to insert an appeal to your readers for literature for our colony of English settlers at Bracken, Saskatchewan. Now may I appeal for further space to thank those who responded so generously, and who are too numerous to thank individually? I am over in England for a short time on emigration business, and made arrangements before leaving for the distribution of the literature. Please accept our thanks for the opportunity of placing the appeal before your readers.—Mr. R. F. BANYARD, 1, Clive-road, Romford, Essex.

SUMMER MIGRANTS

May I add to Mr. A. L. Rayward's interesting note of the arrival of wheatears at Eastbourne on Saturday, March 29, that I heard and saw both the willow wren and black cap warbler in my garden at Benenden, in Kent, on that date?—Mr. DOUGLAS J. MOUNSEY, Eaglesden Farm, Benenden, Kent.

ROADSIDE TREE-PLANTING

It is a delight to see it suggested in your columns that there is room for improvement in the system of planting roadside trees. To those who have an artistic sense it gives little pleasure to see trees placed monotonously at equal distances in straight lines. Their stiff formality and sameness is indeed a poor substitute for the lovely natural growth of the hedgerows and trees so charmingly irregular that are quickly disappearing in the Home Counties. May one add a further suggestion—which is that fruit-bearing trees might be planted along the new roads? Spanish chestnuts and walnuts would bring much delight to many each autumn, even if the difficulty of pruning were an objection to apples, pears, cherries, and plums.—E. H. GODDEN, East Woodhay Rectory, Newbury.

WOODCOCK IN LONDON

I have flushed several woodcock here in my grounds—about seven miles from Charing Cross. Nuthatches, kingfishers, and the spotted woodpeckers have been fairly common, and I have seen a shrike, though not for several years.—Mr. A. W. WILLS, Margin House, Marryat-road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

In the model the proposed Charing Cross Road Bridge is shown as a five-arched stone bridge. The arches being wide and low would look very poor against the well-proportioned ones of Waterloo Bridge. The obvious thing seems to be to make it a suspension bridge. It would not then suffer by comparison with Waterloo; also by requiring only two piers, instead of four, would offer less obstruction to navigation in that difficult part of the river.—Mr. W. J. H. LEVERTON, 151, Endlesham-road, S.W.12.

HEAVY TRACTORS ON THE ROAD

I see in *The Times* of March 31 that a 14-wheeled road tractor weighing 29 tons, 20ft. wide and 60ft. long, is to convey a load of 50 tons from Darlington to Glasgow. Is there no limit to the size and weight of vehicles which may use the roads? What about other users? Are they to be held up by this monstrosity? As I read, a "motor-car and two motor-cyclists are to keep the way clear and warn motor traffic." Apart from the damage to roads and buildings it is unfair to others.—Mr. H. THACKERAY-SCHWABE, Hinchley Wood, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

"THE SMELLIES"

In *The Times* of March 26 your leading article, in a delightful manner, warns us that "The Smellies" are coming. But need we be alarmed? Can they possibly make any difference? Will they be able to prevail against the smell so familiar to us, so all-pervading in every picture theatre? During a rare visit to a film lately there were two strong pipes in front of me, cigars on either side, and two cigarettes and a cigar behind me, all in a state of violent eruption during the entire performance.—K. HAINES, S. Martin's, 15, Stoke Wood-road, Bournemouth.

TITHE

Is not the situation really very simple? When a person buys land he pays a lesser price for it than its full value because there is a certain charge upon it, the exact amount of which may be accurately known. If he wishes to possess the land free of this charge he can always redeem it by paying a further sum at the same time, which together with what he has already paid will only make up the full value of the land. He will then have no further trouble.—The REV. H. L. PUXLEY, Woolley Park, Wantage.

THE NEW PLANET

The correspondent who in your issue of March 28 pointed out that "the name 'Vulcan' was proposed on a former occasion when a trans-Neptunian planet was reported (erroneously, as it proved) to have been tracked down" is himself in error. That so-called discovery was of an object alleged to have been observed within the orbit of Mercury and not outside that of Neptune, as in the case of the recent discovery.—Dr. P. EUDENE GIUSEPPI, 28, Fawcett-street, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W.10.

Book of the Day

LORD CARNOCK

A DIPLOMATIST'S LIFE

SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON, BART., FIRST LORD CARNOCK. By HAROLD NICOLSON. (Constable. 21s. net.)

When Mr. Nicolson resigned from the Diplomatic Service last year the British Government lost the services of a clear and level-headed thinker. This book, published to-day, gives a dispassionate history of the years that led up to the War, for the life of Lord Carnock was intimately bound up with each stage in the development of the Anglo-French and the Anglo-Russian Ententes. Mr. Nicolson has achieved the difficult task of being fair to his own father, who foresaw and guarded against the growing German menace before the War, and at the same time fair to Germany, who regarded Lord Carnock as one of her most redoubtable enemies. An analysis of Lord Carnock's political development such as is here provided should help to clear up many misunderstandings which may still prevail in German minds as to the guiding motives of British policy before the War.

Lord Carnock, or Mr. Arthur Nicolson as he then was, entered the Foreign Office in 1870, the year of the Franco-Prussian War. He resigned in 1916. His public service, therefore, covered the whole period of the rise of the German Empire and its final challenge to the world. His first post abroad as a young secretary was Berlin. From there he was transferred to Constantinople, and spent the next nine years in the Near East—in Turkey, Egypt, and Persia. These were the formative years of his career; his subsequent policy sprang from the experience of European rivalries which he gained in the East. He learned in Egypt the danger of Anglo-French friction, and in Persia the danger of Anglo-Russian friction. When he returned for a second time to Constantinople in 1893 he learned of the danger of the growing expansionist tendencies of Germany.

Nicolson had been brought up in the Victorian tradition of Anglo-German friendship. In the Near East cooperation with Germany was regarded as axiomatic. It was from Russia and from France that trouble was expected. Hence the gradual conversion of Nicolson to the reality of the German menace was due to no ingrained prejudices; his later convictions, which he held with the steadiness of his upright and tenacious character, were the fruit of first-hand experience. He was in no sense a theoretical politician; he was neither particularly brilliant nor intellectual. He was, in fact, a typical Englishman in the best sense of the word, understanding men and their motives and drawing the practical conclusions from that understanding. It was his grasp of essentials, his industry, and his honesty of purpose which brought him to the high office that he subsequently occupied; the same qualities made his advice prevail in the framing of policy to meet the necessities of the European situation.

Mr. Harold Nicolson divides his father's career into two political periods, that of "Splendid Isolation," from 1870 to 1900, and that of the Ententes with France and Russia, from 1900 to 1914. During the second period he was continually in the limelight, first as Minister at Tangier and later as Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The years which he spent in Morocco witnessed the growth of tension between France and Germany, which became more acute after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904, by which we gave France a free hand in Morocco in return for her recognition of similar freedom for us in Egypt. The Germans, excited by this agreement, very unwisely put it to the test, and in the test they achieved the very opposite results from what they had desired or expected. The result of the Conference of Algeciras in 1906, at which Nicolson was the able representative of the British Government, was a severe diplomatic defeat for Germany and the strengthening of the Anglo-French Entente, which emerged from its chrysalis stage into the promise of a full understanding should occasion arise to put it into operation. The growth of the Entente was due more than anything else to the clumsiness of German diplomacy, to the aggressive character it assumed under the inspiration of fear.

Nicolson entered on his duties as Ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1906. He was now convinced of the German menace, and his object was to smooth out all misunderstandings between Great Britain and Russia in Asia. The difficulties to be overcome were very great. On the one hand, the internal policy of the Russian Government was reactionary and hence unpopular in England; on the other, the Russian Government were afraid to conclude any agreement with us which might cause them trouble with Germany. It was not till August, 1907, that the Anglo-Russian Convention was signed. The success of the negotiations was mainly due to Nicolson's patience and to the confidence he inspired.

The Anglo-Russian Entente was the main achievement in Nicolson's career. It has been much criticized in England and it made the Germans regard Nicolson as their arch-enemy. Criticism at home was prompted by the fact that the Russian Government was neither liked nor trusted. To be linked with a Government that outraged liberal sentiment at home was an unpleasant necessity, but it was just in this necessity that its justification lay. In its conception and in its execution it was purely defensive. Had Russia not been brought into an understanding with us she might have been brought within the German orbit. But for the mistakes of the Central Powers in their Balkan policy the Anglo-Russian Entente would never have developed into what the Germans described as the policy of encirclement—it might even not have survived.

From 1910 to 1916 Nicolson was Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, where he continued the policy he had helped to form and saw his worst fears realized in 1914.

Mr. Harold Nicolson's narrative is clear and well written; the interest never flags. He has steered his way through the maze of documents he has consulted so that the main course of events is uninterrupted by any irrelevancies. The intimate stories he introduces bear on the main story without losing the perspective.

WOMEN V.A.D.S' CAMP AT OSBORNE

For the last three years the old Naval College buildings at Osborne, Isle of Wight, have been used for a summer training camp for Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments of the British Red Cross Society. This has developed into a national camp and a popular annual event. The next camp is to be held from May 26 to June 14. The arrangements are, as usual, being made by the Isle of Wight branch of the British Red Cross Society, of which the director is Major-General Sir Guise Guise-Moores, the governor and medical superintendent of Osborne House Officers' Convalescent Home. Lord Plumer has consented to inspect the detachments during the training, and an invitation has been sent to representatives of the international branches of the British Red Cross Society, who will at the time be attending a conference in London, to visit the camp. The Bishop of Portsmouth (Dr. Neville Lovett) will officiate at a drum-head service on Whit-Sunday.

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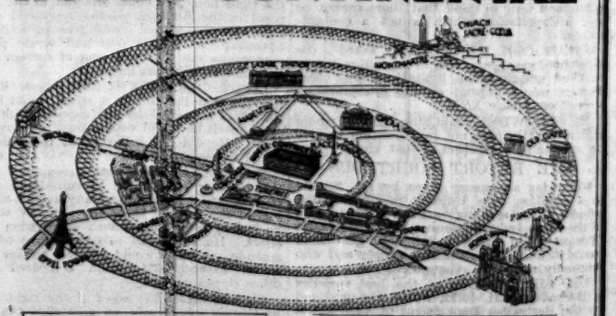

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NATIONAL RADIUM CENTRES

TWELVE NOMINATED

TREATMENT COMBINED WITH EDUCATION

The Radium Commission state that their work has now reached a stage at which it seems advisable and convenient to make a further statement with regard to the progress of the national organization which it is engaged in setting up.

As already announced, the cardinal feature of the Commission's policy has been the concentration of national radium at a limited number of centres in England, Scotland, and Wales, where there are medical schools with complete clinical courses, and where treatment of patients can be combined with Nare education in approved methods of radium therapy.

Of these centres 12 have already been nominated, and will be recognized as "National Radium Centres" as soon as they have complied with the requirements of the Commission. Their geographical distribution is as follows:—In England, seven centres (Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Sheffield); in Scotland, four (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow); in Wales, one (Cardiff). The special case of London is referred to later.

In every instance the channel of communication between the Commission and the centre is the Medical Faculty of the local university, and loans of radium are being restricted in each area to one hospital selected by the Faculty. By these means, and in this way alone, has it proved possible to avoid the dangers and futilities of splitting up the limited national stock of radium into minute quantities, which would not only give ineffective results, but contribute little, if anything, to a national, controlled and co-ordinated study and practice of radium therapy.

The progress to date of the national centres varies considerably; local difficulties are more pronounced in some places than others, and there are initial obstacles of many kinds to be overcome in setting up appropriate machinery for dealing with the novel and complicated problems involved.

The following centres, however, have now completed their organization, and have been actually supplied with radium by the Commission:—Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. Three other centres, Manchester, Glasgow, and Newcastle, will receive their radium almost immediately, while the remainder will be recognized and supplied as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been completed and the agreements executed. Negotiations to this end are still proceeding through their respective Medical Faculties.

In some cases the setting up of plants for the preparation of radon (radium emanation), with the object of supplementing the supply of radium, and of thus serving larger areas, has been approved by the Committee, and additional supplies of radium (in the raw) are being allocated for this purpose.

LONDON'S SPECIAL PROBLEM

London has been treated as a separate and special problem, in view of its position as the metropolis of the whole country. Here no centre of the normal type is being set up, but steps have been taken to organize two centres to carry out special work of general and national importance. One of these, the Westminster Hospital, has been experimenting, on behalf of the Commission, for several months past with a "bomb" (containing 4 grammes), in order to determine the value of mass-irradiation and long-distance radium therapy. The results of this work are not yet sufficiently determined to justify a public report, but this will be made in due course.

The other London centre which is being organized by the Commission is one for the development of post-graduate teaching in radium therapy—a prime and urgent need—and the facilities which will be provided will be available for the benefit of qualified medical practitioners from any part of Great Britain. This centre will be located at the Radium Institute and the Mount Vernon Hospital (Northwood), which institutions for these purposes are being reorganized as a joint teaching centre, styled the "Mount Vernon and Radium Institute," under a single control, so far as medical services, teaching, and research are concerned. In all other respects the two institutions will retain their separate identities, but the treatment of patients, by radium or other means, will be greatly facilitated by the new scheme, in view of the increased amount of radium available.

COMPLETE CLINICAL RECORDS

Summarizing the present position with regard to national radium, it may be stated that approximately 17 grammes (out of a possible total of about 22) have been ordered by the National Trust and provisionally allocated by the Commission to national centres. Of this quantity, nine grammes have already been received from the manufacturers, and, after being tested at the National Physical Laboratory, 6½ of these have been actually delivered to centres, and a further 3½ will be going out very shortly.

Another feature of the Commission's policy has been the preparation, in collaboration with the Radiology Committee of the Medical Research Council and the British Empire Cancer Campaign, of a set of "Radium National Forms" for the use of recognized centres, in order that the clinical records of all cases treated may be kept on a uniform basis and eventually incorporated in general national statistics. While the obligatory use of these forms is confined to national centres, it is hoped that they may eventually be adopted by other institutions practising radium therapy. Specimen copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Commission, at 5, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C.2.

LORD WAKEFIELD ON PHILANTHROPY

PRESENTATION FROM OVER FIFTY SECRETARIES

Yesterday afternoon at Guildhall the secretaries of a large number of institutions in which he has been interested presented to Lord Wakefield an album containing an address congratulating him upon the honour recently conferred upon him by the King.

In the address they stated that they, as secretaries, realized with gratitude that the needs of widows, orphans and cripples, the sufferings of the wounded from the Great War, the general welfare of soldiers and sailors, the needs of the aged and of the incurable, of those who had fallen by the wayside, and of the sick and suffering had ever received his generous and practical sympathy. The encouragement also which he had given to high ideals of life, to the development of culture and education, to reasonable hours of labour for workers, to sporting and patriotic provision for the young manhood and womanhood of this country would stand out in his eventful life as pre-eminent among his many useful and beneficent acts.

CAPTAIN A. LARKING presided at the ceremony. The address was read by Mr. G. F. RIDLEY (Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers Schools), and the presentation made by Miss CUNNINGHAM ("Not Forgotten" Association).

LORD WAKEFIELD said he and his wife had been almost overwhelmed since the beginning of the year by the kindness of their friends, but nothing had touched them more than this gift from the secretaries of over 50 of the leading charitable institutions of the country. Life had been very kind to him, and it would be denying the frequent benignity of circumstances not to be grateful, not to be frank, in acknowledgment of much happiness and good fortune. He was a firm believer in the virtue of gratitude. If he had been able to help forward philanthropic work in various directions it had been a reward in itself, an act of thanksgiving that had given him nothing but pleasure.

Some day someone would write a historical survey of philanthropy in England, its inspiration, its persistence, under all manner of difficulties; its response to new needs arising out of successive social changes. Such a study would to a large extent be a work of biography. It would show what our orphanages and all the charities "that soothe and heal and bless" owed to particular men and women. It was equally true of charitable work to-day that it owed its driving force and effectiveness to the unselfish and dogged enthusiasm of individual men and women. He had served on many committees, and he knew that in very many instances it was the secretary who guided the work so successfully. It was the secretary, whose abilities would probably bring him a far greater reward in some other sphere, who provided that continuous thought and effort which was so essential.

VILLAGE COLLEGES

BIG SCHEME STARTED IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The Cambridgeshire Education Committee at their meeting on Tuesday approved a scheme for the establishment of village centres throughout the county, which it is hoped will make an important contribution to rural education and the social economic welfare of the countryside.

The object of the scheme, which the education committee recommended to the county council for confirmation, is to co-ordinate the statutory services of the county council in the countryside (primary and adult education, agricultural demonstration and instruction, the school and public health services, the county library service and outdoor recreative facilities, &c.) in selected centres by means of village colleges, each of which will serve the needs of the central village and a number of adjacent villages. Each village college, in addition to providing for the statutory services of the county council, will furnish a home for the voluntary associations of the countryside—women's institutes, the British Legion, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides, and the activities of other organizations; its playing field will serve not only the central school but local athletic clubs; and its buildings, which will include a hall, will provide a centre for the social life and rural local government of the district.

The first village college is already being built at Sawston, and will be opened in October. It has as its basis the central school for Sawston and the surrounding area of about six villages. The school, which will aim at giving a training that will fit boys and girls for life as countrymen and countrywomen, will possess a domestic science block, a workshop and laboratories, which will be used not only in the daytime but in the evening for adult education. The college also contains a hall seating about 400, which will be used in the daytime for school assembly and in the evenings and during holidays for social gatherings, drama and concerts, cinematograph entertainments, &c.

Separate rooms are provided for the public health services, including maternity and child welfare, for adult education and the meetings of committees and local government bodies, for agricultural education, and for a library and reading room. There will be school gardens and demonstration plots, and a house for the warden of the college; and adjacent there is a six-acre recreation ground laid out for all games. The cost of Sawston Village College has been about £16,000. Many gifts, both in cash and in kind, have been made, including £5,500 by the Carnegie Trustees, and £1,200 and the site by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Spicer.

The scheme for providing other village college centres has been elaborated in connexion with the county scheme for organizing central schools on the lines of the Hadow Report. The remaining 10 centres suggested are Bassingbourn, Bottisham, Bourn, Fordham, Cottenham, Harston, Linton, Melbourn, Dullingham, and Willingham. These centres will follow the general lines of the village college at Sawston.

HELP FROM NEW YORK

The capital cost of establishing the remaining village college centres, apart from the use of existing sites and premises, is estimated at £124,000. Towards this sum the Spelman Fund of New York have offered to contribute £45,000, in view of the example which the scheme will afford of the co-ordination of statutory and voluntary services in the English countryside, and of its relevance to rural life and conditions in other countries. Two anonymous donors have offered £1,000 on account of the work that will be done for agricultural education, the Buxton Trust have offered £200, and a local educational foundation £850. The remaining sum will be met by the county council and the Government Departments concerned—the Board of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The scheme assumes that the individual village is now too small a unit for the effective organization of the social services, both for children and the adult population, that have grown up during the nineteenth century and the past 30 years. The Hadow Report has already recognized this in connexion with post-primary education; and it is true also of the social life generally of the countryside. The modern growth of transport has made possible a reorganization based on a group of villages. The co-ordination of the social services makes possible, with economy and the avoidance of overlapping, a single central building for the rural community, and provides a home for the voluntary associations of the countryside, which frequently suffer from lack of accommodation.

The village college will thus focus all the educational and social activities of the district which it serves, and will be able to develop humane and technical education in terms of rural life and industry.

A GREAT RACING WEEK

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

The Times Weekly Edition, published today, is an enlarged issue of 40 pages. It includes a remarkable selection of pictures of the sport of the week, a full news service, and many special articles. Spectacularly the Grand National has pride of place. A full-page illustration shows the last jump, and there are pictures of the first attack on Becher's Brook, the depleted field at the second attempt, the fight at the winning-post, and Shaun Goilin and his jockey after the race. Other striking photographs are of the finish of the Lincolnshire, the difficult road jump in the Army Point-to-Point Steeplechase, and the Head of the River race on the Thames.

The interest roused in schemes for the improvement of Central London is reflected in a double page of photographs of the official model of the projected Charing Cross Bridge and the reconstruction entailed on the banks of the river. The first meeting of the Anglo-Egyptian Conference in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office and the Palestinian Arab delegation to London are shown.

The Naval Conference, Egypt, and Palestine figure prominently in the news of the week. Debates affecting Imperial interests have taken place in Parliament, and the political situation, as the Budget approaches, attracts attention. Special articles deal with the preparations for the ascent of Kanchenjunga, the Changing Frontier of North-West India, the Rural Revolution in Russia, and the Centenary of Greek Independence. Professor Julian Huxley writes of Education in East Africa.

The Times Weekly Edition contains a bridge article, crossword puzzle, and chess news and problems. "A Letter from London" summarizes the events of the week at home and abroad. The books, sport, and finance of the week are reviewed.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

THE TRAINING SHIP FOUDROYANT

REMOVAL TO MILFORD HAVEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, APRIL 2

It is reported to-day that, in response to an invitation from the Milford Haven Urban District Council, Mr. Wheatly Cobb, owner of the frigate Foudroyant, now used as a training ship, has informed the council that he is prepared to remove the ship to Milford Haven. The ship has been at Falmouth since 1905, and the reason given for her removal is that the Falmouth Harbour Commissioners have refused her the use of a swinging berth. Mr. Cobb has been ordered to leave Falmouth not later than June 12. It is stated that the coming of the Foudroyant will mean an addition of £15,000 yearly to the revenue of Milford Haven.

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

William Warne, who is lying under sentence of death at Armley Prison, Leeds, for the murder of Mrs. Edith Buckton, at Bradford, was visited on Monday by the solicitor who acted for his defence. Warne has empowered his solicitor to proceed with an appeal against the verdict of the jury, on the ground that at the time of the attack upon Mrs. Buckton he was not in full control of himself, due to provocation and ill-health. He was recommended to mercy by the jury.

TESTED CATTLE AT SHOWS

R.A.S. AND GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION

The Duke of Gloucester, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was elected a trustee of the Society in succession to the late Lord Coventry.

The decision of the Minister of Health prohibiting the exhibition of cattle from tuberculin-tested herds at shows where they would have to mix with non-tested cattle, was considered. The Veterinary Committee, in view of the difficulties that would be created for the Royal Agricultural and other show societies if tested cattle were prohibited from attending, recommended that a conference of representatives of the chief agricultural show societies and breed societies should be called. The Stock Prizes Committee had come to the conclusion that the isolation of tuberculin-tested cattle from other cattle at the Royal Show would not be practicable.

SIR MERRIK BURRELL said that the Minister of Health, in enforcing a decision which had been adopted some years ago, had chosen a time which was extremely awkward, when the arrangements for the summer shows had very largely been made. It would be very difficult to meet the requirements of the Ministry. The most unfortunate effect of the order would be felt by owners of pedigree herds producing tuberculin-tested milk under licence. These people would probably throw up their licences, since it was better business for them to have the advantage of the shop-window of the show-yard than merely to produce T.T. milk. It would be more than unfortunate if the show system should act in any way as a deterrent to the production of pure milk, so that the matter could not be treated lightly. In the hope that some way might be found out of the difficulty, a deputation from the society was to wait upon the Minister of Health. It was too late to deal with the question from the show pont of view for this season, but their representatives hoped that a solution might be found, which would be satisfactory to all concerned, before next season.

The Council approved of a recommendation of the Dairy Produce Committee that the Minister of Agriculture should take immediate action to prevent the sale of butter under labels which tended to deceive the consumer.

It was reported that 647 pedigree animals had passed through the quarantine station at the East India Docks since the beginning of the year as a preliminary to export to many parts of the world.

Final preparations were made for the world tractor trials which are to take place in September. It was announced that a demonstration area of 700 acres of agricultural land had been obtained at Wallingford, Berks. Under the supervision of scientists and engineers of repute from Oxford and the National Physical Laboratory, preliminary tests of the 30 entries for the trials will take place during the summer, and the tests themselves will afford facilities for farmers to ascertain the best and cheapest way of ploughing their land.

A committee of the Royal Agricultural Society was formed to organize a presentation to Lord Daresbury, who will cease to be hon. director of the Royal Show after the Manchester Show next July. Lord Daresbury has served in this capacity for 25 years. The contributions, it was stated, will be limited to one guinea.

SOLICITOR SENT TO PRISON

CONVERSION OF CLIENTS' MONEY

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Hawke, GEORGE GORDON HENSHALL WITCHELL, 43, solicitor, who pleaded "Guilty" on Thursday last to an indictment charging him with converting to his own use and benefit the proceeds of a cheque for £300 and a cheque for £64 entrusted to him by two of his clients, was brought up for judgment.

Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. W. Bentley Purchase prosecuted; Mr. Christmas Humphreys defended.

Mr. ROOME said the defendant was a solicitor practising in New Romney, Kent. Thanks to the defendant's friends the £300 and the £64 had been repaid to the two clients, who, therefore, in the end had suffered nothing.

Detective Superintendent Avery, of the Kent Constabulary, said the defendant took over a practice at New Romney in 1914. He had been town clerk of Lydd, magistrates' clerk at New Romney and at Lydd, and was appointed coroner for Romney Marsh. He had always borne a good character.

Mr. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS, addressing Mr. Justice Hawke on behalf of the defendant, said the explanation of this behaviour which had brought the defendant into this position could be stated in one word—moneylenders. During the War the defendant was clerk to various local committees and worked very hard. The result was that he had very little time to look after his own business and, through no fault of his own, his business fell off and became almost negligible. At no time during the past 10 years had the defendant's income exceeded £250 a year, out of which he had to keep his wife and four children and his mother and the cost of keeping up a car to go round the country. He succumbed to the temptation of borrowing the sums mentioned in the indictment from his two clients in the firm and reasonable belief that he could pay the money back as it could be proved that three sums of money were definitely owing to him.

MR. JUSTICE HAWKE sentenced Witchell to 15 months' imprisonment in the second division. He said that the whole professional instinct of a solicitor should be to keep his clients' money apart from his own. There seemed to be a chance of the defendant being able to right himself in the future in a walk in life in which he would not be exposed to the temptation which he could not resist in the past, although he should have resisted it.

RELIEF WORKS

SCHEMES COSTING £1,108,000 PASSED FOR GRANTS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee on Monday LORD ST. DAVIDS in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £1,108,000, to provide employment for approximately 3,200 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 985 and are estimated to cost £16,337,000. Full particulars of the grants which the Committee is empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

GANG RIVALRY IN SOHO

THREE MEN SENTENCED FOR ASSAULT

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday JOHN THOMAS PHILIPS, 31, draper, found *Guilty* of assaulting two men and occasioning them actual bodily harm, and committing damage to the extent of £200 at the Admiral Duncan publichouse, Old Compton-street, Soho, was sentenced by the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) to five years' penal servitude. His brother, ARTHUR PHILIPS, 27, salesman, found *Guilty* on the same charges, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. JOHN DALY, 27, packer, was found *Guilty* of assaulting one of the two men and occasioning him actual bodily harm, and also committing damage, and he was ordered to undergo 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour. WALTER RANCE, 26, printer, was found *Guilty* of being concerned in committing the damage, but was found *Not Guilty* on other counts, and the Recorder postponed sentence on him until the next Session in order that the probation officer might see what could be done for him.

Mr. G. D. Roberts and Mr. Christmas Humphreys were for the prosecution; Mr. T. A. G. Brown defended the brothers Philips; and Mr. G. L. Hardy defended Daly and Rance.

The charges were the outcome of an affray in the bar of the publichouse during which, it was stated in evidence, two men, George Sewell and Sidney Baxter, were badly cut on their faces with the jagged edges of broken glasses.

During the hearing of the case reference was made to the Sabini gang, and the Recorder remarked that he thought that gang was broken up.

Detective-sergeant Wheatley remarked that there were still some rival gangs in London. The old Sabini gang was now known as the Italian gang.

After passing sentence the RECORDER warned the relatives and friends of the prisoners that if they used violence towards the friends or relatives of the witnesses in the case they would be brought before that Court and condignly punished.

VOLUNTARY AID FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

WELSH BOYS FOUND WORK IN LONDON

Unemployment is so extensive that it is easy to overlook the part which voluntary effort may play in reducing it. Useful work, and of a kind that no State Department could perform, has been carried on since the middle of last year by the Kensington Council of Social Service at St. David's House, 72, Elgin-crescent, W.11. Some months earlier the Shepherd's Bush Juvenile Advisory Committee had found work in London for a number of boys and girls from the depressed coalfields of South Wales and the North of England. They were but children, with no one except the officers of the Labour Exchange to advise and help them, and the parting from their homes and friends had left many of them homesick. An added difficulty was that of finding suitable and satisfactory lodgings, and in the end a very large proportion of these boys and girls threw up their jobs and prospects and returned home.

The provision of one or more hostels, in which the transferred children would be among friends and advisers, suggested itself as the likeliest way of meeting the difficulties which this first experiment had disclosed. To embark on such a venture, however, was beyond the powers of a juvenile advisory committee. The Kensington Council of Social Service was therefore asked if it could help, and its members assumed responsibility for the acquisition and upkeep of St. David's House as a hostel for boys drawn from the depressed areas of South Wales. The hostel accommodates 18 boys, with the warden (Mr. J. E. Pickin) and the matron-housekeeper (Mrs. Elliott). Two of the original number have returned to Wales, and their places in the hostel have been filled by others.

With the exception of two boys who have been placed in the Hammersmith area, all have been found work in skilled trades in the western districts of London. Only four boys have been moved since their first placings; one on account of scarcity of work, one because, in the opinion of the exchange and the house committee, his hours were too long, one to a better opening, and one because he was not happy in his work. All four are said to be doing well in their new jobs, and the employers of these and all the others express themselves as well satisfied with the boys and their progress. More than one employer, indeed, has announced his willingness to find work for other boys of a similar type, if they can be found. It should be remembered that far more jobs are vacant in London for boys of school-leaving age—and all but one of those at St. David's House were between 14 and 15 when they came—than can be filled. The lowest wage any of the boys is earning is 13s. 6d., and the highest 16s. 6d. These wages are supplemented by a maintenance grant on a sliding scale from the Lord Mayor's Fund.

HOSTEL AS HOME

The hostel is conducted as a home rather than as an institution, and Mr. Denys Woods, in a report he has prepared as a member of the house committee for the council's information, pays tribute to the official and unofficial help which the boys receive from officers of the Ministry of Labour. Mr. Young, the manager of the Shepherd's Bush Exchange, and Miss Thomas, the secretary of the juvenile advisory committee, made a special journey to South Wales to interview the boys and their parents in the first instance. With one or two exceptions, every boy was placed in work on the day of his arrival in London by Mr. Childs, of the Great Marlborough-street Exchange. Every boy is supervised by an officer of the Ministry, who receives regular reports on his progress from the employer. Once a week Miss Thomas goes to the hostel to talk to the boys about their work and pay them their grant from the Lord Mayor's Fund. Mr. Woods adds in his report:—"It is difficult to estimate the value of this voluntary action on the part of Miss Thomas. It establishes a unique relationship between the boys and the exchange, and has helped to build that relationship on a basis of friendship which is of inestimable value. It is also very well worth noting that the interest of the exchange in the boys extends even to their spiritual welfare, and that Mr. Morgan, who is himself a Welshman, has taken a party of boys to the Welsh Chapel for a religious service."

Nearly all these boys are children of miners. Many of them were obviously underfed and underdeveloped when they arrived, but they have since filled out and increased in weight, in some instances by as much as a stone, and those who were most markedly weakly have become definitely normal. The warden of the hostel has had interesting and grateful letters from every family from which they come. As for the cost of it all, at present the boys pay 10s. a week for their keep, and the additional sum needed to meet current expenses on the present basis is estimated at from £500 to £550 a year. A rearrangement which is contemplated would probably reduce the amount required from outside agencies to between £380 and £430 a year. The council is convinced of the present need of transference schemes if such young boys as these in the depressed coalfields are to have any chance at all in life, and if funds can be secured it is hoped very shortly to extend the hostel. In that event it could probably be more nearly self-supporting than is possible to-day.

MR. J. H. THOMAS'S SUPPORT

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland attended a meeting at Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, yesterday, of the Kensington Council of Social Service, in support of the scheme. Speaking of the chairman's reference to himself and Sir A. Steel-Maitland as "experts knowing all about unemployment," Mr. THOMAS said: "I think Sir Arthur lost his seat because a lot of folk thought he knew nothing about employment, and I make no comment upon the position so far as I am concerned."

Referring to the demoralizing effect of unemployment upon young people, Mr. Thomas said that it was their duty to tell young people the brutal truth and get them to leave districts where there was no possible hope of employment for districts where they might emerge from demoralizing conditions. Other countries had their unemployment difficulties, and he had some interesting reports of the rioting in America, of the machine-guns brought out, and of the baton charges which were made. When he thought of their methods of what was called social service, as compared with ours, it made him more proud of his country.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND declared that with the exception of one or two districts, while unemployment throughout the country was bad, London was about the least affected. London and the whole of the south-eastern district was the outstanding part of the country where employment was good, and there was hardly a boy out of a job from the age of 14 until nearly 18. There was more a scarcity of boys than a redundancy, and that was why the boys were brought to London from the depressed areas.

GIRL'S DEATH FROM FIRE IN FILM STUDIO

ACTOR BURNT IN ATTEMPT AT RESCUE

Mr. Donald Calthrop, the actor, who tried to save the life of Miss Nita Foy, a young chorus girl who was burned to death when her clothing caught fire at the Twickenham Film Studio, was stated yesterday to be suffering from shock. Mr. Calthrop was burned on both arms and his eyebrows were scorched.

At the London hotel where Mr. Calthrop is staying it was stated that he had been working very hard lately, and the great shock of the girl's death had upset his nerves. For the last fortnight Mr. Calthrop had been working every night at the studio, and he was very tired.

Miss Foy was one of several chorus girls, appearing in *Here Comes the Bride* at the Piccadilly Theatre, who were to take part in a ballet scene in a film. The girls were wearing crinoline dresses, and in some way not yet explained Miss Foy's dress caught fire.

Miss Foy had been on the stage since she was 16, and had appeared in *The Five O'Clock Girl* and *Mr. Cinders*. She had also played in America, where her parents had lived for many years, and had previously done film work. Miss Foy, who was a cousin of Miss Anita Elson, had lived with her aunt, Mrs. Ernest Edelston, for many years owing to her parents' residence abroad.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £30 from N. M. B.; and £15 on account of income-tax.

ROUND THE SHOPS

HAND-FORGING SILVER IN A WINDOW

Shopwindows are full of interest just now. One can see the whole process of hand-forged silver ware, spoons, and forks in the making before they become wedding presents, heirlooms for May brides. There are all kinds of dress novelties, from crêpe-de Chine covered necklaces to match patterned crêpe de Chine frocks to the gay straw, felt, tussore, and linen hats that are offered to those making holiday at Easter.

THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, 112, Regent-street, have a fascinating window display at the present time. They are showing the process of hand forging silver, which has not changed since Edward the Confessor's time, and the raw material and tools of the craft. There the making of a silver spoon can be traced from the ingot to the canteen. The smelter having given it the 71 per thousand of copper alloy which is needed to make it possible for working into table ware, sends it to the silversmith, who cuts it into measured sections, and each workman has his silver weighed out to him in the morning. In making a spoon he heats his piece with a tongs over his forge and then shapes it with his hammer into a flat spoon. After this he works on coin silver: the decoration of the handle is made with a die and hand press with a 20-ton squeeze, and then the bowl is shaped with a steel hand punch working in a lead bowl-shaped receptacle. The thickness of the silver can be pressed to the part of the bowl which will have the most wear and tear, and it is in this way that the greater durability of the hand-forged spoon is attained. A machine-made spoon 30 years of age was sent recently to the Goldsmiths' "hospital" for a new bowl; it was thin and weak and bent; a hand-forged one of the same year arrived for a minor repair, it was as sound in the rim and bowl as the day it was made, and was, as hand forged silver always is, an heirloom piece.

When the bowl leaves the hand press it is filed and then sent to the Goldsmiths' Hall for assaying; if the proportion of alloy is not correct, it is broken up and the pieces returned. If correct, it receives the hall mark. It is now a commercial article; it is sanded with sand from the River Trent to take off the marks of the file, and then a limed calico mop on a lathe is run over it and it is ready for the final "colour" to be given it with rouge polish. In the window are shown the forge and tongs, an old workman's low seat, and the various tools used and the spoon in all its stages. It has been asked why the process cannot be shortened, and why the machine fails to make the durable article. In all fine work the human element beats the machine, and the silver craftsman after many years' apprenticeship can make an article that will live for centuries, while the machine turns out something that looks well for about the same lifetime as the machine itself.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Victoria-street, had presentations of their spring collections on Tuesday and yesterday in the circular room, and hold the final one to-day, at 3.15. The parade is full of good things and is very well arranged, all the mannequins carrying a number corresponding to one in the programme, where the price is clearly stated. The moderate prices of some of the smartest clothes was a feature of the parade. Tailored suits in herringbone tweed, saxony suiting, navy and white check wool georgette were shown, and a number of charming afternoon frocks, a notably neat one being a coat frock made with a slimming line in navy French suiting. There was a special bargain among the coats in a smart green hopsack trimmed with a generous collar of beige fur and costing £6 19s. 6d. Among the *ensembles* there were some smart models and copies of models by Molyneux, Renée, and Martial et Armand. A copy of a Molyneux afternoon frock in black and white made with a neat bolero was excellent value at £7 18s. 6d., and the moderate prices and perfection in detail of copies of models in floral crêpe de Chine and floral chiffon was a credit to the society's workrooms.

BARKER'S, High-street, Kensington, have a number of tempting pre-Budget offers in their wine department. The reductions on their ordinary prices are in some cases as much as 10s. per dozen, and include champagnes, fine sherries, ports, white wines, clarets, hocks, and Imperial whisky. There are pre-Budget offers also in Havana cigars and Turkish cigarettes.

THE PROFESSION OF ACCOUNTANCY

INSTITUTE'S JUBILEE

Sir William Plender, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the extension to the institute's building in Moorgate-place, E.C.2, which will provide much-needed accommodation for the members, who now exceed 9,000.

After the ceremony SIR WILLIAM PLENDER referred to the jubilee of the institute, which is to be celebrated between May 13 and May 15, as it was in May, 1880, that it received the grant of a Royal Charter. The jubilee, he said, was of importance to the public in calling special attention to the growth of the accountancy profession and the part it had played during the last half-century in the development of industrial, commercial, and financial undertakings through the provision of new capital by the investing public. Every limited company must have auditors, and when a prospectus was issued relating to businesses where profits had been earned and dividends paid, a report must now be given by the auditors setting out these facts. The auditors reported to the members of a company on the annual balance-sheet submitted by the directors to their shareholders. Those reports must contain certain information prescribed by statute; but circumstances not seldom arose which, in the opinion of the auditors, needed reporting upon for the information of the shareholders, and whenever there was a departure from, or addition to, the statutory form of report, the shareholders would be well advised to heed any qualifications therein expressed.

It was not only in relation to balance-sheets that accountants had endeavoured to serve the public. They advised, for example, on income-tax questions in their many ramifications, costings, adjustments of capital on the reorganization of companies; they gave evidence on Bills before Parliamentary Committees, sat as arbitrators and umpires, and acted as receivers and managers and liquidators; and they were retained as financial advisers to many large industrial companies. They continually served on Departmental Committees and Royal Commissions, and, in fact, wherever accounts and finance were concerned, the chartered accountant's services were sought.

There were few countries throughout the world where the chartered accountant was not to be found pursuing his calling, and it was hoped with satisfaction to his clients. Though it was but 50 years ago since the institute was formed, the membership had grown from 599 in 1880 to 9,045 now, and before anyone could become a member examinations of severity in all branches of accountancy, as well as in the law relating to limited companies, partnerships, arbitrations, income-tax, &c., must be passed. But stringent as the examinations were, there was no lessening of the desire, but on the contrary there was an increasing flow, on the part of university graduates, public school men, and others to enter the profession.

The jubilee celebrations will include a reception of the members by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on the afternoon of May 13, and in the evening the president will receive the members at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. On May 14 there will be a banquet in Guildhall, lent by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, to which many distinguished guests, including some from overseas, will be invited. On May 15 there will be a ball at Grosvenor House. During the afternoons of May 14 and 15 there will be visits to St. James's Palace, Hampton Court, Greenwich Hospital and Observatory, and many industrial and manufacturing businesses.

THE PRICE OF MILK

An announcement in *The Times* on Monday of the reduction of the price of milk in Greater London to 6d. a quart included a statement, circulated by a news agency, that the previous price was 6½d. Actually the retail price of milk from August 1 last year until March 29 was 7d. a quart. This rate was fixed by the Amalgamated Master Dairymen, Limited, and the Metropolitan Dairymen's Society, and we are informed that during the period of eight months there was no departure from the arranged price.

News in Brief

Reading Town Council have received a letter from the Prison Commissioners stating that they have no intention of disposing of Reading Gaol in the near future.

Claude Wilbert Daniels, a bank clerk, of Fresno, California, was at Bow-street Police Court yesterday committed for extradition to the United States on a charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Reginald Goss Custard has been appointed organist to the Alexander Palace, where recitals are given every Sunday afternoon on the recently restored organ. He was for many years organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Upwards of 1,200 probationer nurses have recently passed the final examinations in nursing held by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales, and their names have been ordered to be inscribed on the State Register of Nurses.

A Home Office notice draws the attention of exporters of drugs to the fact that Eucaine is subject to the provisions of the Canadian Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929. Exporters should ascertain, before exporting, that the import has been licensed by the Canadian Department of Health.

During the Easter vacation six Oxford undergraduates who are studying engineering will spend their time in the engine rooms of White Star liners. One sailed yesterday by the Homeric from Southampton for New York; three are already at sea in the Majestic and Olympic, and two others will sail next week.

A Brockley-Catford direct service will be opened by the L.C.C. tramways to-day, when No. 74 service (Blackfriars and Forest Hill *via* Brockley) will be diverted at Cranston-road, Forest Hill, and go to Catford, Bellingham, Downham, and Grove Park. In addition, from New Cross it will supply an alternative to the Lewisham route for Catford, Bellingham, Downham, and Grove Park.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Sanitary Committee of the Corporation of London are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of such disinfectants and chemicals as may be required by the Corporation for a period of 12 months from July 1. (p. 25)

Applications are invited for the award of two Robert Blair Fellowships in Applied Science and Technology, each of the value of £450, tenable for one year. Particulars may be obtained from the Education Officer, The County Hall, S.E.1. (p. 3)

The annual dinner of the Officers of the 73rd Infantry Brigade will be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday, April 12 (p. 1)

Any person who witnessed an accident which occurred at the junction of Sloane-street and Sloane-terrace on March 22 is asked to communicate with advertisers. (p. 1)

A vacancy will occur in September for a woman lecturer in history at the University of Birmingham. (p. 3)

NATIONAL PARKS

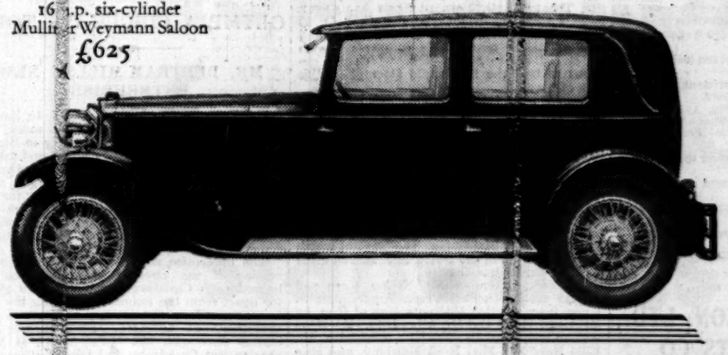
MEANS OF RESERVATION AT PRACTICABLE COST

The National Parks Committee received evidence yesterday from representatives of the Surveyors' Institution, the Land Agents' Society, and the Central Landowners' Association. These societies had been asked to direct their attention not to the areas which might be considered suitable for reservation as national parks, but to means by which reservation might be effected without imposing an impracticable charge upon public funds.

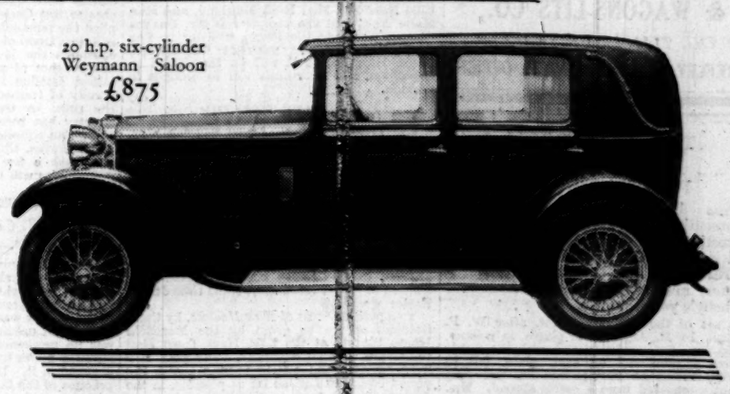
Mr. GERALD EVE, vice-president of the Surveyors' Institution, said that if the object was to get as much land at as low a cost as possible, it was the joint view of the three societies—though the point was a contentious one—that a national park authority should buy only those particular easements which were essential to its plans, and should secure a right of veto or modification, subject to the payment of compensation, over any development by an owner of his ordinary rights of ownership which the authority considered detrimental to the objects of the national parks scheme. Compensation, whether for the acquisition of freeholds of for limitation of rights of ownership and occupatio, should be assessed on the basis of the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919.

Delivery before Easter? Yes!
If you order your Sunbeam now!

16 h.p. six-cylinder
Mulliner Weymann Saloon
£625



20 h.p. six-cylinder
Weymann Saloon
£875



The first holiday of the season is almost here, but, if you are making up your mind now about your new car, there is still time to try a Sunbeam. There are several Sunbeam models of the present range which can be delivered before Easter. But orders for these must be placed promptly!

There are, for example, the 16 h.p., six-cylinder Mulliner Weymann Saloon and the 20 h.p. Sunbeam Weymann Saloon. The cost of the former is £625: of the latter £875. Both are illustrated above.

These are wonderfully built and finished. You will find nowhere a more magnificent or excellent car at so moderate a cost. In every single detail you will see that thoroughness of construction which has made the Sunbeam Car faultless and perfect and supreme. This construction, combined with the superb qualities of the Sunbeam engine, gives you a car which is quite unsurpassed.

Other types of coachwork are also available on the 16 h.p., the 20 h.p., the 25 h.p., and the Three-litre chassis. Full particulars will be sent immediately on request. Trial runs can be arranged at any time by appointment.

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(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

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ORGANIZATION AND GOOD WILL

By CALLISTHENES

No business will prosper without organization. No business will prosper without good will between staff and management. These two principles sometimes appear to get into opposition.

It is absolutely necessary that the leader of a business should be able to appoint men to various positions in accordance with their various abilities and the various needs of the firm, and then see to it that they perform well the duties of those positions. That is organization. Yet often there is reluctance to be moved. A man is comfortable in one post and feels he will be less comfortable in another. When he moves there is a risk that there will perhaps be a decline in the amount of enthusiasm he puts into the common stock of the firm's endeavour. The gain in organization may be cancelled out by a loss in good will.

The matter also has a negative aspect. The promotion of one man may be a good step in organization but may cause such a feeling of disappointment among others that there is a serious total loss of good will.

In such circumstances it is common to hear organization put first. "My will must be law," the manager will say, "or the business will go into chaos." "Discipline is paramount," the chairman will say, "and that's the end of it."

In this House, as in every other growing and progressive concern, we balance organization and good will. It is not to be expected that on every occasion every man's individual will should be in line with the general will.

But we do not for one moment forget that although it is the function of a leader to lead, it is no less his function to preserve at its highest levels the enthusiasm and good will of those whom he leads.

It is easy enough to be a dictator. It is easy enough to say "Do this" and see that it is done. But in our view that is not even half-way to leadership. The real leadership has its purposes carried out just as exactly as those of the dictator, but the exertion of authority does not diminish, it increases, the enthusiasm of the staff.

We are, by the friendly criticisms of men of business from all over the world, often made to believe that this is one of the most perfectly organized of all businesses. There is in it, we believe, an almost mathematical unity of purpose. But equally it is a business rich in enthusiasm and in good will between all ranks. The explanation is that, throughout the whole building, everyone who has any authority has to equip himself for and maintain the highest standard of real leadership.

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THE SALE ROOM

FINE ENGRAVINGS

Fine English engravings of the eighteenth century, principally in colours, mezzotint portraits and sporting prints, and including the property of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Buckmaster, and others, brought £8,066 at Sotheby's yesterday.

A set of the Beaufort Hunt, after W. P. Hodges, by H. Alken, nine plates, in colours, all in very fine condition and with the words "proof impression" on each plate, fell to Messrs. Vicars at £740; this set was only recently removed from a castle abroad. Mrs. Muirhead's pair, "The First of September," Morning and Evening, in colours, after G. Morland, by W. Ward, fetched £290 (Leggatt); Mr. A. Shave's set of six shooting subjects in colours, after S. Howitt, by Godby, Merke and Craig—£140; among the late Mr. C. E. Strachan's property were a pair after W. R. Bigg, "The Soldier's Widow" and "The Sailor's Orphans"—£150; "The Salad Girl," after J. Hoppner, by W. Ward, brilliant impression, proof with the artists' names in etched letters—£250; Miss Farren, after Sir T. Lawrence, by F. Bartolozzi, proof before title, 1792—£600 (these were all bought by Messrs. Ellis and Smith); "A Boy Employed in Burning Weeds," after G. Morland, by J. Ward—£420 (Colnaghi); "The Citizen's Retreat," after J. Ward, by W. Ward—£200 (Daniell); and several of the Cries of London after F. Wheatley, including "New Mackrel," by N. Schiavonetti—£195; and "Old Chairs to Mend," by G. Vendramini—£125 (both bought by Colnaghi).

Lord Buckmaster's property included a pair after J. Hoppner by J. Ward, the Douglas Children, and the Hoppner Children, open letter proofs—£410; Jane Countess of Harrington, after Sir J. Reynolds by V. Green, scratched letter proof—£180 (both bought by Colnaghi); four after G. Romney, the Clavering Children by J. R. Smith, second state, undescribed by Chaloner Smith—£180; Miss Cumberland by the same, scratched letter proof—£120 (both bought by Mr. F. Daniell); Lady Isabella Hamilton, by J. Walker—£210; and Emma Lady Hamilton as "Nature," by J. R. Smith, proof with title in open letters—£220; Mrs. Curtis, after H. Walton by H. Hudson—£300 (the three bought by Colnaghi); a pair after W. R. Bigg, by W. Ward, "The Romps" and "The Truants"—£160 (Walter); and "Travellers," after G. Morland, by W. Ward—£220 (Colnaghi).

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MR. PAUL ROBESON AS OTHELLO

Mr. Paul Robeson, the negro actor, will be seen at the Globe Theatre as Othello some time next month. To British audiences he is best known as the singer of "Ole Man River" in the production of *Show Boat* at Drury Lane last year and for his remarkable performance in the name part of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones* when it was produced at the Ambassadors Theatre in 1925. Mr. Maurice Browne will direct the production of the play, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will be the Emilia, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft, Mr. Maurice Browne, and Mr. Max Montesole Desdemona, Iago, and Cassio respectively. Mr. James Pryde, who has hitherto refused all offers to do scenic work for the theatre, has agreed to design the settings and costumes. There will be seven scenes, and the costumes—in the designing of which Mr. Pryde will have the collaboration of Mr. George Sheringham—will number 40.

Mr. Maurice Browne, who produced the first successful War play *Journey's End*, has also acquired *B.J.*1, a naval drama in a prologue and three acts by Commander Stephen King-Hall, the part author with Ian Hay of *The Middle Watch*. He will stage it at the Globe Theatre next Wednesday, but later it will be transferred to another theatre in order to make way for *Othello*. The action of the play centres in the Battle of Jutland, and, as in *Journey's End*, there will be no women in the cast. The prologue shows a gathering of British and German officers at Kiel just before the War. The first two acts are set on a light cruiser before and during the Battle of Jutland. The last act happens afterwards, with British and German officers in civil life. *B.J.*1 stands for a naval signal. The cast will include Mr. Douglas Burbidge, Mr. Henry Hewitt, Mr. Ian Fleming, Mr. John Garside, Mr. A. Scott-Gatty, and Mr. Basil Loder.

*B.J.*1 comes in the middle of another busy week, which opens on Sunday with the Repertory Players' production at the Strand Theatre of *Japhet has his Day*, a new play by Mr. Stafford Dickens. It will be produced by Mr. Ion Swinley, and Mr. Reginald Purdell, who is to play the leading part, will be supported by Miss Pamela Carme, Miss Audrey Dexter, Miss Molly Rankin, Mr. Leslie Mitchell, Miss Miriam Fawcett, and Mr. Richard Goolden. On Monday Miss Kathleen D. Hewitt's play *Fourth Floor Heaven* will be seen at the Everyman Theatre, with Miss Dorothy Minto, Mr. Hilary Fisher White, Mr. Patrick Susands, Miss Annie Esmond, and Mr. T. G. Saville in the cast. The play has an unusual setting, most of the action taking place in the staff-room of a London rescue hostel.

The opening date of *Suspense*, the new War play by Mr. Patrick MacGill, which was to be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre to-morrow night, has been changed to next Tuesday. The Co-optimists, who were to produce their new edition last Tuesday, decided to postpone the production until to-morrow, thereby selecting the date already chosen for *Suspense*. This would have meant a disappointment to many first-nighters who are anxious to see *Suspense*, and who are already in possession of tickets for *The Co-optimists of 1930*. In addition to *Suspense*, Tuesday will also see the production at the Arts Theatre of the first of seven performances of Mr. Miles Mander's new play *It's a Pity About Humanity*, described as "a dramatic study in femininity." It will be produced by Mr. Oliver Baldwin, M.P., with a company including Miss Adele Dixon, Miss Aileen Ellinger, Mr. Miles Mander, Mr. Jack Webling, and Miss Jane Wood.

A RUSSIAN PLAY

An interesting play is now in rehearsal for production on the afternoon of Sunday, April 13, at the Arts Theatre, by the J. T. Grein Cosmopolitan Theatre. This is *The Man with the Portfolio*, by Alexei Faiko, which is to be acted in the original Russian by a cast of nearly 20. The play deals with the lives of a middle-class family living in Moscow, and is in no sense, it is stated, a political play; "it is an intense and exciting 'thriller.'" It will be produced by Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky, and Mr. Boris Ranevsky is to play the leading part, supported by Mr. A. A. Bray, Mr. Paul Fetterlein, Miss Mary Leserson, Miss Catherine Murton, Mr. Vladimir Pickersgill, Miss Catherine de la Roche, Miss Alexandra Wolkoff, and Mr. Percival Ward. Another production to be given this month by Mr. J. T. Grein will be *Magda*, by Hermann Sudermann, which will be produced in the original German, with Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies in the principal part.

Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky is also to produce on Sunday evening, April 13, Mr. Lionel Britton's play *Brain*, which is to be staged by the Masses Stage and Film Guild at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Bernard Shaw has shown great interest in *Brain* and describes it as "remarkable, with good vocal writing and natural theatre sense." He compares it with his own *Back to Methuselah*, which he declares to be "the first crude attempt at this sort of play."

A new play called *Insult*, based by Mr. J. E. Harold Terry and Mr. Harry Tighe on a Dutch tragedy by Jan Febricius, will be seen at the Little Theatre on April 16, in succession to *Frankenstein*, which will be withdrawn on April 12, as Mr. Hamilton Deane had already made arrangements for a tour of the play, to begin at Croydon on Easter Monday. Miss Marjorie Mars, who will be the only woman in the cast of *Insult*, will be supported by Mr. Leslie Perrins as a half-caste, Mr. David Horne, and Mr. Derrys Blakelock. The play, of which the scene is laid in the Dutch East Indies, deals with the colour question.

On Easter Monday Mr. Nelson Keys will appear at the Golders Green Hippodrome in a new farce entitled *Making a Man of Him*, by Mr. Lauri Wylie and Mr. Allan Hall. Mr. Keys will be supported by Miss Ena Grossmith, Mr. Eille Norwood, Miss Ruth Maitland, and Miss Marie Ault, and the producer is Mr. Charles Carson, who acts the Prime Minister in *The Apple Cart*. After a week at the Golders Green Hippodrome it will be transferred to Lewisham, and afterwards will be brought to London.

THE GATE THEATRE

The Lion Tamer, M. Alfred Savoir's play, has proved one of the most successful plays ever put on at the Gate Theatre, and arrangements have been accordingly made for the play to be retained there until Thursday, April 17. Miss Jeanne de Casalis, Mr. Elliott Seabrooke, Mr. Ernest Thesiger, and others in the company are fortunately able to continue appearing in the play until the end of the run. The next production at the Gate Theatre will be Georg Kaiser's *Oktobertag*, which will be produced there some time during Easter week.

Two performances of *Mine Hostess*, by Carlo Goldoni, are to be given by the Mansfield House Players at the East Ham Town Hall to-morrow and on Saturday. The play is a light comedy, and will be produced with the period costumes and, so far as possible, in the manner of the time in which the play was written. Special interest is attached to these performances, as it is very seldom that playgoers in England have an opportunity of seeing a translated version of this particular play. *Belle*, the Cockney play written by Mr. Ernest George, originally performed by the Stage Society, will be renamed *Down Our Street* when it is produced at the Vaudeville Theatre on April 16. Miss Nancy Price will play the leading part.

An unusual compliment has been paid to English dancers and players in the fact that Miss Ruby Ginner and Miss Irene Mawer, principals of the Ginner-Mawer School of Dance and Drama, have been invited by Mme. Eva Sikelianos, organizer of this year's Delphic Festival, to give a performance at the Stadium in Athens, as a preliminary to the festival itself, which is to be held at Delphi in May. The company, including Miss Ginner and Miss Mawer, will number about 40, and, on arrival in Athens, will be augmented by Greek participants in the performance. Further evidence of growing interest in the modern revival of classic dance and drama is seen in a similar invitation which Miss Ginner and Miss Mawer have received from the Canadian educational authorities to undertake an instructional tour of Canada in the autumn, under the auspices of the Canadian Government.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Rio Rita*, Prince Edward.
TO-MORROW.—*The Co-optimists of 1930*, London Hippodrome.
SUNDAY.—*Japhet has his Day*, Strand.
MONDAY.—*Fourth Floor Heaven*, Everyman.
TUESDAY.—*Suspense*, Duke of York's; *It's a Pity About Humanity*, Arts.
WEDNESDAY.—*B.J.*1, Globe.
APRIL 13.—*The Man with the Portfolio*, Arts; *Brain*, Garrick.
APRIL 16.—*Down Our Street*, Vaudeville; *Insult*, Little; *De La Folie Pure*, Victoria Palace.
APRIL 21.—Shakespeare Birthday Festival opens, Stratford-on-Avon.
APRIL 22.—*Hamlet*, Haymarket (*matinée*).

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE

"ON THE SPOT"

By EDGAR WALLACE

Shaun O'Donnell	FRANK EVERARD
A Nurse	AGNES SOMERSET
A Priest	PHILIP VALLENTINE
A Doctor	JULIAN ANDREWS
Captain Harriman	ROY EMERTON
Patrolman Ryan	DOUGLAS PAYNE
Tony Perelli	CHARLES LAUGHTON
Minn Lee	GILLIAN LIND
Kiriki	JOHN GOLD
Angelo	EMLYN WILLIAMS
Con O'Hara	BEN WELDEN
Maria Pouliski	GLADYS FROZIS
Jimmy McGarth	BEN SMITH
Detective Commissioner John Kelly	W. CRONIN-WILSON
Mike Feeney	DENNIS WYNDHAM

This is the history of Tony Perelli, gangster. It is something more than an account of the plots and counter-plots of two rival gangs, for Mr. Wallace and Mr. Charles Laughton between them have made a living man, not an adventurous puppet, of Perelli, and as much of the play's interest springs from this piece of portraiture as from the smooth contrivances of the tale. The tale is, in its own kind, a good one. For our own part, when once we find ourselves in that dismal world—call it Chicago or what you will—where every man's hand is upon his hip, we cease to care twopence who lives or dies; and since, in this sphere of uncivilization, there is seldom anything else to care about except whether A "bumps off" B before B can "bump off" A, we are not eager travellers in it. But if the journey is to be made, let it be in Mr. Wallace's company. He does oil his wheels. He has the grace to use silent pistols and to spill blood, if any, on red carpets laid for the greater convenience of victims. He can make tolerable even the gangster's luxurious apartment, with its organ, its stained-glass windows, its divans, and its Chinese lady, by not taking them too seriously. Its Chinese lady, did we say? That was a mistake. She is the only part of Perelli's exoticism that Mr. Wallace forgets to laugh at, and she, and the feminine theme in general, are the weakness of the play. When Mr. Wallace begins to embroider Perelli's lusts, the story sags, and, when he asks us to believe in Minn Lee's romantic love of Perelli, it becomes solemnly incredible. The loyal devotion of idealistic Chinese harlots, fallen from the grace of education at Columbia University, is not at all comfortably within Mr. Wallace's range, though Miss Gillian Lind, in a quiet and discreet performance, does all that actress can to raise the part from its sickliness.

Mr. Wallace's strength lies in the extraordinary decisiveness of his narrative method and in his central portrait. Nothing when he is telling of it ever rambles on. Detective Commissioner Kelly, very shrewdly played by Mr. Cronin-Wilson, makes his visits with so much swiftness and determination that each sentence seems to advance the tale. Angelo, Perelli's chief assistant, while providing the humour of the evening, is never content with humour alone; he too is for ever entangling the plot, wheeling in divans to receive corpses, deceiving women, baffling the police and generally, with Mr. Emlyn Williams's most ingenious mixture of innocence and guile, thrusting forward the adventure. What the adventure is need scarcely be told in detail—how in the war between gangs men were sent out to their death, how the police waited and watched, how Perelli was caught at last. Mr. Ben Welden, who ends in the divan, and Mr. Dennis Wyndham, who is still alive and free when the curtain falls, contribute to the excitement. But it is Mr. Laughton who gives to the evening a distinction beyond the ingenuity of its contrivances. The insolence, the vanity, the weary skill of a masterly criminal are all in his study of Perelli. It was a pity he had to end in blood and handcuffs; a pity, too, that he had to waste so much time with women who could never be much more than puppets, for he was at his best when allowed to exhibit character, not in his outbursts, but in his restraints. The rest of the play is just a good crook-story, but the interest of Perelli is in something deeper than his crimes.

OLYMPIA CIRCUS ON TOUR

MR. BERTRAM MILLS'S NEW ENTERPRISE

Mr. Bertram W. Mills is about to launch the first touring circus to bear his name. It will be a "tenting" show, opening in Stockwood Park, Luton, for Easter Week, and taking to the road for the next six months. One of the largest one-ring tents in the world, with seats for 3,500 persons, has been built for the occasion, and the company of 400 which will travel with it includes 120 artists, of whom 65 are British, and the rest American, Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, and Continental.

The enterprise may claim to be a touring version of the circuses which Olympia has housed each Christmas for the last 10 years, for apart from the animals appearing the performance will consist entirely of numbers seen previously at Olympia. Four of the nine clowns were with Mr. Mills's circus at Manchester last Christmas, and Olympia has supplied the remainder. Among other artists there will be a troop of English boys whom Mr. Mills considers the best riders in Europe to-day, and a team of girl dancers who have entertained London audiences greatly with their parody of trained horses working "loose" in the ring. A troop of horses new to this country has been bought in Warsaw for the circus; an equestrian tiger will also be fresh to English eyes, though Olympia saw a lion on horseback a few years ago; and a group of young lions will be added to the list of animal performers.

LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY

The 98th anniversary festival dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society was held last night at the Connaught Rooms. MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE, who presided, said that the great age of the society was a guarantee of its usefulness. In spite of unkind remarks by outsiders there was no profession in the world which had a stronger power to link together those who were engaged in it. He owed his knowledge of the practice of the Courts to those solicitors' clerks with whom he was in daily contact when a junior at the Chancery Bar. The relationship between a barrister and his clerk was the most intimate in the whole business world.

Mr. H. E. STAPLEY, hon. treasurer, said that last year they had distributed a larger sum in benefits than in any previous year and a valuation surplus had enabled them to forgo contributions from members when they attained the age of 65.

Among those present were:—

Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Bennett, Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., Sir Harold Downer, Mr. F. P. M. Schiller, K.C., Mr. F. Archer, K.C., Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., Mr. R. W. Needham, K.C., Mr. F. D. Morton, K.C., Mr. F. M. Russell Davies, K.C., Mr. W. P. Sapcis, K.C., Mr. G. J. Linskey, K.C., Mr. N. Laski, K.C., Mr. L. L. Cohen, K.C., Mr. R. Peel, K.C., Mr. J. A. Barratt, K.C., and Mr. F. M. Guedalla.

BEST RESULTS FROM NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

A tribute to the value of newspaper advertising was paid by SIR CHARLES HIGHAM yesterday, upon the 21st anniversary of the founding of his publicity business. "Twenty-one years ago," he said, "advertising on the hoardings was more efficient than the advertising in the Press. I determined then that this should be changed, and I resolved to devote every penny of my clients' money to the columns of the newspapers. To-day, newspapers are easily the first in the advertising field. No advertising campaign can be successful without their aid.

"One of my discoveries in these 21 years was a little girl in my office who is now a world-famous novelist. They told me that she wrote poetry, and when I talked to her about her work she showed me some of her poems and essays. Within a short while she was editing a magazine. Her name is Ethel Mannin."

ART EXHIBITIONS

FRENCH MASTERS

Exhibitions of modern French masters—and of the same masters—are so frequent nowadays that it must be difficult to give them a special character, unless by "featuring" one master in particular or by presenting works of outstanding quality. It cannot be said that the present exhibition at Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons', 155, New Bond-street, has either of these distinctions, but it is a good average exhibition of 28 pictures, ranging in time from Corot to Matisse. Corot, if anybody, is the "hero," being represented by four works, of which the most welcome are "La Trinité des Monts," an early horizontal composition of buildings against a clear sky, and "Les Deux Fillettes au bord de l'eau," which has a not displeasing jump in relationship between firmly treated figures and a vaporous landscape. Of the two examples of Toulouse-Lautrec the most attractive is "Les Blanchisseuses," a closely interwoven group of three figures, in effect a drawing in oil; there are two pretty little Forains, several marines by Boudin—the smoky "Antwerp" for choice—and Sisley and Pissarro are well represented, the former particularly well by a smiling summer landscape, "Les bords du Loing."

"Paysage," by Cézanne, an avenue of bare trees, has his usual consistency with less of his usual blockiness, and is, indeed, a very satisfying picture. Van Gogh is to be seen at his most matter-of-fact in "Le Restaurant Rispal à Asnières"—as if he had set himself out to make an everyday subject interesting by the style of execution. The Matisse, "Vase de Fleurs," is a pure decoration of red poppies in a figured vase related to a flower-patterned screen, with a stool set diagonally and the zig-zag of the screen "on plan" to give depth to the picture. "Fillette Assise" is a good example of the strangely appealing art of Modigliani, and Derain is represented by an early "Tête d'enfant" and two landscapes.

A SWISS PAINTER

Under the general title of "Switzerland in Winter" there is at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, an exhibition of 43 paintings by the Swiss artist, Mr. Ernst Hodel. Large and simple in style, and taking a sensible middle course between the solid and the atmospheric as leading motives, they have the attraction of work done by a native. Most paintings of Switzerland by visitors are either theatrical or sentimental; but Mr. Hodel, though he feels the grandeur of his mountains, knows them too well to indulge in rhetoric about them. Instead he bends himself to the problem of how to get mountains into pictures without losing their mass and weight and the enchantment of their response to changing light, and he succeeds at least in preserving a general effect of dignity. There is a bluntness in his treatment of form and a breadth in his proportioning of light and shade which go a long way towards this end. Chestnut-coloured wooden buildings in snowy surroundings, as in "Muerren with the Eiger," give him some of his most striking effects. His work is very difficult to select from, but "The Chapel on Rigi Kaltbad," lifting to the light out of shadowed snow, "The Rotsee, near Lucerne," and "Sils Baseglia—Village Row" are three of his most original compositions.

CONTINENTAL SCULPTURE

At the Architectural Association, 34, Bedford-square, there is a miscellaneous collection of 87 photographs by Mr. F. R. Yerbury, representing modern sculpture abroad—in France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and America. Ideas about sculpture—particularly in its relation to architecture—in this country are so hazy that it is well to have this opportunity to study a wide range of examples. Too commonly, sculpture is looked upon and judged as Nature applied to architecture, instead of as architecture working towards Nature and stopping short at a point decided by the kind of architecture and the nature of the materials employed in it. For instance, a Gothic building, with its energetic movement, can properly get closer to Nature through its sculpture than a Greek temple, with its prevailing static character; and a modern building, with its block-like construction, needs a different sculptural idiom from either. One kind of sculpture may be as "true to Nature" as the other, but it is true in different terms. The interest of this exhibition is largely in observing these variations in idiom, according to the style of the architecture and the nature of the materials—plus the influence of racial temperament. For an extreme contrast we might take the stiff brick sculpture on the Dutch buildings and the fluent Baroque-Gothic, as it might be called, of that on the Church of the Sagrada Familia, Barcelona.

FOYLE ART GALLERY

The drawings by Alfred Lowe now on view at the Foyle Art Gallery, Trefoile House, Manette-street, Charing Cross-road, come near to satisfying the recently expressed hope that exhibitions at this gallery might be of a kind permitting a closer association with books. Mr. Lowe was formerly a pavement artist, but if this had not been stated it would have been reasonable to assume that his technique had been derived from the woodcut, to which his drawings are akin in spirit and execution. Whatever his subject, it is light and shade, and the masses which in woodcuts so often go with them, to which he pays most attention. The result is sometimes admirable, as in "Coalminer mining a fall," which recalls Mr. George Bissill's work. But one could wish that he had found more time for the purer drawing to be found in his caricatures and in the characteristic sketch of "The Coalminer."

DERWENT LEES

There is variety of subject, style, and degree of finish in the paintings by Mr. Derwent Lees now on view at the Redfern Gallery, 27, Old Bond-street. But in their several ways all the paintings have a strong individuality, deriving much from the schools, but never bound by them. Such later paintings as "Landscape near Avignon" suggest that Mr. Lees was still experimenting with different styles when he was overtaken by the malady which has now interrupted his work for 12 years. But there are others, elegant in line and of a clear, hard colour, which show that he had already found a perfect medium for the expression of his rather sombre sensibility. "Welsh Hills" is perhaps the best example, and it is indeed in his pictures of Wales that the best work is to be found. Of his figure paintings "Amazement," a study of four women grouped on a barren heath, is the most striking. In it simplification of colour and line is achieved without sacrificing either the grace or the decorative qualities which are so marked in the other studies.

CRUISES AS ESSAY PRIZES

The Hellenic Travellers' Club offered two berths as prizes to undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge, and two to public school boys, on their cruises leaving on March 21 and April 11 to Athens, Constantinople, Olympia, Mycenae, Knossos, and other places of classical interest. Competitors had the choice of two subjects—(1) That an aggressor State is one which refuses to accept an arbitral process or award, or to submit to conciliation, and resorts to war; (2) The Federal Idea in Ancient Greece, with special reference to its development in Hellenistic times. The undergraduates' essays on the first subject were judged by Professor Gilbert Murray and on the second by Dr. T. R. Glover; the winners are H. P. S. Matthews, Trinity College, Cambridge, and F. W. Walbank, of Peterhouse, Cambridge. The prizes for public school boys are awarded to A. C. Macpherson, Uppingham, and J. E. Winocour, University College School. The school essays were judged by Lord Cecil on the first subject and Dr. Edward Lyttelton on the second.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

HOME COUNTIES.—On the London-Stony Stratford road repairs are in progress at intervals on the Barnet by-pass, between London Colney and St. Albans, St. Albans and Redbourn, between Kensworth and Dunstable, at Dunstable, and in the Chalk Cutting, also at Hockliffe and Sheep Lane cross roads. The Oxford-Chipping Norton road has been closed between Davenent-road and Wolvercote Turn (A.A. loopway signs), while the Beaconsfield-Henley road is still closed between Marlow and Little Marlow (A.A. loopway signs). Repairs on the Oxford-Newbury road at Abingdon and Steventon, on the Reading-Shillingford road at Crown Hill, Basildon, between Wallingford and Shillingford, and on the Streatley-Farringdon road at Challow-road, Wantage, Darrant-street, Arundel, on the Brighton-Chichester-Emsworth road, is now open to traffic, but the Worthing-Littlehampton-Bognor road has been closed from Stone-lane to Goring cross roads; alternative route via A.27 and Angmering Village. Care on the London-Worthing road at North Cheam (excavations), at Ewell (repairs), in High-street, Dorking (reconstruction, A.A. loopway signs), at Southwater, West Grinstead, and Findon (repairs), and between Broadwater and Offington (extensive reconstruction).

EASTERN AREA.—Repairs on the Norwich-Peterborough road one mile west of Narborough, while reconstruction is being carried out in Wisbech and Wryde (A.A. loopway signs). The Bury St. Edmunds-Cambridge road is being repaired at Kennett and between Newmarket and Bottisham. On the Ipswich-Bury St. Edmunds road cable-laying is being undertaken at Stowmarket.

MIDLAND AREA.—The Worcester-Hereford road, *via* Storridge and Frome Hill, is still obstructed by landslide just before reaching the village of Storridge, and motorists should proceed with extreme caution. Widening is being undertaken at Bromyard on the Worcester-Rhayader road, and repairs at Stratford on the Worcester-Tewkesbury road. Leintwardine Bridge (Bromyard-Knighton road) is still closed to traffic over two tons; alternative *via* Bucknell.

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.—The Bideford-Okehampton road is being widened at Elmead Cross and heavily repaired on entering Okehampton, while the Hampton-Barnstaple road is under reconstruction at Gordon Hill and being widened at Hollacombe Hill. Heavy repairs between West Taphouse and Lostwithiel on the Liskeard-St. Austell road, and on the Liskeard-Looe road (A.A. loopway signs).

SOUTH WALES AREA.—Care is necessary proceeding from Newport to Cardiff; owing to reconstruction of tramways in Newport-road, Cardiff, it is necessary for vehicles to proceed *via* Glossop-road, Moira-terrace, and Fitzallen-road. Traffic is diverted at the junction of City-road and Newport-road by the Cardiff Royal Infirmary (A.A. loopway signs). Widening is being carried out on the Cardiff-Neath road at intervals between Bonvilston and Bridge End, and on the Cardigan-St. Davids road between Dinas and Fishguard.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—Special care on the Yorksop-Retford-Gainsborough road between Laundby cross-roads and Gainsborough (repairs), also on the Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road between Wellow and Ollerton owing to the construction of a new railway bridge. On the Newark-Saxondale-Widmerpool road widening is being undertaken at intervals, while pipelaying is in progress on the Derby-Burton-on-Trent road at Littleover, one-way traffic being necessary for a few hundred yards. Sharpes Bridge, one mile north of Spalding on the Boston-Gosberton-Spalding road, is still closed and a temporary bridge is in use.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—Widening is being carried out on the following roads:—Thirsk-Stokesley-Guisborough, six miles north of Thirsk; Boroughbridge-Northallerton, four miles south of Northallerton; York-Thirsk-Darlington, four miles north of Easingwold; York-Scarborough, through Malton; Sheffield-Chesterfield-Mansfield, seven miles west of Sheffield. Care is necessary on the Leeds-Otley-Settle-Clapham road owing to the reconstruction of a railway bridge between Garsgrave and Hellifield at Bell Busk, while drainage repairs are in hand one mile east of Ilkley.

THE LIVES OF AUTHORS"

PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN AT THE SORBONNE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 2

The President of Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. George Gordon, lectured at the Sorbonne this evening on "The Lives of Authors." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Association France-Grande Bretagne and the British Institute in Paris, as one of a series designed to promote the cultural relations of France and Great Britain. M. Emile Legouis, Professor of Letters at the Sorbonne, took the chair, and welcomed the President in the name of the University of Paris and of the intellectual and literary movement in France.

The President of Magdalen, who spoke in English to a large audience, discussed the biographical histories of great English writers as they are known to-day, and compared the abundance of biographical material, where writers are concerned, with the comparative obscurity of the private lives of statesmen, soldiers, and "men of action." He pointed out that literary biography, though it had now been highly developed, was a comparatively modern art, as was shown by the obscurity which still enveloped the life of Shakespeare.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. LAST TWO DAYS of Talkie-Singing-Colour. "NO, NO, NANETTE," with Bernice Claire. Continuous from 12 noon.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. 1-11. Aileen Pringle & Hugh Trevor in "SPORTING LIFE." Daily at 2.30, 5.30, 7.30, and 9.45. Also Sally Blane in "Tanned Legs." Gaumont — Sound News. All-Talking Programme

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. All-Talking Sensation. Helen Twelvetrees in "THE GRAND PARADE." Showing daily at 1.30, 4, 6.50, 9.35. Also "A Sailor's Holiday." Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sats., 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald. Opino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet." —*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. MARION DAVIES in "Not so Dumb." All-Talking. Also LON CHANEY in "Where East is East." Tomorrow: CONRAD NAGEL in "Dynamite." All-Talking. 11.30-1, any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 2 till 11. ADOLPHE MENJOU and FAY COMPTON in "FASHIONS IN LOVE" (Talking). "All at Sea" (Silent). Carl Brisson (Short Talkie).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ELISS in ALL-TALKING triumph "DISRAELI" (continuing indefinitely). Mickey Mouse. Programme commences 2, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Norma Talmadge in her first ALL-TALKING Picture, "NEW YORK NIGHTS." Daily at 2.45, 5.30, 8.30. Also Anne de Casalis in "Infatuation" (All-Talking), &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. Daily at 2.30 and 8.30. The famous Live Picture, "SIMBA." Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's Jungle Epic. LAST THREE DAYS.

PLAZA. Gigantic All-Talking Programme. FLORENZ ZIEGFELD'S Revue Romance, "Glorifying the Show Girl," with Mary Eaton, Eddie Cantor, And Will HAMILTON, EVELYN BRENT in "Darkened Rooms," by Philip Gibbs. All-Talking Trailer. Admission 1s. 6d. to 11.45-1. Reg. 7200. To-morrow. All-Talking. Gary Cooper in "Medals." by J. M. Barrie.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE." by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last two weeks.

REGAL, Marble Arch. European Premier of Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS." daily at 1.0, 3.45, 6.35, and 9.25. Also exclusive film of the Grand National in sound. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Picc.-circ. (Reg. 2588.) Dly. 12 to 11.30. MARY NOLAN in a daring talkie drama, "THE GIRL FROM CHINA." Also Glenn Tryon in a talkie comedy "DAMES AHOY."

SOHO PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Talkie: Adolphe Menjou in "Fashions in Love." Last Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Seventh Heaven."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous Perf. 2.30 to 11. "SHOW OF SHOWS." 100 shows in one. All-Talking, Singing, Dancing. 1.25, 4.5, 6.45, 9.25. Sessions 12.50, 3.5, 5.50, 8.50. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the World. Ice surface 24,300 sq. ft. Sessions 9—1, 2—6, 7—11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition Saturday 8.30 p.m. by Phil Taylor and Miss Dawson. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

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GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG. Fri., May 9, at 5.	Tues., May 20, at 5.15.
	Thurs., May 22, at 5.

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Imperial and Foreign News

REICHSTAG AND CABINET

THE NATIONALIST VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 2

The Reichstag debate on the Government declaration began to-day. Socialist and Communist motions of no-confidence were tabled; the House has the option of rejecting them or being dissolved so that the Government may carry on by extra-Parliamentary methods. The burden of the choice falls on the Nationalists, whose vote is decisive, and the Nationalist seats were mostly empty to-day while the matter was discussed off-stage. The party leader, Herr Hugenberg, is as yet adamant against supporting the Government. His followers, however, are divided: the present Government is free from Socialist influence, the Minister for Agriculture was; till he took the post, one of their own leaders, and it offers immediate and substantial help to the areas of Nationalist strength—the agricultural districts and the eastern marches.

The party has a short respite, for the Land Union is meeting, and, as many Deputies wish to be present, the Government has allowed the vote to be postponed till to-morrow. The Land Union has supported its president, Herr Schiele, in giving up his Nationalist seat to become Minister for Agriculture, and its discussions are likely to affect the Nationalist decision. Its leaders are said to be trying to persuade Herr Hugenberg to be reasonable. Even the venerable Herr von Oldenburg-Januschau, who rose to fame in 1910 by declaring from the tribune that the Kaiser ought at any time to be able to send a lieutenant and 10 men to close the Reichstag, is said to be using his influence to prevent the premature closing of this Reichstag.

Herr Hugenberg, however, is said to have held a rehearsal of the vote to-day, when 37 Nationalists pronounced with him for the no-confidence motion, 18 decided against, and eight abstained. If this vote is repeated to-morrow the no-confidence motion will be passed. The Government, it is understood, would then dissolve the Reichstag and carry on by decree. Efforts are being made to induce a Government party to table an overriding motion "passing over all other motions to the order of the day," which would avoid the confidence issue, enable the Nationalists to evade the decision, and save face all round.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE

The real debate, therefore, was in the lobbies, but in the House Herr Breitscheid, the Socialist Parliamentary leader, said some instructive things.

He recalled that the leader of the other wing party of the late Coalition admitted that Germany could not long be governed without or against the Socialists. He assumed that the present Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, had honestly tried to save the Coalition, but there were those who had accelerated its demise, and "a high authority" had used his influence on their behalf. He asked if "the organic development" of foreign policy meant development as understood by the old members of the Cabinet or the three new ones, who voted against ratifying the Young Plan. Herr Schiele, he said, amid loud laughter, had supported the Bill to imprison Ministers who signed the Young Plan; now he sat among them.

He referred to the Chancellor's hint that the Government would carry on under Article 48 of the Constitution if the Reichstag refused cooperation. He claimed that the "disturbance of or danger to public law and order," in the case of which Article 48 empowers the President to take "the necessary measures," did not exist, and appealed to the Chancellor not to misuse Article 48. The Socialists did not fear an election, but would not tamely submit to abuse of the Constitution.

The Clerical Centre speaker warmly supported the Chancellor's programme, and suggested that the parties should not make it necessary to apply Article 48.

The various smaller groups undertook to support the Government. Nationalist perplexities were manifested by the non-appearance of a Nationalist speaker, and Herr Löbe adjourned the House until to-morrow.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR CRISIS

PLIGHT OF ANTIGUA

The Governor of the Leeward Islands, at the request of the unofficial members of the Executive Council and the members of the Agricultural Society of Antigua, has sent Lord Passfield a resolution passed by them "heartily supporting" the recommendations of the West Indian Sugar Commission.

The resolution also points out that the Colony is unable to meet the cost of government, and that if speedy and adequate relief is not forthcoming the entire cost of maintaining Government officials and the labouring population will fall on the Imperial Government, whose loan guarantee scheme "affords no relief or assistance whatsoever."

Lord Olivier in his report pointed out that the entire population of Antigua was dependent on the sugar industry.

THE PRINCE'S HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, APRIL 2

The Prince of Wales [who is now in the Sudan] spent a day longer in the Belgian Congo than he had originally intended. He was keenly interested in the training of elephants, which he saw in progress at the Gaubari farm. The Prince had two days' hunting during his stay. The Prince de Ligne and Dr. Derscheid, who had been attached to the Prince of Wales's party during his stay in the Congo Colony, accompanied him as far as Aba, the frontier post on the road to the Nile. On taking leave of his hosts the Prince expressed his warm thanks to the Belgian colonial administration for the courtesies shown him during his stay in the Congo.

THE FLEMISH UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, APRIL 2

The Ghent University Bill, already passed by the Chamber, was passed by the Senate this afternoon by 111 votes to 14, with 17 abstentions. The measure, which provides for instruction entirely in Flemish instead of French and Flemish as before, will now be submitted to the King.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN CHINA

NANKING, April 2.—The Foreign Ministry has notified the British, French, American, Dutch, Norwegian, and Brazilian Ministers that, the various provincial Bureaux of Foreign Affairs having been abolished, all mixed appeal cases in which foreigners who are entitled to extraterritorial rights are plaintiffs will henceforth be heard in the provincial High Courts concerned.—*Reuter.*

WEALTH OF THE ANTARCTIC

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, APRIL 2

To-day Adelaide was beflagged and the public filled the streets in token of welcome to Sir Douglas Mawson and the members of his expedition. The Lord Mayor held a reception in their honour, which was attended by Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General, and Senator Daly, representing the Federal Government, who said that the Government was looking forward to a second season's work on the part of the expedition, as Australia realized the great value of the work already accomplished.

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON, replying, said the original programme was to have occupied two years in its execution, but in the present unfortunate circumstance in Australia continuation was difficult. Yet the cost of completing the work would be small, and in another season the expedition could double or triple what it had done in the past five months. It remained to be seen whether the project was of sufficient value to Australia to be worth prosecuting. There was, he asserted, no gain in the expedition for any man. A Polar expedition offered no monetary reward to those who took part in it. When Scott was dying he had to appeal for funds to settle the debts of the last expedition, and Shackleton was always in debt. Sir Douglas Mawson said he himself had struggled for ten years to clear the accounts of his last trip to the Antarctic, and everything he had now brought back, including every foot of the film, went to pay a £5,000 debt.

In conversation Sir Douglas Mawson called attention to the opportunity of economic exploration afforded by the Antarctic, and urged Australia to take immediate action. He stated that his expedition had investigated many new whaling areas and inspected others where hundreds of vessels had been working, and mentioned that the Norwegian scientists and whalers which were met by the Discovery were carrying out work for the development of industry, similar to that of the Discovery. These areas were closer to Hobart than was the centre of Australia, and Antarctic wastes might be more advantageously developed than the interior of the Australian continent. They had a wide range of products and were prolific in animal life. It was a pity that Australia did not take the matter up earlier, as the Norwegians were already there.

Sir Douglas Mawson will leave for Melbourne next week to discuss his future plans with the expedition committee.

NATIONALIST DISUNION AT DELHI

RESIGNATIONS FROM ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, APRIL 2

It was announced to-day by a local Nationalist newspaper, otherwise known as Pandit Malaviya's organ, that the Pandit and eight other members of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly were resigning their seats in the Assembly. The ostensible reason given was the passing of the Cotton Industry Protection Bill.

The announcement stated that the resigning members will organize a boycott of foreign cloth throughout the country, but added that this will be done in conjunction with the Congress organizations, and that no action will be taken to distract the public mind from Mr. Gandhi's programme.

More significant than the resignations is that they number less than a quarter of the membership of the party. Moreover, it is understood that some of the members are withdrawing their resignations.

The new Swaraj Party [formed after the withdrawal of members from the Assembly in obedience to the Lahore mandate] to-day declined to resign.

ORDER IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2

There was no further disturbance in Calcutta to-day. The Carters' Union has asked permission to send a deputation to the Government.

The agitation which ended yesterday in the blocking of the streets and the attack on the police has been developing over many months. The working of buffaloes in Calcutta is prohibited during the three hottest hours of the day in the hot season, and yesterday the maximum load for a cart with two buffaloes was reduced to 32cwt. The carters and their employers contend that these restrictions on overworking the animals prevent their earning a livelihood. Recently, many carters who were fined for cruelty or ignoring the regulations have gone to gaol.

A SIND MOSLEM LEADER ARRESTED

CHARGES OF MURDER AND THEFT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, APRIL 2

Sind is much excited over the arrest of the Pir of Pagoro, or Pir of Rohri, as he is more commonly called, on charges of murder, house-breaking, theft, and of being a member of an unlawful assembly. The trial is to open at Sukkur to-morrow. Mr. D. N. Sullivan, a barrister, of Karachi, and several Sukkur pleaders have been briefed for the defence.

The Pir of Pagoro is one of the most influential Moslem religious leaders in Sind, and has many thousands of followers. An ancestor named Saidullah Shah, from Arabia, settled near Rohri four centuries ago, and his golden tomb is still an important centre of pilgrimage for multitudes of Moslems from Western India, some of whom are said to regard the Pir as an incarnation of the Almighty.

KARACHI, April 2.—When the District Superintendent of Police, who was accompanied by eight officers and 105 constables, arrived at Rohri to arrest the Pir, a search of the stronghold revealed 40,000 cartridges, two revolvers, 25 rifles, and large quantities of opium and liquors. Most startling of all, however, was the discovery of a young man of 25, shut up in a large box, who was said to have been missing for several months. His mother had petitioned the District Magistrate of Sukkur to cause a search to be made for the recovery of her son. The Pir is only 22 years old.—*Reuter.*

FRESH ANGLO-IRAQI CONVERSATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, APRIL 2

General Nuri Pasha as Said informs me that his conversations with Sir Francis Humphrys, the High Commissioner, opened yesterday about the treaty which will regulate the relations between Great Britain and Iraq after the latter's entry into the League of Nations. The full texts of the Treaty, both English and Arabic, are to be published after the signing. If it be thought desirable to make an interim announcement, it will take the form of an agreed *communiqué* for publication in the Press, but the Prime Minister assured me that no other announcement would be made.

YOUNG PLAN GAINS AND LOSS

REPORT TO FRENCH SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 2

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, and M. Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, attended the joint meeting of the Senate Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees this morning to furnish further information on the effects of the Young Plan. The reports drawn up by M. Charles Dumont and M. Henry Bérenger formed the basis of the discussion, the former dealing mainly with the financial, the latter with the political aspects of the question. Both reports, which are favourable to the ratification of the Young Plan agreements, have been deposited in the Senate.

M. Bérenger advises the Senate that, as regards the contract with Germany in the event of a deadlock being reached, the "liberty of action" to be restored to France can only be interpreted as coming within the framework of public international law. M. Tardieu, it will be recalled, gave it a much wider interpretation in the Chamber. M. Bérenger, however, appears to consider the whole controversy remote and unreal. The Young Plan, he points out, cannot be considered as a systematic whole, since it affords Germany not only the protection of a moratorium for the conditional annuities, but also the right of a reference to the consultative committee of the Bank for International Settlements. In spite of the threats and fulminations of the German Nationalists, he does not believe in the possibility of violent opposition to the plan, or even serious obstruction.

Examining the gains and losses that will result from the adoption of the plan, M. Bérenger takes the view that it affords no link in law between the reparation payments and the inter-Allied debts; that the plan offers a capitalization of 39,000,000,000 marks [£1,950,000,000], as compared with an estimated 45,000,000,000 marks [£2,250,000,000] under the Dawes Plan; that the Rhineland is to be evacuated before the reorganization of the French frontier has been completed; and that the control and compulsion exercised by the Reparation Commission disappears. On the other hand, it is a step towards pacification and reconciliation in Europe. "France," the report observes in conclusion, "cannot expect to maintain, ten years after the War, a nation of 60,000,000 people, which has belonged to the League of Nations for four years, in a condition of foreign and economic tutelage."

A new dispute has arisen between M. Tardieu and the Finance Committee of the Chamber. In connexion with the Government's judicial reform Bill, M. Chautemps (Socialist-Radical) introduced an amendment to raise the salaries of magistrates in the Courts of First Instance. M. Tardieu has declared that, while he is not opposed to the salaries being raised, he considers this method of procedure unsuitable, as it is a matter for action by the Government, and, therefore, by way of decree. Notwithstanding this, the Finance Committee approved the amendment, which will come up for discussion to-morrow. Should it be pressed, M. Tardieu will make it the subject of a vote of confidence.

NEW YORK TO BERMUDA FLIGHT ENDED

AIRMEN'S MISADVENTURES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BERMUDA, APRIL 2

Captain Lewis Yancey, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Bouck, who left New York yesterday on the first non-stop flight to Bermuda, came down in a calm sea 60 miles north of their destination at sunset last night. They had set off with only nine hours' fuel supply for the flight of 759 miles to the islands, which have an area of 20 square miles and have no beam wireless station or other direction facilities.

They sent a wireless message stating that they proposed to taxi to Bermuda this morning, but the steamer Lady Somers, from Bermuda to Halifax, was instructed to search for the aeroplane, and eventually found them. The airmen, however, reported that all was well, and decided to wait until daylight. At daylight this morning they took off easily, and were making for the north coast of Bermuda when their petrol gave out. Motor-boats carried supplies to them, and after refuelling in the water, they completed the flight into the harbour with difficulty.

A flight here is always considered difficult owing to the smallness of the objective and the lack of wireless facilities.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 2

A new session of the Victorian Parliament began to-day. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the exceptionally widespread unemployment as a reason for meeting earlier than usual. Legislation is proposed on such questions as unemployment, workers' insurance, and the establishment of a totalisator on racecourses, the proceeds to go to hospitals and other charities. The Unemployment Bill, which was afterwards introduced, provides for the establishment of a fund, contributed by employers, employees, and the Treasury, to finance State and municipal relief works in time of distress.

In order to help the "grow more wheat" campaign in Victoria the Government, with the cooperation of associated banks, are making available £200,000 for approved farmers with limited resources. This is expected to increase the area under wheat by 250,000 acres out of the total 1,000,000 acres aimed at.

DEATH OF A U.S. DIPLOMATIST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, APRIL 2

Mr. Albert Washburn, United States Minister to Austria, died in Vienna to-night of erysipelas at the age of 64. Mrs. Washburn was at her husband's bedside throughout his illness, which had lasted a week.

Mr. Washburn, who was Minister to Austria for the past eight years, and one of the most popular diplomats in Vienna, had been recalled by President Hoover, Mr. C. A. Stockton being appointed in his place. Mr. Washburn had, however, returned to Vienna in the middle of March to settle some private affairs.

Mr. Washburn was born at Middleborough, Mass., in 1866, and graduated Ph.B. at Cornell University, being private secretary to Mr. Andrew D. White during his college course. Afterwards he attended the law schools of Georgetown University and the University of Virginia, and graduated U.B. From 1890 to 1893 he was United States Consul at Magdeburg, Germany, and then became private secretary to Senator H. C. Lodge. Afterwards, he was appointed successively Assistant United States Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and special Treasury counsel in Customs cases. In 1904 he resigned to enter private practice. He took an active part in Republican politics. In 1919 he became professor of political science and international law at Dartmouth, and in 1922 Minister to Austria.

Under the will of Mr. George Gollin, a London merchant who was a native of ADELAIDE, Adelaide University will receive £20,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Economics.

JAPAN AND NAVAL COMPROMISE

ADMIRAL KATO'S OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 2

The Japanese Government's hopes that the resistance in naval circles to the Reed-Matsudaira compromise would not be carried to extremes were shattered to-day, when Admiral Kanji Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, submitted a memorial to the Emperor, to whom his office gives him the right of direct access. The terms of the memorial are secret, but it is described as offering strong opposition to the Government's policy.

To present such a memorial on national defence is the most serious step that any high officer could take. Its obvious intention is to stir up such opposition to the London plan that the Privy Council will refuse to advise ratification of the treaty.

After returning from the Palace, Admiral Kato received the naval correspondents of the vernacular newspapers, and declared that the General Staff, which was responsible for national defence, had not changed its opinion that the Reed-Matsudaira plan left Japan inadequately protected in view of the American cruiser programme. Admiral Kato's resignation has been a possibility of the situation for some time, but officials yesterday were confident that the danger of active agitation had passed. How far its effects will spread remains to be seen. The Government's policy has powerful friends, and Admiral Kato does not seem to be acting in collusion with political intriguers, though that condition may rapidly alter.

JAPANESE STATEMENT

A statement issued by the Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference last night explained that the compromise plan emerging from the informal conversations between the American, British, and Japanese delegations had been accepted by the Japanese Government with a few reservations, for which "sincere consideration" by the American and British delegations had been requested by Mr. Wakatsuki, and that there would be a further exchange of views on the reservations to-day. The statement continued:—

It is a fact that the subject-matter of the negotiations being related to the question of national defence, there have been difficulties in arriving at an understanding between the three delegations, but the Japanese Government have always approached the matter with a firm resolve to cooperate with the participating Powers to make the Conference a success out of their sincere desire to promote international peace and good will.

And in view of the fact that the present plan has grown out of the spirit of accommodation and conciliation of the representatives of the Powers concerned, the Japanese Government have come to agree to make it the basis of the treaty to be concluded. In doing so the Japanese Government have also in mind the fact that the treaty to be concluded will be in force up to the end of 1936, and that as to the arrangement thereafter all nations concerned will be free to claim all that they deem necessary and Japan will naturally be in a position to maintain the claim which she considers to be necessary from the point of view of national defence as heretofore.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN OBSTACLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 2

The reported approach to an agreement by the French and British delegations at the Naval Conference has been received here with caution but not without hope of a final solution.

The *Temps* says that agreement with the other European Powers is an absolute necessity for Great Britain if the system of figures agreed upon by that country, by the United States, and now by Japan is not to be disturbed. It quotes Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons as an indication that Great Britain is now disposed to accept the unanimous recommendation of the League Council in case of war. But, the *Temps* points out, there remains a final and formidable obstacle—the Italian demand for parity.

ITALY AND ARTICLE 16

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 2

There is no doubt that the present phase of the Conference has much annoyed the Italians, and this irritation is marked by a sharper tone in recent Press dispatches from London than has been noticeable since the opening weeks of the negotiations. In other quarters strong protest is made against the action of Great Britain and France in interpreting as between themselves Article 16 of the League Covenant and the annexed interpretation thereto in the Locarno Pact. Such an Anglo-French interpretation, it is said, would not be binding, because in the League of Nations and in the Locarno Pact other Powers besides Great Britain and France are interested.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN GERMAN ARMY

THREE MEN ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 2

Three Communists were arrested to-day at Neu-Ruppin on suspicion of being concerned in the distribution of subversive leaflets among the soldiers of the regiment stationed there.

For some time past packets of these leaflets have been found in odd corners of the barracks grounds, and occasionally leaflets have been pasted up on the walls. The military authorities applied for the dispatch from Berlin of detectives from the Political Police Department, who were able to link up a secret Communist printing press, raided a few days ago, with the propagandist activity at Neu-Ruppin. A non-commissioned officer of the regiment is under suspicion of having been in touch with Communists engaged in distributing leaflets.

A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, APRIL 2

In the Legislative Council to-day Sir Edward Grigg announced that the Government proposed to place before the Council a suggestion that a State gratuity be granted to Matthew Wellington, the sole survivor of David Livingstone's African followers, and that a small committee be formed to consider the best means of assisting him in his old age. The Kenya Government, the Governor said, had always been anxious to do this, but hitherto had been prevented by the ruling of the Imperial Treasury and Colonial Office. He understood that that ruling was now no longer operative.

** In *The Times* of March 21 an appeal was made for a fund to provide Matthew Wellington with £1 a week for the rest of his life. (He is now 85.) On March 28 it was announced that the object of the appeal had been attained.

SPRING SOWING IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW ORDERS FLOUTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 2

Local Soviet authorities in Siberia, on the Volga, in the Caucasus, and in other regions continue to refuse to obey Moscow's orders to release their products and feeds for other regions, and punitive commissions have not yet succeeded in enforcing the Government's repeated commands. Muraloff, on whom the Government of the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper] recently conferred extraordinary powers in order that he might stimulate the spring sowing campaign, has ordered the prosecution of the responsible officials of the Middle Volga territory for persistently flouting orders to supply grain and potatoes for the southern districts.

The Latvian Diet yesterday discussed the question of distressed Latvian peasants within the U.S.S.R. M. Skujenieks, a former Prime Minister, read correspondence describing their conditions: About 90,000 had been rendered destitute by Soviet collectivizing agents. They had referred to the recent exodus of German colonists, and appealed to the Latvian Government to allow them to return. M. Skujenieks said that they did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet, and the fact that their kinsfolk were Soviet citizens made assistance difficult. But it was to be remembered that these people did not wish to be a burden to the State, but would fulfil any tasks, and would clear for cultivation any waste land.

M. Skujenieks's speech made a great impression, and the Diet decided to give the question further consideration.

PEACE OUTLOOK IN SAMOA

CHIEFS SUMMONED TO CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, APRIL 2

Indications of the opening of a more peaceful era in Western Samoa are contained in an announcement from Apia that the Administrator intends to summon a meeting of representatives of Samoans to discuss Samoan affairs before the end of May.

District chiefs can choose as their representatives any chiefs in their districts, whether they are at present Government officials or not. The Administrator will also appoint a few of the most prominent chiefs to attend the meeting. It is intended to discuss the holding of *fonos* (official council meetings) and the method of appointment of representatives to such gatherings.

THE CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 2

In the debate in the House of Representatives to-day on the Constitutional Amendment Bills, Mr. Theodore, the Commonwealth Treasurer, declared that the obtaining of the right to amend the Constitution did not mean that alterations would be made the following week or even year. If comprehensive power to amend the Constitution were given to the Government no major alteration would be made unless the Government first obtained a mandate, clearly expressed, at a general election. That was an essential condition, which must be fulfilled by this and succeeding Parliaments.

Mr. D'Arcy W. Addison has taken over the duties of Agent-General for TASMANIA in London, in succession to Sir R. Eccles Snowden.

OIL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE

AGREEMENT FOR STATE CONTROL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 2

The Bill for ratifying the convention between the State and the Compagnie-Française des Pétroles will come before the Committee of Mines to-morrow, when the Government will ask that it should be debated in the Chamber next Wednesday.

The Bill takes the form of a single clause authorizing the Government to put into force the convention of March 19, 1929, agreed upon between the Ministers of Finance and Commerce on the one part and the company on the other part. The company is itself in reality a semi-State organization. The agreement confers upon the State, acting through the company, the entire control of the import and refining of mineral oil. It takes the place of one entered into in 1924, which was not then considered to require ratification. The system is in full operation, but has lately been the subject of adverse criticism in the Chamber and the Press.

Reports have lately been in circulation to the effect that a grave scandal, involving the concealment of documents from the Mines Committee of the Chamber and also fraud in connexion with the Customs duties on imported oil were about to engage the attention of the courts. It was added that M. Tardieu had declared that he would allow matters to take their course. The president of the Mines Committee of the Chamber, the competent committee for dealing with matters relating to the petroleum convention, published a denial of these reports this evening. He said that, since all the documents were issued by the distributing department of the Chamber, there could be no question of concealment; that the only documents before the committee were the convention and the covering Bill; and that these had been frequently debated in the committee, which had examined the Minister of Commerce and other qualified persons as to the details. No question of concealment could therefore arise.

LONDON TAILOR ARRESTED AT MUNICH

LAW AS TO VISITING CUSTOMERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, APRIL 2

A British subject, Mr. George Carr, of Carr, Son and Landon, a firm of West End tailors, was arrested at his hotel in Munich to-day on a charge of trading in contravention of the law. He was released through the intervention of the British Consul-General after a long examination at police headquarters and on payment of a fine of 312 marks (£15 12s.).

Mr. Carr has been visiting customers in various parts of Germany from time to time during the last 27 years, and is in possession of a Chamber of Commerce international trading licence, which the British Board of Trade, as well as the authorities in Berlin, have declared to be valid authority for his purposes in all parts of the Reich. The Munich authorities claim, however, that in this instance there was an infringement of a legal proviso according to which foreign traders are only permitted to call upon their customers in Germany at the specific request of the latter.

Mr. Carr contends that he has always complied with this proviso, but in view of the fact that German traders and commercial travellers in Great Britain are permitted to transact their business free from any such restrictions and are not penalized in any way, he was not satisfied with the action of the authorities and reported the matter to the Consulate. The British Consul-General in Munich is investigating the case.

Telegrams in Brief

There will be no summer time in PORTUGAL this year.

The League Committee on Traffic in Women and Children opened its ninth annual session in GENEVA yesterday.

A young man was fined £50 at HANAU in Germany for having engaged in industrial espionage in the interests of a Milanese firm.

An air mail service between Damascus and Baghdad was started yesterday, carrying bags for Baghdad, Persia, Basra, the Persian Gulf ports, and India.

The King of the Belgians, returning from his visit to Egypt, arrived in BRUSSELS yesterday, after stopping at Turin to see his daughter, the Princess of Piedmont. The Queen is staying in Egypt a little longer.

In the Canadian House of Commons on Tuesday the ONTARIO Divorce Court Bill, after an amendment that it be read six months hence had been defeated by 13 votes, passed the second reading by a similar majority, the figures being 100 to 87. The Bill now goes to Committee.

Mr. Maitland Paxton, of Sydney, has been elected president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of AUSTRALIA, and is leaving to-day for London, where he will represent Australia at the Empire Commerce Conference, at which representatives from each State of the Commonwealth will attend.

The King of Spain has pardoned the seven men who were sentenced to penal servitude by a Court-martial in 1926 for having tried to wreck the train in which the Royal Family travelled to Barcelona in the spring of that year. The plan was to explode a bomb under the train while it was passing through a tunnel near Garraf.

According to reports received in SOFIA, there was a serious disturbance on Saturday at the Bulgarian village of Bogdanovo, in the Dobruja. Rumanian settlers, it is stated, had taken possession of some communal pasture lands, and when the Bulgarians complained to the Prefect the Rumanians opened fire upon them, killing two and wounding 12.

NON-GERMAN REPARATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 2

Although a plenary session of the Committee on non-German Reparations had been fixed for to-day by M. Loucheur, the chairman, it was found that consideration of various outstanding details made a postponement necessary. There were instead meetings between the representatives of the late Allied Powers and those of the Little Entente; and between the Hungarian and Czechoslovak experts, for the purpose of comparing figures relating to the Czech agrarian reform. Reports in the French Press throw the entire blame for the delay upon the Hungarian representatives, but I understand that this view is not justified by the facts. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold a plenary session to-morrow evening.

BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Nova Scotian schooner Ada M. was captured by a coast-guard patrol boat early yesterday morning three miles off the New Jersey coast after she had attempted to escape to the open sea. The captain and crew were arraigned yesterday before the United States Commissioner, who fixed bail. The Ada M. was making her maiden voyage. The spirits were contained in quart tins with such labels on them as "olive-oil" and "preserved fruits."

An Associated Press telegram from Tegucigalpa reports that the British schooner Ivy Pearl was captured yesterday by the Nicaraguan authorities on the Atlantic coast not far from the frontier of Honduras. It is alleged that there were 200 cases of liquor on board the vessel apparently consigned to Limon, Costa Rica. Captain Eubalk was fined $1,200 and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment. —*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

Total Eclipse of all previous standards!

Pratts HIGH TEST SEALED

This Morning every up-to-date garage in the Kingdom has this NEW GLOBE on the Pratts High Test Pump

MoC 397

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

PROTEST IN THE LORDS

ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL

POWER OF WORLD OPINION

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Lords, where the attendance was unusually large, heard to-day from the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY an impressive, carefully-measured statement on religious persecution in Russia and an appeal to the Government that they should try to influence the Soviet rulers to change their policy in deference to the feelings of the civilized world.

The PRIMATE explained that his statement was made in fulfilment of a promise which he gave to the House some time ago to gather information from Russia about the character and extent of the religious persecution which was proceeding. Avoiding all sources that might be suspected of allegiance to the late Tsarist régime, he had obtained information which showed that the policy of the Soviet Government was directed against every form of theistic religion, and that the oppression was deliberate, systematic, and persistent. This State antagonism to religion was inspired by the Communist Party—who were the real directors of Soviet policy—among whose numerous organized agencies the most powerful was "The Union of Militant Godless," with 250,000 members. As these agencies were formally independent the Soviet Government could disown responsibility for their actions in giving effect to an anti-religious policy, but it was impossible really to distinguish between their activities and those of the Government itself.

While the rigours of persecution were proceeding, there was a sudden call from Stalin for moderation, just as moderation had been enjoined in the collateral oppression of driving the peasants into collectivist farms. If this showed a disposition to listen to the world's protests, his Majesty's Government ought to press the opening door. Sooner or later some representations must be made; we could not have regard merely to trade facilities and pay no heed to offences against the common order of civilization. To refrain from making representations would be to barter for a mess of pottage those principles for which Great Britain had always desired to stand. Force could not be exercised, but the world would be a poor place if the pressure of public opinion were not comparable to the pressure of force.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD PARMOOR, who followed immediately, did not add to what had been said in previous debates on the attitude of the Government. It was, in effect, that, while they detested the persecution of religion, they could intervene only under two conditions. First, there would have to be overwhelming and accurate proof that wrongs so grave in their character were being committed that they ceased to be of merely national moment and became the concern of the whole civilized world. Secondly, there would have to be some certainty that intervention would not do more harm than good. He professed to see in Stalin's call to moderation a hope of improvement in Russia. Maintenance of diplomatic relations was essential if the Government were to hope to influence the rulers of the Soviet Republic.

In the subsequent debate LORD BRENTFORD expressed surprise that the Government should profess to need more accurate information of Russian religious persecution than the Archbishop had supplied. They could find confirmation in the Soviet official Press, which bore witness to an open attempt to abolish religion altogether in a country covering a large part of the world's surface. Lord Parmoor had almost said that the British Government could do nothing and should do nothing, instead of acting as the leaders of the nation in registering the feelings of the civilized world in protest against an outrage on religious liberty.

LORD BUCKMASTER joined in the expressions of abhorrence at the use of the organized machinery of a State to rob troubled and unhappy people of their only refuge in adversity and distress. But it would be doubtful and dangerous to express that feeling by political action. He was not sure that the Russian Church had its roots deep in the hearts of the people; but that was no reason for denial of liberty and justice. Continuance of diplomatic relations gave the best means of helping the oppressed, and anything in the nature of a threat would defeat the purpose in view. LORD NEWTON, on the other hand, was sceptical of the value of remonstrances to the Soviet Government, which was not friendly to this country but distinctly hostile, and he regarded the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia as a mistaken policy.

DIFFERENT STANDARDS

LORD PONSONBY, who was the second spokesman for the Government, expressed the view that a debate on a purely religious question ought not to have taken place in the House of Lords. He believed it would be resented in Russia, and that it would not have the effect of mitigating religious persecution there. The people of Russia had different standards from those of Great Britain, and he would be reluctant to set himself on a pedestal and take others to task for thinking in a different way from himself.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in a closing word, acknowledged the high level of the debate, and, in face of what the previous speaker had said, asserted his right as Primate to express the feelings of the British people on religious and moral issues and the peace of the world. He was not hopeless of the result of diplomatic representations made in a friendly way to the Soviet Government.

The House then agreed to the Primate's motion for papers.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

The Electricity Commissioners announce that the chairman of the Commission, with the concurrence of the Minister of Transport and the other Commissioners, has appointed Sir John Reeve Brooke, C.B., to be vice-chairman of the Commission, Sir Harry Haward having retired from that position on March 31.

** Sir John Reeve Brooke, who was born in 1880, and was educated at Haileybury and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was secretary to the Ministry of Transport from 1923-27, and of the Central Electricity Board from 1927-29. He has been an Electricity Commissioner since 1929.

MR. COSGRAVE RE-ELECTED

A MAJORITY OF 15

In a crowded House yesterday in Dublin, Dail Eireann discussed at length the choice of a President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State in succession to Mr. Cosgrave, who, with his Cabinet, resigned office last week after being defeated on a private member's Bill to amend the Old Age Pensions Act. After rejecting in turn the Republican nominee, Mr. de Valera, and the Labour leader, Mr. T. J. O'Connell, the House re-elected Mr. Cosgrave.

The voting on the first motion (for the election of Mr. de Valera as President) was as follows:—

For Mr. de Valera	54
Against	93
Majority against	39

The Republicans abstained from voting in the division on the nomination of the Labour candidate, and the figures were:—

For Mr. O'Connell	13
Against	78
Majority against	65

In the final division the voting was as follows:—

For Mr. Cosgrave	80
Against	65
Majority for	15

The speeches are reported on p. 16.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

CHANGING ATTITUDE OF LABOUR LEADERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2

The sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee which has been conducting the hearings on the unemployment situation in the United States decided at a meeting to-day not to call further witnesses and to make a report to the full committee to-morrow. The sub-committee has in its charge three Bills of Senator Wagner, dealing with the collection of information on unemployment and measures for its relief. It has heard the evidence of Professor Squires, of Chicago, and Miss Perkins, Labour Commissioner of New York State, who testified to the gravity of the situation in their respective districts, and a number of others, including Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour.

The situation remains obscure. Official statements issued from time to time are largely discounted since it is recognized that they are intended as aids to business, which, it is hoped, will assist in reducing unemployment, rather than as realistic surveys of the situation. The general impression appears to be that the renewed activity usual in early spring is beginning to show some effects in reducing seasonal unemployment, and has further caused a very slight reduction of the unemployment resulting from the business depression which followed the stock market crash. On the other hand, technological unemployment, which is the more serious permanent factor, seems to be on the increase.

Mr. Green said yesterday that unemployment reached the peak in February, when the total of the unemployed was, he estimated, 3,700,000. His testimony, coming from so conservative a source, has aroused great interest. The American Federation of Labour is waging war on two fronts, against the Radicals on one hand, and against hostile employers on the other, for, in spite of its conciliatory attitude to business interests, the federation finds cause to complain of the "relentless opposition of large employers," which, according to Mr. Green, prevents unions from dealing satisfactorily with seasonal unemployment.

After the stock market crash the Federation offered to cooperate with "big business" in dealing with the crisis, and received in return assurances that employers would refrain from cutting wages. Yesterday, however, Mr. Green said that a "large mass of production employers ... great industrial centres ... Detroit and Toledo" had refused to cooperate with the unions. They seemed "to hate the Federation of Labour worse than they do the Communists. When depression comes they throw their workers on the street, to be cared for by charity." He warned the committee that, "unless employers change their tactics toward the unions, we shall face either Federal unemployment insurance, to take care of the jobless, or have a revolution on our hands. The country cannot stand these continual shocks."

The hint that, if the present situation continues, the Federation may be compelled to abandon its traditional policy of attempting to solve labour problems by cooperation between employers and the leaders of organized labour is regarded as a significant result of the present depression.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, APRIL 2

The Duke of Connaught has completely recovered from his recent chill, and is now going about as usual.

LORD WILLINGDON AT VANCOUVER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, APRIL 2

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon arrived here to-day for a month's visit to British Columbia, and will go on to-night to spend the first week of it in Victoria, the capital of the Province, and Vancouver Island. As at present arranged their Excellencies will have a canoe trip down the Cowichan River and a cruise among the islands in Georgia Strait before returning to the mainland at Vancouver on April 9. They will then remain here until after Easter, when they will go up to Prince Rupert and possibly visit the Cariboo country.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in to-day's *Literary Supplement* is based on the publication of the 13th and concluding volume of Sir John Fortescue's "History of the British Army." Among the books reviewed are Mr. Harold Nicolson's "Life of Lord Carnock," a translation of General von Seeckt's "The Future of the German Empire," Professor Elliot Smith's "Human History," the reminiscences of Mrs. Finn, dealing with the changes of half a century in Palestine, "The Meaning of Culture," by Mr. J. C. Powys, Professor Gwynn Jones's "Welsh Folk-Lore and Folk-Custom," "The Diaries and Letters of Mary Gladstone" (Mrs. Drew), and Sir Nigel Playfair's "Hammersmith Hoy."

A CONFERENCE CHANGE

PLENARY SESSION POSTPONED

TIME FOR SECURITY DISCUSSIONS

It has been decided to postpone the plenary session of the Five-Power Naval Conference which had been arranged for to-morrow morning. The decision was taken yesterday at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations and an official statement attributed the postponement "to the circumstance that the progress of certain conversations, which it is undesirable to interrupt at this stage, might be affected by a public statement concerning them."

These conversations relate to the strenuous efforts which are being made to find a formula which might be accepted by France as a basis for agreement to reduce the figures of the naval tonnage demands which she has submitted to the Conference. It was stated in *The Times* yesterday that a draft formula had been prepared which, it was believed, fulfilled three vital conditions—that it should satisfy the French demand for security; that it would not go beyond existing pacts and covenants; and that it would not involve this country in fresh military commitments. This draft formula was duly submitted to M. Tardieu in Paris for his opinion, and it is understood that M. Tardieu's reply received yesterday neither accepts nor rejects the formula, but suggests that certain passages might be modified. Mr. Henderson and M. Briand were in consultation on the point yesterday afternoon, and they are meeting again to-day, but the fact that to-morrow's plenary meeting has been postponed, at any rate until next week, does not suggest that a solution of the problem is easy to find.

Answering a question on behalf of Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, Mr. Snowden agreed that the interpretation of Article 16 of the Covenant was under consideration, but no proposal for its amendment had been made. He repeated the assurance which the Prime Minister had given on the previous day that the Government had no intention of entering into any commitments which go beyond the obligations resulting from the Covenant and the Locarno Treaty. He made it clear that the answer dealt solely with conversations in London, and did not in any way prejudice the work of the committee in Geneva which is considering the amendment of the Covenant. Mr. Snowden's assurance that the question now under consideration is solely one of interpretation and clarification allayed the anxiety of those members who had heard rumours that in the process of interpretation new commitments might be imposed on the shoulders of Great Britain.

MEETINGS OF DELEGATES

Three important meetings in connexion with the Conference were held yesterday afternoon. The first was the discussion between Mr. Henderson and M. Briand at which the efforts to agree upon a formula were continued. The second was a joint meeting of the American, British, and Japanese delegations at which Mr. Wakatsuki communicated to Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald the reply of the Japanese Government to the proposals sent from London to Tokyo. His intimation that the Japanese Government accepted with certain reservations the proposed basis of naval tonnage was received by the other delegations with genuine satisfaction. It was recognized that the reservations were of considerable importance, though it was felt that little difficulty would be found in reaching agreement upon them. It was arranged that a further meeting of the three delegations should be held at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss the Japanese reply and reservations in detail. At the third meeting, that of the heads of delegations at 4 o'clock, the Japanese reply was also referred to. An official report says:—

Mr. Wakatsuki announced that the Japanese Government had now received the reply of the Japanese Government on the compromise proposals negotiated between the American, United Kingdom, and Japanese delegations. The reply states that the Government, desirous of cooperating to the full in promoting the Conference's success, recommend the acceptance of the proposals, with certain reservations, which have still to be discussed in detail.

The Chairman (Mr. MacDonald) stated that the head of the American delegation and himself had already had an opportunity of expressing their deep appreciation of the spirit and substance of this reply.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Heads of Delegations also examined a comprehensive report prepared by Sir Maurice Hankey, the Secretary-General, on various questions of method and detail. This report showed the exact position which has been reached with regard to a number of subjects that have been under consideration, either by the First Committee or the naval and technical experts.

The first report of the First Committee, now ready for submission to a plenary session, deals with the suggested method of ascertaining the tonnage requirements of the nations.

The second report of the First Committee deals with the definition of exempt and special vessels. In this connexion the question of aeroplane-carriers, which do not come within the scope of the Washington Treaty, and which are outside the class of exempt vessels, was referred back to the First Committee for further consideration.

The report of the experts dealing with the size of submarines, on which agreement was not possible in view of the demand of the French delegation for a specified number of submarines of more than 2,000 tons, has not yet been considered by the First Committee. A fourth report on the rules for scrapping vessels is now being drafted and will be ready for consideration at the next meeting of experts. On a fifth subject, the abolition of the submarine, conversations between the jurists are still continuing.

** Telegrams dealing with the Conference from Tokyo and Paris will be found on p. 13.

THE INVALIDS

Our Paris Correspondent states that the condition of Mr. W. J. Locke, the novelist, who underwent a severe operation in a nursing home on Tuesday, is still critical.

Mr. A. W. Gamage, founder of the London store bearing his name, is ill at his residence at Chesham, Bucks, and it was reported last night that his condition was causing serious anxiety.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Cheviot Rubber.
Clyde Valley Electrical Power.
A. W. Gamage, Limited.
Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber.
Marconi International Marine Communication.
National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

FINAL STAGE

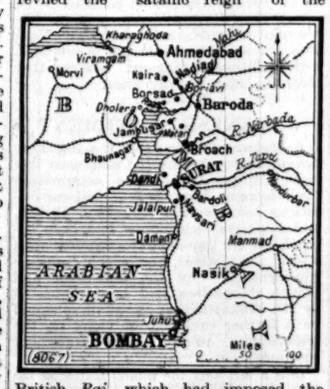
SHOWMANSHIP AND SANCTITY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, APRIL 2

Mr. Gandhi entered on what is virtually the last lap of his long march this morning, when he walked under the Navsari Gate in the city wall bound for the village of Dindoli.

For obvious reasons his reception here was more demonstrative than anything seen since he left his *Ashram* [seminary] at Ahmedabad on March 12. Surat, which is in the heart of his favourite Gujarat country, is only 20 miles from Bardoli, and the political soil in between has been well tilled during the past few years. Last night a huge crowd gathered on the bank of the River Tapti outside the city to hear the holy man, who, in the flickering light of kerosine lamps, gibed at the Government for "being ashamed to arrest him," and reviled the "satanic reign" of the



British *Raj*, which had imposed the "wild and monstrous salt tax" upon women and children. Incidentally the "wild and monstrous" tax is estimated to cost the local peasant about 8d. per annum. There was a pleasant reminder of the stability of the British *Raj* in an old factory in the background which was built in 1618 by a treaty between Shah Jahan and Sir Thomas Roe, and which has seen many sieges since.

WARLIKE SONGS

When Mr. Gandhi left the city at 6 o'clock this morning he was accompanied a short distance on his way by admirers, many of whom had come to Surat by special trains. I saw him this afternoon in the back room of a cottage resting for a few minutes, while an impatient audience waiting outside sang warlike songs in order to reach a proper frame of mind to listen to the doctrine of peace as preached by the Mahatma. The crowds swarmed across the road, and even up trees, to obtain a better view.

Mr. Gandhi sat on a divan vigorously spinning cotton for *khaddar* while two volunteers fanned him. He was his usual bland self and as ready as ever to be convinced by his own complicated arguments. He told me that his march was the very embodiment of non-violence and an example to the whole country. As for Calcutta [where on Tuesday six people were killed and about 60 injured in rioting], he disclaimed responsibility for the fact that the unfortunate carters adopted tactics in close imitation of *Satyagraha* [passive resistance] methods, even taking Mr. Gandhi's name as their battlecry. "I do not claim to control all classes in India," he said. "Perhaps they mistook the meaning of my message." The success of the march was proof that non-violence was the best course, said Mr. Gandhi, who added, significantly, that it was not unlikely that India would see more violence very soon.

TEMPER OF EXTREMISTS

At dawn to-morrow Mr. Gandhi sets out again. He expects to reach the coast on Saturday and begin the manufacture of salt at Dandi, a somewhat desolate village devoid of shelter and accessible only by rough tracks. What will happen then remains to be seen, but the next few days seem to hold an even greater menace to law and order in India than those of the Congress week with the empty threat of "Independence Day."

The thought of an old man trudging 200 utterly unnecessary miles to squat on a lonely beach digging salt is admittedly ridiculous in the eyes not only of the European community, but in those of the more reasonable among his fellow-countrymen. The holy man, however, with his usual genius for combining sanctity with showmanship, has succeeded in concentrating even more limelight upon himself than he received in the *Pandal* [Congress meeting-place] at Lahore.

However futile or irrelevant the actions of the Mahatma may be, they still have an unequalled power to hypnotize his followers. I have travelled more than 1,000 miles by rail and road in India during the last few days, and wherever I went I found shrewd observers, who are by no means alarmists, express the opinion that the temper of the extremists is growing more and more uncertain.

In the circumstances the question of the expediency of Mr. Gandhi's arrest is rapidly becoming more acute. The Government of India, in its dilemma between, on the one hand, making a martyr of the man who has been blatantly seeking ... since [illegible] 12, and, on the other, allowing him to continue to incite people to break the laws, has been almost incredibly magnanimous to the enemy. There is reason to believe that the official mind of Delhi is still anxious to avoid his arrest, even on the Dandi beach.

POTS OF SEA WATER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 2

Mr. Gandhi's followers here announce plans for breaking the Salt Laws on Sunday at Juhu, a bathing resort outside Bombay, and on Monday at Worli, in Bombay Island. The Worli demonstration will be for the benefit of the large crowds which will bathe in the sea that day, which is Shri Rama's birthday, and is observed as a public holiday. It is proposed to take sea water in hundreds of small pots and heat it on improvised ovens and pots along the roadside in order to attract crowds. The salt thus manufactured will be deposited at the Congress office.

** Other Indian news on p. 13.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

RESERVE BANK BILL

WIDE POWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 2

The Central Reserve Bank Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives for first reading this afternoon. The preamble says: "Whereas it is desirable to maintain the stability and security of the monetary credit system of the Commonwealth," the Bill establishes a Central Reserve Bank distinct from the Commonwealth Bank, with a directorate of nine, all of whom will be appointed by the Governor-General. It will consist of a governor and two deputies, the secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and five others representing banking, commerce, labour, manufacturing interests and primary production.

The bank is empowered to issue notes, to buy and sell bills of exchange and specie, to make loans and advances, and to engage in other transactions usual in similar institutions elsewhere. The bank is forbidden to make advances against land, to engage in trade, or to purchase shares in trading companies or banks, except the Bank for International Settlements. In other respects it is to conform to practice elsewhere.

The most controversial clauses are likely to be those affecting trading banks. These are required to establish and maintain in the Reserve Bank balances of not less than 10 per cent. of their demand liability within the Commonwealth and 5 per cent. of their time liability, under a penalty of £500 a day. This clause does not apply to Government savings banks. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is empowered to order an investigation of the affairs of any private bank believed to be evading the provisions of the Bill.

The initial capital of the Reserve Bank, amounting to £2,000,000, will be transferred to it from the Commonwealth Bank, as also will be the assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth Bank under the Australian Notes Acts. The profits of the note issue are to be paid to the Commonwealth Treasury and other profits to the credit of the Reserve Bank fund up to £2,000,000, after which they are payable half to the Reserve Bank fund and half to the National Debt Commission fund. Balance settlements between banks must be conducted through the Reserve Bank under a penalty of £50 a day.

The financial editor of the Melbourne *Herald*, discussing the Bill, says:—

The dictatorial stringency of these clauses and penalties gives the prospective institution something of the character of a conqueror dominating a stricken field. They will be an impediment to cooperation with trading banks which have to carry on the general financing of the country. An examination of the arrangements proposed for the board shows that Government influence can easily be exerted through the majority of the *personnel*.

COMMONS AND COAL BILL

RETENTION OF DISTRICT LEVY

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Commons brought the Report stage of the Coal Mines Bill to an end to-night and began the debate on the third reading.

In the earlier part of the sitting the Unionist Opposition made another effort to have the district levy eliminated, as the national levy had been; but in spite of the support of MR. RUNCIMAN they were unsuccessful. COLONEL LANE-FOX, who moved the omission of the district levy, argued that for the Government to retain it in the Bill would be to defeat the intentions of the House, and that it would be thoroughly bad if it were ever put into practice.

MR. RUNCIMAN agreed that the general feeling of the House was opposed to the raising of a levy on the home consumer for the benefit of the foreign consumer, and he was surprised that the district levy had been left in the Bill after the national levy had been struck out. The retention of the former would be the greater injustice because a district like South Yorkshire would receive advantages in competition with other coalfields.

MR. GRAHAM refused to accept the view that the decision of the House on the national levy should determine the fate of the district levy, as there were important differences between the two. He repeated that it had never been intended to export coal at less than world price; the central consideration was that if coal could not be exported at that price our coalowners could not get the trade. Help given to export trade would result in what would otherwise be a surplus being taken off the home market. Regarding bunker coal, was it seriously suggested that the shipping industry of the country ought to receive a statutory protection in the form of assimilation of their coal prices to those of export coal? The whole object of the coalowners would be to preserve and increase the bunker trade.

The Liberal Party, Mr. Graham added, had indicated that they disliked the district levy, but were not prepared to vote against it, and the truth of this statement was the unexpectedly large majority of 105 with which the amendment to omit the levy was defeated.

The debate on the third reading, which will be resumed to-morrow, gave members an opportunity to recapitulate the general arguments against the Bill.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended March 22 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	283,900	49,400
Durham	804,100	142,200
Yorkshire	963,000	171,300
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	420,100	91,000
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	341,10[illegible]	[illegible]
Staffs and [illegible] ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ..	356,400	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire	1,000,000	180,400
Other English Districts ..	124,800	25,200
Scotland	699,200	102,000
Total	5,322,900	957,000

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

The output for the preceding week was 5,342,400 tons and the number of wage-earners 958,200.

GIFT OF HOUSING SITE TO SOUTHWARK

It was reported to Southwark Borough Council last night that Lady Shelley-Rolls had offered to sell to the council, for the nominal price of 1s., a site in Walworth for the erection of working-class dwellings. The gift was accepted, and the council decided to consider a housing scheme on the site.

Lady Shelley-Rolls, the council was informed, stipulated that the benefit of the gift should be passed on to the tenants of the dwellings by way of reduction of rent.

TWELVE RADIUM CENTRES

FOUR AT WORK

Twelve National Radium Centres have been nominated by the Radium Commission, as being places where there are medical schools with complete clinical courses and where treatment of patients can be combined with the education in approved methods of radium therapy. The Centres are:—

ENGLAND.—Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Sheffield.

SCOTLAND.—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

WALES.—Cardiff.

Loans of radium are being restricted in each area to one hospital selected by the Medical Faculty of the local university. The following Centres have completed their organization and have been supplied with radium:—Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. Three other Centres, Manchester, Glasgow, and Newcastle, will receive their radium almost immediately.

London has been treated as a separate and special problem, and steps have been taken to organize two Centres to carry out special work of general and national importance.

Approximately 17 grammes of radium out of a possible total of about 22 have been ordered and provisionally allocated by the Commission to National Centres. Of this quantity, nine grammes have already been received from the manufacturers, and, after being tested at the National Physical Laboratory, 6½ have been delivered to Centres and a further 3½ will be going out very shortly.

In collaboration with the Medical Research Council and the British Empire Cancer Campaign, a set of "Radium National Forms" for the use of recognized Centres has been prepared, in order that the clinical records of all cases treated may be kept on a uniform basis and eventually incorporated in general national statistics.

** Fuller details are given on page 11.

HANS ANDERSEN'S BIRTHDAY

125TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 2

The 125th anniversary of the birth of Hans Andersen was celebrated to-day. In the schools children presented tableaux representing episodes from Andersen's best known fairy tales, and birthday chocolate was distributed by private institutions.

This morning wreaths were deposited at the grave and the statue of Hans Andersen by representatives of the authorities, teachers, and children. One wreath was from Slagelse School, where Hans Andersen was formerly a pupil, each child having contributed one öre [about half a farthing] towards the cost. The city was decorated with flags, especially round the town hall, which is the centre of festivities. Fine though rather cold and windy weather favoured the outdoor part of the programme. At 1 o'clock 700 children, dressed as characters from the fairy tales and escorted by their teachers, assembled at the town hall. Here there was a short entertainment, including the recital of fairy tales, followed by an address in Danish and English by one of the burgomasters. The return procession was preceded by a large living flag made up of children dressed in red and white costumes, with a large white swan as the symbol of the fairy tale. Before it left another burgomaster made a speech in Danish, French, and German, and birthday chocolate was presented to the child performers.

Memorial lectures were delivered at the University, and a gala performance at the Royal Theatre was, with other performances, broadcast throughout the country. Festivals were also held in all the provincial towns, especially in Odense, the birthplace of Hans Andersen. The museum in the house where Andersen was born received valuable gifts of manuscripts, including one from King Christian bearing Andersen's dedication.

INDIAN AIR MAIL

ACCELERATION IN NEW TIME-TABLE

The Postmaster-General announces that the summer time-table of the through air service between this country and India will come into force on April 12. The latest time of posting at the General Post Office, London, will be 6 a.m. on Saturdays, as at present. The latest time of posting in the provinces can be ascertained locally.

The mails will be due to arrive as follows:—

At Alexandria on the following Monday evening; at Gaza on Tuesday morning; at Baghdad on Tuesday evening; at Basra on Wednesday morning; at Karachi on Friday afternoon; and at Delhi on Saturday evening.

This represents a considerable acceleration to all places on the route not only as compared with the winter time-table, but with the timings in force last summer. In the homeward direction, the air mail will be due to leave Delhi on Monday, and Karachi on Tuesday, and to arrive at Croydon on Monday evening.

The public are reminded that the present air fees, in addition to ordinary postage, are as follows:—To Egypt and Palestine, 2d. per ½oz.; to Iraq, 3½d. per ½oz.; to Persia, 5d. per ½oz.; to Karachi (with onward transmission by ordinary route), 5d. per ½oz.; and to Delhi, 7d. per ½oz.

The new accelerated time-table involves the cancellation of the service by which letters could be sent by the ordinary Indian mail service *vid* Marseilles on Thursday and conveyed by air from Gaza to Basra, at a special air fee of 3d. per ½oz., and obtain the same type of delivery by Direct Indian Air Service, but it should be noted that the fee is 3½d. per ½oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

PRINCE SAIONJI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 2

Prince Saionji, who was much better yesterday, is somewhat weaker to-day, with a temperature of 99 deg. He is fully conscious, but since March 26 has been too weak to read telegrams from London regarding the Naval Conference.

ACTION AGAINST BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

In the Chancery Division yesterday Mr. Justice Bennett made an order that the Bishop of Birmingham should admit and license the Rev. George Dodd Simmonds to the benefice of St. Alban's, Small Heath, Birmingham. Last November the plaintiffs, who are the patrons of the living, wrote to the Bishop that they had nominated Mr. Simmonds, to which the Bishop refused to admit and license Mr. Simmonds, whereupon the action in which the order was made yesterday was begun. The Bishop did not enter an appearance.

[The case is reported on page 5.]

POLITICAL NOTES

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

UNIONISTS AND THE HOUSING BILL

A special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was held yesterday to hear from Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, an explanation of the working of unemployment benefit under the new regulations. She expressed the opinion that the regulations were working quite satisfactorily and that technical difficulties were being smoothed out rapidly. Very few questions were asked and the meeting was described as one of the most peaceful of recent weeks. To-morrow, Miss Bondfield is to move the second reading of the Unemployment Bill, which increases the borrowing powers of the Insurance Fund from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000. The Conservative case will be stated by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the ex-Minister of Labour, and by Mr. Churchill, who proposes to be "militantly constructive."

At a meeting of Scottish members at the Scottish Office yesterday, attention was called to the fact that though 120 to 150 schemes for relief work are being submitted every week to the Unemployment Grants Committee only about 10 of these, on the average, come from Scotland, where the unemployment problem is quite as acute as it is in England and Wales, if it is not actually worse. It was indicated that the Scottish Office are desirous that where local authorities have schemes for the economic development of their areas they should be submitted to the committee with the least possible delay, and it was suggested that a circular should be sent out to the local authorities calling their attention to the urgent need for action.

The Conservative section of the Opposition does not propose to move the rejection of the Housing Bill when the second reading is taken on Monday, but Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Kingsley Wood, who will be the party's chief speakers, will indicate various points on which fuller information will be sought during the Committee stage. Conservative members are afraid that the substantial subsidy which is offered under the Government scheme will lead directly to an increase in the cost of house-building, the experience of recent years having shown that when the subsidy has been lowered the cost of building has also fallen. An effort is also to be made to secure some estimate of the possible cost of the scheme, as well as some change in the existing law by which the owner of good property in a slum clearance area receives no compensation except the site value. Conservative members will also press for a more extensive use of reconditioning in preference to demolition.

It was decided last night to form an Anglican Group of the Parliamentary Labour Party with Mr. Kenworthy as chairman and Mr. Lovat-Fraser as secretary. It is probable that the group will meet to consider the position of the School Attendance Bill after a deputation representing many religious denominations has discussed the position of the non-provided schools with Sir Charles Trevelyan.

A NEW TAXICAB

"AUSTIN TWELVE" FOR LONDON NEXT MONTH

Scotland Yard has approved another new taxicab which, it is expected, will appear in the streets of London next month. This is an "Austin Twelve," which will embody all the latest features of taxicab comfort. The colour has not yet been decided on, but is expected to be blue.

It is understood that the new cab will be priced in the list at £395. Unsplinterable glass will be a standard fitting.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	2.30 & 8.40
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	8.40
New	NINE ALL SIX	8.30
Prince Edward	HER HONOUR THE PRIME MINISTER	8.15
Prince of Wales	RIO RITA	8.15
Princes	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
Savoy	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
The Old Vic	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	MACBETH	2
	FAUST	7.45
	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. GEORGE MORGAN 8.15
Queen's Hall	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY 8
Wigmore Hall	MR. ANTON MAASKOFF 8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO, NO, NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	SPORTING LIFE	12.45 to 11
Capitol	THE GRAND PARADE	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.54
Empire	NOT SO DUMB	12 to 12
Kensington	FASHIONS IN LOVE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	SIMBA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	GLORIFYING THE SHOW GIRL	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	12 to 11
Shell Picture Theatre	FASHIONS IN LOVE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SHOW OF SHOWS	11 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-east, veering south-west, moderate or fresh, strong at times locally; cloudy, some rain; fairer later; mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Bright intervals but local showers. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

At a meeting of the heads of delegations yesterday it was agreed that the plenary session of the Naval Conference fixed for to-morrow should be postponed "owing to the circumstance that the progress of certain conversations, which it is undesirable to interrupt at this stage, might be affected by a public statement concerning them." The conversations referred to are those in which efforts are being made to devise a formula that will satisfy France in regard to security and not involve Great Britain in fresh commitments. (p. 14)

National radium is to be concentrated in centres where there are medical schools and treatment can be combined with education; 12 of these centres have been nominated by the Commission. (pp. 11 & 14)

A tribute to the work of the early pioneers in the surgical use of anæsthetics, and particularly to the work of Henry Hickman, was paid by Lord Dawson of Penn last night at the Wellcome Historical Museum in connexion with the Hickman centenary celebrations. (p. 16)

A scheme for the establishment of village centres throughout Cambridgeshire has been begun. (p. 11)

Giving evidence before the Select Committee which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill, Mr. Eric R. Calvert said that recently in one of our largest prisons the prisoners debated capital punishment and carried a motion in favour of its retention by a large majority. (p. 7)

Evidence was given before the Royal Commission on Licensing on behalf of the Central Public House Trust Association, the West End Theatre managers, and the Residential Hotels and Caterers' Association. (p. 16)

POLITICS

The attitude of the Russian Soviet towards religion was discussed in the House of Lords yesterday. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave the results of his inquiries and others who took part in the debate were Lord Brentford, Lord Buckmaster, and Lord Newton. Replies for the Government were given by Lord Parmoor and Lord Ponsonby. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Coal Mines Bill was again discussed on the Report stage. (pp. 8 & 9)

Dail Eireann yesterday discussed the choice of a new President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, and rejected both Mr. de Valera, the Republican nominee, and Mr. O'Connell, the Labour candidate. The re-election of Mr. Cosgrave was carried by 80 votes to 65. (pp. 14 and 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi yesterday entered on the last stage of his march to the coast. Our Special Correspondent telegraphs an account of the progress and dangers of the campaign, and quotes a statement to him by Mr. Gandhi that it was not unlikely that India would see more violence very soon. (p. 14)

The Reichstag yesterday debated the declaration of policy of the new Government. Motions of no confidence put forward by the Socialists and Communists, on which the voting will be taken to-day, place the Nationalist Party in the dilemma of having to reject them and thus support the Government to which Herr Hugenberg is opposed, or adopt them, in which case the Reichstag may be dissolved and the Government carry on by extra-Parliamentary methods. (p. 13)

The hopes of the Japanese Government that the opposition of Naval circles to the Reed-Matsudaira compromise would not be carried to extremes have been disappointed. Admiral Kanji Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, has presented a memorial to the Emperor which, it is understood, expresses strong disapproval of the Government policy. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of York presided at the festival dinner of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb at the Mansion House last night and made an appeal on behalf of the funds of the association. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Derby Race Meeting was begun yesterday. The Household Brigade Meeting was concluded at Hawthorn Hill. (p. 6)

The Oxford Boat Race Crew did a full-course trial yesterday in 20min. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Bankers' Rationalization Project; the Defaulters' Record; Interesting Dividends; Dunlop Cotton Mills Report; Marconi Marine Progress; Swedish Separator Company's Results; Gamage's Stocks; Single Premium Life Policies; and Life Assurance for Death Duty Payments. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money rates were slightly lower, though demand remained keen. Discount rates were maintained. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris and Swedish rates moved in favour of sterling, but declines occurred in the New York, Dutch, Swiss, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish rates. There was a sharp rise in the Buenos Aires rate. Gold declined ½d. to 84s. 10d. per oz., and silver 1-16d. to 19¼d. (p. 21)

British Funds closed slightly firmer on the Stock Exchange yesterday, after having opened dull, while Home Railway stocks showed small falls. There was support for Industrial shares, among which Associated Cement, London Brick, General Electric, and the motor group showed rises. Oil and Rubber shares were firmer. (p. 20)

THE CRUSADE AGAINST RELIGION

In the House of Lords—which, *pace* LORD PONSONBY, was essentially the proper place—the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY gave a very striking account yesterday of his recent inquiry into the actual facts of the persecution of religion in Russia. When he last spoke on the subject he undertook to conduct such an inquiry, and since then, with fully qualified assistance, he has investigated a mass of information from all sources, including reports in the Russian Press, statements of leading representatives of the Orthodox Church and of other religious bodies in Russia, both Christian and non-Christian, letters from private persons in various parts of the country, and the evidence of eye-witnesses who have returned from Russia. How careful he was to eliminate all bias from the investigation is shown by the fact that he ruled out all testimony coming from adherents of the old Tsarist régime or from active opponents of the Soviet Government, and that he confined his inquiries, so far as practicable, within the limits of last year's events, avoiding any rehearsal of the horrors of the Civil War and of the Red Terror. The conclusion to which he came was that, when every allowance was made and all doubtful evidence eliminated, there remained ample proof of deliberate, systematic, and persistent oppression of religion. It was futile to pretend that this anti-God campaign was due to resentment against the Orthodox Church on account of its previous association with the Tsarist State. The campaign was directed against every form of theistic religion, and it was evident that "the "eradication of religion from the soul of the "people remained an essential part of the policy "of the oligarchic power in Russia."

For all the studied moderation with which the PRIMATE stated the result of his investigation, the picture which he drew of conditions in Russia made a profound impression on those who heard it and will make an equally profound impression on the country. The real horror of those conditions is not the prevalence of physical violence and oppression, the instances of which, numerous and dreadful as they have been, are only incidental to the campaign. What is fundamental, and admits of no doubt, is that the whole power of the Government and of the Communist Party organization, of which the official Government is only one of the organs, is being used systematically and ruthlessly for the extirpation of religion. All corporate life of the churches is suppressed; all common religious teaching of children and young people is forbidden; the machinery of the State schools and universities is perverted to the inculcation of a rabid and fanatical atheism. Ministers of religion, not only of the Christian religion but Jews and Mohamedans as well, are disfranchised, with all the penalties that disfranchisement entails in Russia, and are exposed to exile and imprisonment without trial whenever the local authorities can find or invent a plausible pretext. Almost the only religious freedom that survives is that believers are allowed to conduct services in the places of worship that still remain to them—and almost every day the Russian Press announces the seizure of churches, synagogues, and mosques and their conversion to other uses. By the law of April 8, 1929, the churches and other religious organizations have been broken up into local units, whose meeting places must be registered and whose members are constantly and directly under police supervision. These local units are kept isolated from one another; they are forbidden to form any permanent organization among themselves or to raise any central funds for common purposes; forbidden to hold classes for children, or prayer meetings for women, or Bible study circles; forbidden to give charitable aid to any of their members, or, in short, to engage in any corporate activity except formal worship at their registered place of meeting. The whole religious life of the country is conducted in an atmosphere of terror and repression.

Active persecution has slackened a little since the beginning of last month. Alarmed by the unrest caused among the peasantry by the forcible closing of churches and the excesses of anti-God campaigners in the villages, the Central Committee of the Communist Party recently gave orders that more moderate methods must be followed. That, it is to be feared, is merely a tactical move inspired by the desire not to raise further difficulties for the spring sowing, already disorganized by the attempts to drive the peasants into collective farms. But it may have been influenced also to some extent by the indignation which the persecution has aroused throughout the whole civilized world. For economic and financial reasons the Communist leaders are anxious to keep on some sort of terms with the countries with whom they want to trade and from whom they want to borrow money. The PRIMATE, who was scrupulous to avoid anything that might even savour of political controversy, recognized the difficulties of our own Government in the matter, and admitted that it was for the Government itself to decide at what time and in what way and within what limits representations might be made. He himself made a direct appeal to the Soviet Government, making certain concrete suggestions which might be adopted without any departure from its political and economic policy and which, if adopted, would be a welcome sign of a change of spirit. In spite of their creed of world-wide revolution, the Communist leaders showed, he said, some desire to be on friendly terms with other countries, and they could not have it both ways. LORD PARMOOR, who replied on behalf of the Government, did not attempt to deny the essential accuracy of DR. LANG'S description of the situation; but he held out little hope that any improvement could be secured by diplomatic representations, and he was insistent on the Government's determination not to break off relations with Russia. But the helplessness of the Leader of the House and the curiously perverted view put forward by LORD PONSONBY served only to throw the ARCHBISHOP'S case into stronger relief. The effect both of his inquiry and of his powerful statement of its results must be to dissipate the last lingering doubt that may have existed anywhere of the reality of the persecution that the Soviet Government is conducting against every form of religion. It is a persecution so widespread, so systematic, and so ruthless that many have refused to believe in it. Now that such scepticism is no longer possible public opinion will be clear and united in its detestation. And, if the Soviet Government really desires satisfactory relations with this country, it will have to pay some heed to that opinion sooner or later.

Mr. Cosgrave's Return

MR. COSGRAVE is again in office. His re-election was expected last Friday, when the news of his resignation was first known. It became certain on Monday night, when MR. DAVIN, the Labour M.P. for Leix and Offaly, and a prominent member of his party, made it quite clear in a speech at Malahide that, little as his colleagues loved the Ministerialists, they would not support a Republican candidate. MR. DAVIN pointed out that the declared intentions of the Republican Party towards the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the institutions set up under that Treaty had caused a general uneasiness and uncertainty which had kept MR. COSGRAVE in power. The Irish Labour Party, which had accepted the Treaty without equivocation, would not vote for MR. DE VALERA while he continued to subordinate every other political issue to the removal of all the obligations imposed by the Treaty and accepted by a majority of the Dail. This sensible speech appears to have taken the Republicans by surprise. MR. SEAN LEMASS, MR. DE VALERA'S ablest lieutenant, and perhaps his future supplanter, who was said to have described the idea of a Labour Government of the Free State as "ludicrous," and MR. O'KELLY, who leads the Republicans in his chief's absence, seem to have counted on the willingness of the Labour Party to jettison their convictions in return for Republican smiles, and perhaps for a seat in a Coalition Ministry. They treated MR. DAVIN'S speech as a declaration of war. Yesterday MR. O'KELLY announced that his party would not support the candidature to the Presidency of the Executive of MR. O'CONNELL, the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and thus practically assured MR. COSGRAVE'S re-election by the Ministerialists of the Cumann na nGaedheal, their allies of the Farmers' Party, and the majority of the Independents.

These utterances no doubt deprived last night's debate in the Dail of excitement; it was clear that MR. DE VALERA'S chance was gone, and that there was no likelihood that MR. O'CONNELL would be supported by more than the votes of his own party. But the speeches and the voting were of interest. MR. O'KELLY'S panegyric of MR. DE VALERA'S powers of leadership must have surprised those who remembered the Republican leader's confession of impotence during the later stages of the Irish Civil War, and drew no recruits from the Independent benches. The leader of the Labour Party made his position clear in an able speech, in which he made it plain that his party regarded the Dail not only as a *de facto* but as a *de jure* representative body and accepted the Treaty as "an irreducible minimum." It would support no President who did not accept the authority of the Dail without question or reservation and did not accept the Treaty unequivocally. MR. REDMOND, repenting of his brief support of the Republicans which temporarily wrecked his National League Party, joined in the attack, and MR. DE VALERA'S candidature was eventually defeated by an unexpectedly large majority, in which Labour, with one exception, joined the Farmers, Independents, and Ministerialists in registering what was in effect a vote for the Treaty. The subsequent proceedings were less interesting: on the ground that they saw no difference between Labour and the Ministerialist pro-Treatyites the Republicans refused to vote for MR. O'CONNELL, whose candidature was, of course, heavily defeated, and MR. COSGRAVE'S return to power was assured. But the honours of the debate remained with the Irish Labour Party, which has shown a respect for constitutionalism and a common sense which promise well for its political future.

Henry Hill Hickman

It is a safe assumption that very few of his fellow-countrymen know the name of HENRY HILL HICKMAN. But his name ought to be known, because, as LORD DAWSON of PENN pointed out last night, he is the man who first offered anæsthesia to the surgeons. They refused his offer, both here and in France, and he died a century ago, at the age of twenty-nine, possibly of a broken heart. He came of West Country stock, like his contemporary, JENNER, and was, like JENNER, a general practitioner. He worked in the town of Ludlow and left it only to proclaim his discovery to the world. That discovery included the uses as anæsthetics of carbonic acid gas and nitrous oxide ("laughing") gas. HICKMAN, however, had not ventured to administer his anæsthetics to human beings; his observations were carried out on animals. Dogs and cats in Ludlow received painless surgical treatment at his hands, and made excellent recoveries from operations to which men and women were compelled to submit in full sensitiveness. The modest proposal which he brought to London in the third decade of the nineteenth century, and eventually, when London displayed no interest, took to Paris, was that measures which had proved so beneficial to animals might be given a trial in the case of human beings by the leaders of his profession.

It is difficult to understand why HICKMAN'S plea was rejected (his work was presented to the French Academy of Medicine), and the difficulty is not made less when it is recalled that the greatest masters of science of that day were aware that anæsthetics existed. LORD DAWSON ascribed the earliest discoveries in this field to LAVOISIER, whose execution at the hands of the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris in 1794 was justified on the ground that the Revolution had no need of science. LAVOISIER'S work inspired HUMPHRY DAVY, who, as a result of numerous experiments, suggested in 1800 that nitrous oxide gas might prove useful to surgeons. In 1818 FARADAY discovered that ether was an anæsthetic. The conclusion seems to be warranted that surgeons were not then seized of the need of anæsthetics. They had learned how to operate with great speed, and were interested chiefly in ways of increasing still further the rapidity of their work. HICKMAN saw their error. In addition he offered them convincing proof that a better way was available. It is a melancholy thought that fourteen years were to pass from the time of his death before, in 1844, HORACE WELLS, a dentist of Hartford in Connecticut, had one of his own teeth extracted under "gas." Another dentist, W. T. MORTON, of Boston, began to use ether as an anæsthetic in 1846, but he had been anticipated by CRAWFORD LONG in 1842. The work of SIMPSON and LAWRENCE on chloroform followed. These last enjoyed, as they deserved, great honour, but they followed where HICKMAN had led, and their achievement ought in no way to detract from the lustre of his pioneering. It is interesting to remark that the discovery of the practical application of anæsthetics, like the discovery of the antiseptic method, was made by an Englishman who owed a great part of his inspiration to France. HICKMAN'S work was based on the work of DAVY, who acknowledged the leadership of LAVOISIER: LISTER built on the foundations laid by PASTEUR. Modern surgery is the fruit of their labours.

The English Waiter

Giving evidence this week before the Royal Commission on Licensing, a great authority stated that "the English waiter, for the most "part, was not nearly as good as the Continental "waiter." He was speaking from the side of the employer; and the employer, perhaps, knows too much about the training of the average English waiter to be able to judge as one of the general public might. It must be as hard for him to believe that a good waiter can be made in less than five years as it was for old artillery officers to believe that, under pressure of war, a good gunner could be made in a few months. But his opinion will doubtless find some backing from outside the profession. In some old chop-houses and in many a coffee-room in an old country hotel there are English-born persons in black coats whom no five, not ten, not twenty years' intensive training could turn into real waiters. On the other hand by no means all the persons of that kind found in England are English-born. And if a waiter is to be slovenly in his person, stupid in his brains, too slow or too slapdash in his movements; if he is to be wholly unable to say how any of the dishes on his bill-of-fare is cooked; if he is to snatch one course away unfinished and to leave another till the diner is sick of the sight of it—it is at least a slight consolation that he understands English and can speak it, and that he does not pretend to understand it and believe without cause that he can speak it.

True, there are still too many living examples of the type fixed by DICKENS and BARRY PAIN as the English waiter, and too many youngsters who rush into the career without proper respect for it. In these days it is not enough to be flat-footed and bent-kneed (though that is a craft sign as honourable as the physician's eye-glasses, the Major's moustache, and the policeman's boots); and it is no longer the thing to have a black coat, a not quite so black "dickey," and a bootlace tie. And, to take the matter to the highest stage, there is one last exquisite touch which may always be denied to the English temperament. The English waiter can learn—none better—the art in which waiters of all nations surpass even Speakers of the House of Commons, which is the art of not looking at persons whom they do not want to see. But it may not be vouchsafed him, any more than it is to the Swiss waiter, to acquire that delicate, twinkling humour, that subtle and secret confidence without familiarity, which turns the best French waiters into friends at sight. In all other respects—thanks to the London County Council, to the Geneva Institute in Soho and other means of training—the English waiter is every day proving himself worthy of his very important office. Not long ago an American visitor wrote to this journal in praise of the intelligence and courtesy of the dining-room stewards in the English liners. Which is the better servant of a hungry public—the quick and dexterous stewards in the English dining-cars or the haughty tyrants who throw the animals their food between Calais and Paris? Who knows the ways of these and many other kinds of foreign waiters will not be anxious about any taint of "servility" in the honourable calling. The English waiter may be a little cool to strangers; but to a client whom he knows he can be a model of style without display, and a sure source of candid advice and of quiet consideration. Let him have spent some time abroad, and he is not to be equalled in the practice of the Fabian arts.

SIGNS FOR ROAD JUNCTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—More and more cars move yearly from one country to another, often through a third. For their driving to be orderly, i.e., safe for the public, all road signs must be intelligible at sight. The week of international conferences which closed yesterday saw the matter discussed, and the A.I.A. once more pressed forward the essential requirement that the grammar of the language of road signs should be obeyed and developed. (The delegate from the League of Nations, who was present, certainly appreciated this point. So far, the grammar has three chief rules:—

(*a*) That a triangular sign always means danger: any details of the kind of danger to be put within the triangle where funds allow, and in accord with an agreed code (five agreed and three suggested items).

(*b*) That official prohibitions or compulsions are expressed on a red disk (the nature of the prohibition to be put within the disk) (five agreed items, suggestions to be discussed).

(*c*) That permissive notices of direction, &c., be on rectangular panels (not red).

Now one of the most widely repeated of all road dangers is that of road junctions. For these it was agreed that of two roads one should be called minor, arbitrarily if need be, and that within the minor road a warning triangle should be placed, and it was recognized that this sign will be perhaps the most frequently required of all signs, and therefore that its differentiation must be effected with the utmost cheapness. Inverting the triangle achieves this, and this sign, adopted some years ago at the suggestion of an Englishman by the A.I.A., is now to be the mark in France for the sides approaches to the "Routes Nationales," when an A will be placed in the inverted triangle. (Law of April, 1929.)

It would make for safety if the British Government were to adopt the inverted triangle also, whether with or without a further indication of the road to be approached. Then, in future, Continental drivers who will have been through France would meet a familiar symbol here, and Britons driving in France would find a known warning and so be saved. It seems quite incredible that the British should insist on taking the first deadly step to nullify the "grammar" of road signs by stupidly combining the red disk (or circle) with the triangle. Notifications are required in so very many by-roads which enter major roads that the great cheapness of the inverted triangle (point down) for country districts, where it can be made of three bits of wood, should alone decide us. To pretend that to-day a triangle point down would not be noticed is absurd. Can anybody think of a more astonishing object than a pyramid on its point?

MERVYN O'GORMAN.
21, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3,
March 30.

JEW AND ARAB

AFTER THE PALESTINE REPORT

A WORD TO POLITICAL PARTISANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In August last you were good enough to publish a letter from me, writing as one who had served with the Arab forces during a portion of the War and having some knowledge of Palestine, in which I deprecated *ex parte* statements being made by supporters in this country of either the Arabs or the Jews before an impartial inquiry had been held. The admirable report of the Commission which has just been issued amply justifies the point of view which I urged.

The feud, quarrel, struggle, call it what you will, which has existed in recent years between Palestinian Arabs and Jews resembles to a great extent the deplorable Hindu-Moslem conflict in many parts of India, since both are rooted as deeply in mutual jealousy, fear, and ambition as in religious or racial differences. Everyone who has had experience of Indian administration knows that the results of Hindu-Moslem ill-feeling (serious as they are) would be infinitely worse if it were not for the fact that the British in India, and the British people generally, have always resolutely refused to favour either side.

Yet in the case of Palestine distinguished politicians and others have not hesitated (through all these troublous years) to write articles, form committees, and generally vigorously exert themselves on behalf of one or other of the contestants. This, I submit, not only makes the task of the local administration in maintaining order harder, but leads both Arabs and Jews to think that they can gain advantages by bringing pressure to bear, through their respective supporters in both Houses of his Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

Moreover, when all allowance is made for the fine cultural traditions of both races and the high ideals which are held by their responsible leaders, the Arab-Jewish quarrel in Palestine is rather a squalid one, based on the worst traditions of the Eastern bazaar. It is surely beneath the dignity of British legislators to participate in such a struggle as active partisans.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINTERTON.
61, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, April 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Commission sent to Palestine to inquire into the causes of the recent disturbances has now returned and reported. The summary of the report begins:—

The outbreak in Jerusalem on August 23 was from the beginning an attack by Arabs on Jews for which no excuse in the form of earlier incidents by Jews has been established. (Summary page 158 (i).)

This is what we contended, and it is now established beyond cavil. But this is not the question which chiefly interests my people. Their desire remains, and their question is simply this: "Is the policy of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, the policy of the Mandate, to be re-affirmed, encouraged, arrested?" The Prime Minister himself has stated that such questions are the responsibility of his Majesty's Government. Many days of argument and controversy lie before us, and it will be our duty to deal with many of the ideas on which the Commission was led to its further comments and conclusions.

But the first word is on policy, and that word is now with Britain, and to Britain's leadership the Jews of the world, not only of Palestine, are looking. They look with anxiety, it is true, but with a steady hope.

I am, Sir, &c.,
CHAIM WEIZMANN, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.
77, Great Russell-street, W.C.1, April 1.

B.B.C. AND CUP FINAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I support your eloquent plea in *The Times* to-day that the Council of the Football Association should reconsider their decision not to permit the broadcasting of a running commentary on the Cup Final?

In my opinion broadcasting will increase interest in the Association game, and this will be reflected in more support for clubs and better gates next season. There was a time when newspapers expected to lose some of their readers, and gramophone companies, for example, thought they might have to go out of business if broadcasting became popular. Neither of these institutions appears to have suffered; on the contrary, their circulations and profits respectively have been greater in the last year or two than ever before. The fact that all the seats for the Cup Final are sold destroys any possible argument that the gate would be affected, and makes the refusal in this case appear almost ungenerous.

I think this refusal exhibits the Council of the Football Association in an unfortunate light, which must be out of touch with the views of the majority of football enthusiasts, and probably not a reflection of their own better judgment. But if the Council deny this proposition, and think broadcasting will hurt football, may I ask them how much of the gate the best interests of the game will be affected? Will they set off against this hypothetical disadvantage the opportunity which is in their hands of giving the keenest possible enjoyment to many thousands of blind people and other handicapped persons who could not in any circumstances go to Wembley, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands who, though they may be able to see or walk, could not afford or could not be fitted in?

In the last two or three years I have had scores of letters from blinded soldiers telling me of the pleasure they derive from broadcasts of Rugby football, and asking why they cannot have some of the big Association matches broadcast, because this is the game they know best and follow most keenly. I am sure I can say that listeners generally, and blind listeners in particular, will pass a sincere vote of thanks to the Council of the Football Association if they will weigh this consideration in the balance again, and when they see the beam drop down on the broadcasting side will show themselves big-minded enough to remove the ban.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FRASER.
St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.
April 2.

MR. BRANGWYN'S PANELS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have seen the report of the Fine Arts Commission about my work for the Royal Gallery. I am reluctant to comment upon a case which is *sub judice*, but will you permit me to say a word in your columns to endeavour to correct impressions which have been brought about by the criticisms of the Commission?

(1) To change the colour of the walls of the Royal Gallery in connexion with my decorations was never a condition. It was a suggestion only, and, if it is not approved of, it in no way affects my scheme.

(2) Whether or not my pictures harmonize with Maclise's great productions is a debatable point and a matter upon which judgment might well be deferred until the whole of my work is temporarily in position.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK BRANGWYN.
The Jointure, Ditchling, Sussex, April 1.

MODERN MEXICO

II.—A COUNTRY FOR THE TOURIST

THE AMENITIES OF TO-DAY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MEXICO CITY

In the process of rehabilitating the fortunes of Mexico, which so many competent observers now believe is beginning, the visitor to that country will be pleased to find that the tourist is being relied upon to play an important part. A Commission of Tourism was set up a few days after the new President, Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio, had taken office, and this organization is to look after the tourist's interests. It is to make provision for his comfort, convenience, and enjoyment, and while it hopes that he will unburden himself of his spare cash in Mexico it is preparing to make all arrangements to prevent him from being fleeced and to ensure that he gets his money's worth during his visit.

Naturally the Mexicans turn, in the first place, to their wealthy neighbours to the north, for whose benefit, on several recent occasions, a variety of travelling facilities has been provided with results satisfactory to both parties. Indeed so numerous were the visitors at one time that the existing hotel accommodation in Mexico City was taxed to the uttermost, and it became apparent that any permanent increase in tourist traffic must entail the provision either of more hotels or of some scheme for persuading the strangers to spread themselves more over the country instead of congregating in one spot. The scheme at present under consideration provides for the building of new hotels not only in Mexico City, but also in Monterrey, Cuernavaca, Acapulco, Guadalajara, and Vera Cruz, and there is a suggestion that one might be put up close to the remarkable Caves of Cacahuamilpa, which deserve a far wider renown than they can hope to achieve in the present circumstances.

It will be difficult to provide anything in the way of a tourist palace at Taxco, as that town, to its last building, has been very properly scheduled as a national monument, which means that no building out of harmony with the picturesque antiquity of its neighbours may be put up. Still some of the existing hotels may be reconditioned on modern lines without violating the delightful amenities of the little mountain town from which came the first silver of "the richest treasures of Mexico" to reach Europe four centuries ago.

VANISHED PLAGUES

Many who cast longing eyes on Mexico have been deterred from actually going there by memories of the sinister reputation of Vera Cruz as one of the many cradles with which Yellow Jack was so long provided, or by the fear that Mexico, as being largely a tropical country, must of necessity be overrun by the most repulsive and bloodthirsty insects. These fears are exaggerated; the motto of Vera Cruz nowadays might well be *Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas*, and the writer, who took no protective precautions during a month's visit in January and February, the best part of the tourist season, suffered no bite or sting and so contributed nothing to the sustenance of any sort of insect either in the Valley of Mexico or in the *tierra caliente* of Vera Cruz and Yucatán.

Thus the traveller who plans to reach Mexico by the direct sea route need not, in winter at least, expect to be either eaten alive or buried at Vera Cruz, and may reasonably rely on preserving his epidermis unpunctured during his visit. This is important to the European tourist, for he, if he wants to have any money left for his expenses in Mexico, will be well advised to come by sea in order to avoid the expensive journey overland from New York. In Mexico, where his money will go nearly twice as far as life is on a peso basis (10 pesos to the £ sterling), there is so much to do and so many pretty things to buy that he will not want to dissipate his substance on the cost of getting there. Furthermore, the approach to Mexico City is far more impressive by way of Vera Cruz. The railway advances towards the stately Orizaba across a narrow belt of tropical woodland, and then climbs 6,400ft. in 64 miles through imposing and attractive scenery rising through a variety of climates with the vegetation characteristic of each to the central plateau. Then, having reached the highest point on the line at Acocotla, 8,320ft., the train descends into the Valley of Mexico, there to reach the picturesque capital city just 12 hours after leaving Vera Cruz. Although it entails an early start at 6.40 a.m. (that is mild in comparison with the time at which one of the most important trains for him starts in Yucatán) the traveller should not fail to make the journey by day, as the ascent to the capital is impressive and unusual. In the same way the tourist, having reached Mexico City, should defer to its altitude, 7,500ft., and avoid taking strenuous exercises or eating much in the evening until he has accustomed himself in some degree to the effects of the *altura*.

THE ELUSIVE X

Mexicans as a rule are careful to impress this on their visitors, and the advice will fall on willing ears. For two or three days fatigue comes easily and the tourist will readily understand the advantage of conforming to the early-to-bed and little-for-dinner rules imposed by long experience of the effects of the altitude. While he is taking life easily as a wise preliminary to greater activity later the tourist may well find time to appreciate one of the pleasant jokes of which the Mexicans are fond. It centres on the pronunciation of the letter X. By the time he has reached the capital the visitor will have realized that the real name of the country is not Mexico, but Meh-hico, and, proud of his acquired knowledge, will try to apply this new and strange pronunciation of the letter to Xochimilco and Texcoco, which he will do well to visit by car (and in the case of the former by boat as well), while getting acclimatized to the *altura*. He will fail lamentably and will learn that in these names X is Z (the "ch" in Xochimilco and other Mexican names is, happily for the Englishman, like the "ch" in "chess" and not like the "ch" in "loch").

Faring a little farther afield, say to Cholula, with her multitudinous churches, and Puebla of the lovely tiles and some remarkable churches of her own, he will pass through Texmelucan and be surprised that there X is X, as it is also in Mexicali, although the name is a compound of "Mehhico" and California. Later, when he goes to Tlaxcala and Taxco he will find that X is SS, and by the time he has flown across to Yucatán he will have left surprise behind him and will accept without more ado the peninsular pronunciation of X as SH and cope with names like Xcanatun, Uxmal, and Tixkokob without further comment.

Another little joke lies in the Desierto de los Leones, to which the tourist should not fail to go by car during his period of acclimatization. The road leads through a superb forest and passes a point from which an admirable view may be obtained over the city and much of the Valley of Mexico. But he will look in vain for any lions and fail to find their desert in spite of the name.

In passing through the country by car the tourist will notice that outside Mexico and the larger towns the *campesinos* and *haciendados* alike reject imported raiment and wear their own convenient and pleasing attire. The peasants of the plateau fancy a sandal with a somewhat complicated binding—in Yucatán it

is far more simple—but both in the Valley and in the Peninsula the sandal is very often made from discarded motor tires. Smarter folk wear boots, and the Army affects yellow elastic-sided jeminas. If the *campesino* generally wears white and the *obrero* as a rule a blue overall which fades quickly to a quite attractive colour, other folk prefer something brighter, and some men appear in rather tight trousers with pronounced half-inch stripes of black and scarlet, with embroidered leather coats and richly ornamented cartridge belts and holsters. Most men wear the vast hats which an attractive and practical fashion prescribes, sometimes of straw, sometimes of painted felt or embroidered leather.

Women, outside society, picturesquely pass through the streets with quite long hair flying loose after the innumerable occasions of washing it. Society on Sunday often likes to ride in the Rotten Row of Mexico through Chapultepec Park in the very handsome leather costume of the *charro*, which tradition has happily preserved, although the present mode does not push the ornamentation and embroidery to the lavish pitch common, if old pictures can be trusted, in the middle of the nineteenth century. Mexicans are proud of their national identity, and happily do not consider it in any way derogatory to wear the costumes of their country.

THRONGED CHURCHES

Among the colours of the crowd the tourist will at first miss the black of the Churchman's cassock, for the wearing of any form of ecclesiastical dress out of doors has been prohibited for many years; but, to make up for this he will find that the populace goes to find its priests in their churches to an extent to which in most parts of Europe people have long been unaccustomed. The Indians, in particular, are most devout and delight to go on pilgrimages to favourite shrines such as that of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, which will celebrate next year the fourth centenary of Our Lady's apparition to the *campesino* Quauhtlatohua. Often on a Sunday or feast day one may pass a church too small for its thronging congregation, which overflows kneeling down the steps and out into the street or churchyard and salutes the Elevation with the sound of reed pipes and strange one-ended drums.

A great deal has been written about the condition of the Indians after the Conquest, when they became the serfs of the *encomenderos*, who were allowed to get all the work they could out of their bodies if they provided Christian grace for their souls, and under the Porfirian régime, when their daily wage was often so exiguous that they never to their dying day were able to get out of debt to their employers and suffered accordingly. The Government is providing many schools for the Indians throughout the country, and in its Escuela Indígena in Mexico is training boys to teach in them. The students arrive, generally in Indian clothes and often ignorant of Spanish, and are taught that it is their duty as a point of honour not to take advantage of the excellent education which they receive for the purpose of pushing their own fortunes, but to regard it as a trust to be used for the benefit of their own village, to which they have so far invariably returned, not merely as schoolmasters for the children, but as educators and guides for the whole community.

Hitherto in most cases the Indian brain has remained fallow, but the exceptions to this rule have often been so brilliant that the leaders of the Revolutionary Party confidently predict a time when the results of the new system of education upon the large Indian population of the Republic will enable Mexico to take a very high rank in the world in which hitherto she has had to hold her own with the vast majority of her citizens quite illiterate and politically inarticulate. Reformers claim that education is helping to abate the power of pulque, a sourish intoxicant obtained so readily from the maguey aloe that no Government can hope to prevent, or even to control, its deleterious production. The Indian has in the past generally been the slave of pulque over the greater part of the plateau where the maguey flourishes. He had few interests in life and nothing in this world to which to look forward, so pulque offered a cheap and pleasant escape from the boredom which oppressed him. In present conditions his lot has improved and it is no longer so desirable to take refuge from to-day in pulque dreams, so, the reformers hope, more varied interests due to a better education and a wider outlook on life will gradually wean the Indian from the drink which has besotted him so long.

IMPERIAL MEMORIES

Other people in Mexico drink a light and eminently palatable beer; rival brands of which are named after the last two Aztec Emperors Moctezuma (in Europe generally spelt Montezuma) and Cuauhtémoc, whom the Spaniards hanged after having thrust his feet for some time into a charcoal fire in hopes of inducing him to reveal where he had hidden his treasure. By way of posthumous reparation for this despiteful usage the Mexicans have erected a particularly impressive statue to their last Indian Emperor, and have adorned its pedestal with a bronze relief portraying the torture scene. It is, indeed, remarkable how the memories of Mexican Emperors are progressively less and less honoured by the descendants of their quondam subjects. While nothing is too good for the full-blooded Aztecs Moctezuma and Cuauhtémoc, who have statues, postage-stamps, whole quarters and suburbs, streets, squares, and important breweries named in their honour, posterity is a little less exuberant in its enthusiasm for the Emperor Augustin Iturbide, who was shot, over-hastily in the opinion of many, by some of his former subjects.

Don Augustin has streets and a plaza or two dedicated to his memory; but, it may be remembered, his Majesty had only a little Indian blood in his veins, while the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, who had no Indian blood at all and was merely descended from six of the Hapsburg and Bourbon Kings who ruled over Spain both Old and New, has no statues, no streets, no breweries. All that is kept to preserve his memory are a few relics and pictures in the National Museum. There, by way of salutary corrective, the rifle with which he was shot at dawn at Queretaro in 1867 is also exhibited; and all that the tourist will find of the man who won the hearts of many Indians by his blonde hair and beard is austerely labelled "Archduke" and not "Emperor" Maximilian.

(To be concluded)

The first article appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.

IRISH FREE STATE

THE CHOICE OF DAIL EIREANN

MR. COSGRAVE AGAIN ELECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, APRIL 2

Although the result of the proceedings in Dail Eireann to-day was a foregone conclusion, the House was packed when the Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. No time was lost, and the Speaker announced that the first business of the House was the election of a new President of the Executive Council in succession to Mr. Cosgrave, who resigned with his Cabinet last week after a defeat on the second reading of a Bill to amend the Old Age Pensions Act.

Thereafter everything went according to plan. Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, acting leader of the Fianna Fail Party, in the absence in the United States of Mr. de Valera, proposed the election of his leader in a long and carefully prepared speech.

He said that in his opinion only a man of Mr. de Valera's great capacity could show the people of the Free State a safe way out of the many difficulties and dangers that beset them. Eamon de Valera was the outstanding Irishman of the present generation. No other man could restore to the people that confidence in themselves, that pride of race, that enthusiasm, and that spiritual outlook that were so essential to the recovery of the Irish race from the depression into which it had fallen after so many years of misrule. Mr. de Valera was the man under whose leadership the good name of Ireland had been raised to heights unknown in the history of a people who had been notable for great achievements, and the situation to-day demanded the exercise of those qualities of leadership that Eamon de Valera alone possessed. Unemployment was rife, industries were languishing, the land of Ireland was being given over almost entirely to pasture, and the condition of affairs was so bad that thousands were on the brink of starvation, while thousands of innocent children were dying of want every year. No other member of the Dail could solve the Free State's problems. Mr. de Valera could solve them. He had the prestige as well as the personal capacity for leadership, and if he should be elected as President of the Executive Council there would be an immediate and radical change for the better in the condition of the country.

Mr. de Valera's nomination was seconded formally by Mr. SEAN LEMASS.

LABOUR OPPOSITION

Mr. THOMAS J. O'CONNELL, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, opposed the resolution. He said that the duty of the House was to choose a man who would be prepared without subterfuge or equivocation to give legislative and administrative effect to the wishes of the people as expressed through a majority of their elected representatives. Dail Eireann was a sovereign assembly. No power outside that House had the right to attempt to impose its will on Parliament or in any way to dictate to it. It was the *de jure* as well as the *de facto* Parliament of the Irish Free State. Could anybody guarantee that Mr. de Valera would accept this proposition without question or reservation? According to his own speeches made inside and outside the Dail Mr. de Valera took the view that any Government elected by the House had a faulty title, and the Dail itself had no just claim to be regarded as the legitimate Parliament of the people. If Mr. de Valera had been able to secure a majority for disregarding the Dail he would undoubtedly have disregarded it, and so long as the Fianna Fail leader held that view the Labour Party certainly would not support him. The Labour Party accepted the Treaty between the Free State and Great Britain. They accepted it in the spirit in which Arthur Griffith, the first President, had accepted it—namely, as a settlement that was no more the final settlement of the Irish problem than the present generation was the final generation of Irishmen. Labour was opposed to Cumann na nGaedheal and Fianna Fail alike—to the former because they had not used the powers which they received under the Treaty to the best advantage, and to the latter because they did not propose to use those powers adequately. The Labour Party regarded the Treaty as an irreducible minimum, but would not support any man as President who did not accept it unequivocally.

Mr. DESMOND FITZGERALD, on behalf of the Cumann na nGaedheal Party, quoted from various speeches of the Fianna Fail leader to prove that Mr. de Valera's real allegiance was not to Dail Eireann but to some body outside which he regarded as the legitimate authority. Mr. de Valera actually would be in the position, if he were elected, of denying his own legitimacy as President of the Executive Council—a position which must be without parallel in any civilized country.

Mr. SEAN LEMASS, one of Mr. de Valera's lieutenants, denied that there were any differences of opinion in the Fianna Fail Party on matters of policy, and delivered a fierce attack on the Cumann na nGaedheal Party.

Mr. P. J. HOGAN, Minister for Agriculture, replying, poked fun at the Republicans and the division of counsels which, he alleged, existed within the ranks of that party. Their whole policy, he said, if they had any policy at all, was one of thimble rigging, and the trouble was to discover under which thimble the pea was to be found. Mr. de Valera's nomination was an insult, and he hoped that all sensible members of the Dail would combine to defeat it.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM REDMOND, son of the former leader of the Irish Party at Westminster, announced that he would not support Mr. de Valera, and asked the Fianna Fail Party to declare whether, if by any chance they should find themselves in power, Mr. de Valera would declare an independent Republic.

THE VOTING

Mr. S. T. O'KELLY wound up the debate, and on a division the proposal to elect Mr. de Valera was defeated by 93 votes to 54. One Labour member abstained from the division.

Mr. MORRISSEY, of the Labour Party, then proposed the name of Mr. T. J. O'Connell, the Labour Leader.

Mr. LEMASS, of Fianna Fail, announced that, as he and his friends saw no essential difference between a Government headed by Mr. O'Connell and one headed by Mr. Cosgrave, they would take no part in the division.

Mr. O'Connell's nomination was defeated by 78 votes to 13.

Mr. Cosgrave's name was then proposed by DEPUTY MONGAN, who spoke in Irish.

On a division Mr. Cosgrave was re-elected by 80 votes to 65.

NAVAL DEFENCE

CONTRIBUTION OF DOMINIONS

The First Lord of the Admiralty gave the following written reply to a question by Mr. Hore-Belisha yesterday:—

The contribution of the Dominions to naval defence takes the form of maintenance of their own naval forces and establishments by his Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand (who also contribute in another way as indicated below), and the Union of South Africa. The amounts provided in the Estimates of the undermentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1929-30 are as follows:—

Great Britain, £55,865,000; Canada, $3,600,000 [£720,000]; Commonwealth of Australia, £2,343,000; New Zealand, £730,017 (including £125,000 as a contribution towards the naval base at Singapore, and £100,000 interest and sinking fund on account of H.M.S. New Zealand—approximately); Union of South Africa, £82,517.

The proportion of expenditure on naval defence to the total import and export trade of these parts of the Empire is as follows:—Great Britain, 2.71 per cent.; Canada, .13 per cent.; Commonwealth of Australia, .81 per cent.; New Zealand, .69 per cent.; Union of South Africa, .045 per cent.

Expenditure *per caput* of population:—Great Britain, £1 4s. 5d.; Canada, $0.37 (1s. 5½d.); Commonwealth of Australia, 7s. 4d.; New Zealand, 9s. 11d.; Union of South Africa (European population only), 11½d.

NOTES.—(*a*) The figures for import and export trade on which the calculations are based are preliminary totals only, and are subject to revision. (*b*) Where figures of population or trade for 1929 are not available, the figure for 1928 has been used.

As regards Colonies not possessing responsible Governments, the position remains as described in previous replies to the honourable member, that is to say, that contributions made to the Imperial Defence by certain Colonies are paid not to the Admiralty but to the War Office.

DEAF AND DUMB ASSOCIATION

THE DUKE OF YORK'S APPEAL

The Duke of York presided at the festival dinner of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb held at the Mansion House last night. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs and their ladies were present. The institution is faced with a heavy deficit and requires an increase of £3,000 a year to carry on its present activities.

The following telegram from the King in response to a loyal message was read by the Duke of York:—

"Please express my grateful thanks to the members of the Committee of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb for their message of loyal assurances and kindly reference to my restoration to health as Patron of the Association. I take the keenest interest in its work and rejoice to hear of any efforts towards brightening the lives of the deaf and dumb. I wish God speed to the work of the association."

Proposing the toast of "The Association," the Duke of York said:—

I wish to express to the Lord Mayor my deep gratitude for his kindness in allowing us to hold our dinner at the Mansion House. This historic building has been the agency of helping many great movements, and it is in accordance with its traditions and the generous sympathy which the Lord Mayor himself has always shown on behalf of the distressed that this gathering should be held here.

This association, in whose cause we are met, is doing a magnificent, though little known, work for an oft-forgotten but surely handicapped body of our fellow-citizens.

I could hardly describe its objects better than in the words used by his Majesty the King when he opened the great Wembley Exhibition. His Majesty said that the exhibition stood for "a common effort to better the difficult conditions which still surround life in many parts of the Empire."

Here, in the very heart of the Empire, in London itself, are more than 4,000 people who are deaf and dumb, the largest aggregation of them in the world. Handicapped throughout life, constantly misunderstood, often denied the chance to show their ability to become self-supporting, knowing loneliness and isolation in a way that we who can hear and speak can never fully realize, their lot would be pitiable indeed were it not for the devoted work of the staff of the association.

For 90 years the association has laboured unceasingly to befriend, to assist, and to save from utter despair these afflicted people who are our own kith and kin, English and yet cut off from ordinary intercourse, like a strange community in a foreign country.

EMPLOYMENT

Think for one minute of the difficulty of such people in securing employment in the tense struggle for existence of these modern days. It is a stern battle for all, but for people so handicapped it is heartbreaking. A good deal of the time of the staff is taken up in tramping round interviewing employers and persuading them to give the deaf a chance. Yet they prove themselves quite capable workmen if they are given an opportunity.

The work of the association is sound, because it covers every phase of life—it has its churches where services are conducted in the language understood by the deaf and dumb, its various clubs for recreation and social intercourse, its Scouts, Guides, football and cricket teams, and all the varied activities that help to make life full and happy, and its staff are constantly in demand as interpreters in Courts and hospitals and in any difficulty between the deaf and the hearing. It is work which must be done by a specially fitted staff or left undone, and this adds enormously to the cost.

The association suffers from its own virtues. Its work is not spectacular, but lasting—it does not pauperize the deaf, but aims at making them self-supporting citizens, not a burden to the State. It seeks to build up character and to bridge the gulf which exists between the deaf and the hearing, so that the deaf may live, so far as may be, normal lives.

THE DEAF BLIND

There is another body of people, comparatively small in number, some 150 to 200, who come under the care of the association. I refer to those who have the affliction of blindness in addition to their deafness. Could one imagine any greater affliction? It seems to shut all avenues of approach and yet one reads that patient and devoted work finds a way to communicate with these sadly afflicted people, make them at least partially self-supporting, and brighten their lives, so that their cheerfulness is a reproach to more fortunate but discontented people.

Truly, the age of miracles is not past. I have said enough, I am sure, to convince you of the greatness of the cause, but the tragedy is that so few people know of the work and its need of help. Instead of increasing its work, the association is having to explore every avenue by which further economy can be effected; this often entails the reduction of man-power. Only recently the committee found it necessary to rule that no further increase in the staff should be made for the present, and that when the age limit for a chaplain or lay worker removes a member of the staff, that member should not be replaced. And yet there is work waiting to be done; it cannot be done without man-power, and man-power means the raising of funds. You can put that man-power in the hands of the association by subscribing to the fund, and you can increase the work done for these poor afflicted fellow-citizens of ours in the same way. Otherwise it could not be that the association is faced with a heavy deficit and needs urgently an increase of £3,000 a year to carry on its present activities. The real greatness of a nation is often shown by its regard for the weaker brethren, the poor, the afflicted, the blind, the deaf, the maimed.

I commend the work of the association most earnestly to your generosity and your practical sympathy. (Cheers.)

POSITION OF THE ASSOCIATION

The REV. W. G. PENNYMAN, chairman of the association, said they were dealing with a community, the members of which could not speak for themselves. It needed little imagination to realize the appalling tragedy of their lot. For some mysterious reason this had not been a popular charity. One could see a person who was blind and pity him accordingly, but could pass in the street persons who were deaf and dumb without knowing how bravely they were bearing their affliction. Unless help were forthcoming there was no doubt whatever that the association would have to close down some of its centres.

LORD JUSTICE GREER proposed the toast of "The Visitors." He expressed regret that the welfare of the deaf and dumb had not made a greater appeal to the charitably inclined and remarked that there were no more deserving members of the community.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal, replying, said he refused to believe that the moving appeal made by the Duke of York that night would fall on deaf ears. Up to that moment the total subscribed had reached £2,173.

The LORD MAYOR responding to the Civic toast submitted by CAPTAIN J. F. C. BENNETT, Mayor of Westminster, said he hoped that the greater publicity given in the Press would enable the association to realize the result it so thoroughly deserved and which he was sorry it had not received that night in the measure hoped for.

Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Lord Charnwood, Lord Donegall, Dame Madge Kendal, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mrs. W. G. Pennyman, Lady Greer, Sir Edward and Lady Stern, Lady Alexander, Sir Frederic Gorell Barnes, Lady Beecham, Commander H. G. Campbell (Equerry to the Duke of York), Canon Savage, Lady Cooper, Mr. Norman Forbes, Mrs. Edwin Tate, Mr. Stanley Bond (hon. treasurer), Mr. Ingham Whitaker, Mrs. Ingham Whitaker, Mrs. Walter Smith, Mr. Campbell Dodson, Lady Caroline Grant, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Lady Nina Knowles, Sir George Truscott, Lady Trotter, Mr. Stuart Johnson, the Mayors and Mayoresses of Richmond, Hammersmith, Westminster, Stoke Newington, and Lewisham, Colonel R. Ayrey, Sir Gordon and Lady Campbell, the Rev. Eric Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Hildred Carlile, the Rev. Dr. A. and Mrs. Fleming, Captain Musgrave Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hamilton, Captain Seymour Higgins, Major Hutchinson, the Rev. Vernon Jones, Colonel McCleverty, Miss Peggy O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Philpot, Lieutenant-Colonel F. and Mrs. Romer, Dr. and Mrs. Van Schalkwijk, Lady Sharp, and Mrs. Dugald Stuart.

GUIDE TO THE "MAY MEETINGS"

The Pocket Guide to May meetings published annually by Mr. J. E. May, at 68, Fleet-street, price one penny, contains much useful information about the meetings of religious and philanthropic societies to be held in London during the next few weeks. The term "May meetings" is elastic, for the various conventions and conferences set out in order of date extend from the middle of March, through April, May, June, and July, and even include a few in September, October and November.

I.L.P. CONFERENCE

BIG AGENDA AND A RACE AGAINST TIME

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

There are so many resolutions in the agenda for the Independent Labour Party's conference that the Standing Orders Committee recommends strict adherence to a time-table and a time limit for speeches. If the committee's proposals are adopted the mover of a resolution will have only 10 minutes in which to argue his case, and all other speakers, including movers of amendments, only five minutes each.

The conference will assemble on Easter Saturday and Mr. Maxton will give his chairman's address at the opening session. On Sunday the report of the National Administrative Council will be taken. On Monday morning half an hour will be allocated to a re-endorsement of the programme of "Socialism in our time," two hours to the discussion of unemployment, half an hour to consideration of the state of the cotton industry, and a quarter of an hour to two resolutions about the coal industry. The rest of the time of the conference will be carved up similarly, the other subjects including family allowances, housing, local government, land and agriculture, financial policy, State medical, maternity, and child welfare services, pensions, disarmament and militarism, and educational problems. A final three-quarters of an hour will be available for "the remaining resolutions in the order in which they appear on the agenda." They will obviously have very cursory treatment. Indeed the whole conference promises to be a race against time, and deliberation in the true sense of the word will be impossible.

A reference in the N.A.C.'s report to Mr. MacDonald does not contain any expression of regret at his resignation from the party, but describes the severance as "probably inevitable." "The development of party policy, which began in 1924 to meet (the report says) the changed conditions, and which was crystallized finally by the adoption by the party of the 'Socialism in our time' programme, marked the beginning of irreconcilable differences of opinion which have been deepened since his [Mr. MacDonald's] acceptance of the duties of Prime Minister. It was inevitable, probably, in such circumstances that the old association could not be maintained, but we take this opportunity of placing on record, in the name of the party, our high appreciation of his great services to the I.L.P. and to Socialism." In the following paragraph the N.A.C. record with regret resignations from the council of Mr. Sinwell and Mr. D. L. Mort.

The most important business of the conference concerns the relation of the I.L.P. to the Labour Party. Approval of the action of Mr. Maxton and those associated with him in voting against the Government on the Unemployment Insurance Bill is assured. Nearly 200 members of the I.L.P. are in the House of Commons, and the I.L.P. Parliamentary group is composed of 142 of them. The I.L.P. had direct financial responsibility for the candidatures of 37.

PROPOSED LINE TO LONDON DOCKS

OPPOSITION TO L.M.S. BILL

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. ORMSBY-GORE, began consideration yesterday of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Bill promoted to obtain authority to construct a new railway from East Ham by a junction with the London, Tilbury and Southend section of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway and running by way of East Ham and West Ham (for some distance alongside the Barking by-pass road) to Victoria Dock. The Bill was opposed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company and the Gas Light and Coke Company.

Sir LYNDEN MACASSEY, K.C., for the promoters, said they now obtained access to the London docks by running powers granted in 1864 to the Midland Railway and in 1865 to the London and North Western Railway over the Great Eastern Railway. Since those years there had been no improvement in railway connexion although new docks had been constructed and traffic had greatly increased. The Great Eastern lines had therefore become very crowded and there were serious delays, not merely because of pressure of traffic but by reason of the numerous junctions.

In 1872 the London and North Western Railway promoted a Bill for constructing a new line, but the project was abandoned on the Great Eastern Railway giving running powers in perpetuity to North Woolwich, and the London and North Western Railway entered into an agreement not to promote or assist in promoting any other line. Four years later the Midland Railway obtained similar running powers and made a similar agreement. Those running powers had never been exercised. His submission was that those agreements could not be interpreted as preventing the London Midland and Scottish Railway from proceeding with this scheme.

The CHAIRMAN asked what was the ground of opposition of the Gas Light and Coke Company.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., said their objection was that the line would interfere with the development of land which would be required for future extension of their works and would cut them off from access to the Barking by-pass road.

Mr. John Quirey, vice-president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway for traffic operating, gave evidence regarding the need for the new line, and said that as long ago as 1912 the Midland Railway contemplated building a line following much the same route, but with a terminus at Thames Wharf. The Midland Railway actually bought, through a nominee, a great deal of the land required, but the War broke out and the scheme was not proceeded with. The new line would give a convenient route for traffic between the docks and the Midland section of the L.M. and S., but traffic for the North-Western section would still pass over the Great Eastern lines.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tyldesley Jones, Mr. Quirey said the line would not be fully remunerative at first, but he anticipated that it would certainly pay working expenses.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

WOMAN'S STORY OF A FORTUNE

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON LAWYERS

JOAN CRAGO, 28, of no fixed address, appeared on remand at the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday, charged with obtaining 10s. by false pretences from Mr. Scroggie, manager of the Waterloo-road branch of Barclays Bank, in July, 1929, and with obtaining £54 by false pretences from Mr. Duncan Campbell Lee, barrister, of Brick-court, Temple.

Mr. G. G. Raphael, barrister, prosecuting, said there were now two further charges to be preferred against the woman, one for making a false statement at St. George's Church, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, that her name was Sonia Joan Randolph, for the purpose of procuring a marriage, on September 4, 1929; and the second for obtaining £1 from Mr. George Henry Mennell, solicitor, at 19, Berkeley-street, W., with intent to cheat and defraud.

At the last hearing it was stated that the defendant had represented herself as heiress to £1,000,000.

Mr. Mennell said that on July 19 last the defendant called on him and gave her name as Sonia Henderson. She said she was the daughter of Mr. McMichael, a well-known solicitor in Montreal. She was in great distress. She said she had been married in Montreal a few weeks before, and had come to London on her honeymoon with her husband, Mr. Frank Henderson. By arrangement, they went to the May Fair Hotel to meet his "aunt," and during tea this lady told her she was Henderson's wife. The defendant gave so many details of her alleged father, some of which he knew to be true, that she convinced him that her story was true, and he sent a cablegram to Mr. McMichael:—"Frank already married. Toots stranded. Please cable money to Mennell, solicitor, 19, Berkeley-street, London, England." Before she left, as she had said she was out of money, he advanced her £1. He never saw her again till now.

Mr. Raphael further said that with regard to the perjury charge he would call Mr. Horace Crago, whom she "married" on September 4, 1929. There was also another "marriage" on May 15, 1924, and another on December 4, 1925.

Mr. Horace Crago, joiner, Highworth, Vantorts-road, Sawbridgworth, Herts, said he went through a form of marriage with the defendant, who gave her name as Sonia Joan Randolph, spinster, and her father's name as Alexander John Randolph. He produced a copy of the certificate of the "marriage."

A further remand was ordered.

Doncaster Corporation yesterday set aside £7,000 from the profits of their race meetings, including the St. Leger, towards the relief of local rates.

ANÆSTHETICS IN SURGERY

HICKMAN CENTENARY

LORD DAWSON'S TRIBUTE TO PIONEERS

Speaking last night at the Wellcome Historical Museum, on Henry Hickman, the father of English anæsthetists, Lord Dawson of Penn said that to estimate faithfully the work of Henry Hill Hickman it was necessary to take measure of the state of knowledge, the thought, the picture of life, which belonged to his day. Far back into the beginnings of history there existed the desire and effort to find relief from pain and suffering. These sedative and even pleasurable effects were produced by such drugs as opium, hyoscyamus, mulberry, hemlock, hemp, and notably mandragora, which appeared to have been allied to mandrake.

It was only in the latter part of the eighteenth century that pain seemed to be accepted as an inevitable accompaniment of surgical practice, and this same apathy in the early part of the nineteenth century delayed for years the discovery of inhalation anæsthesia being made available to mankind. Anæsthesia as we now know it owed its origin to the discoveries of Lavoisier, the great philosopher, who, at the age of 51 and in the year 1794, was sent to the guillotine by the Revolutionary Tribunal, to the discovery of hydrogen by Cavendish in 1766, of nitrogen by Rutherford in 1772, and of oxygen by Priestly in 1774.

EARLY WORKERS

The discovery of nitrous oxide by Priestly about 1774 was followed in the year 1800 by the further and important discovery of its anæsthetic properties by Humphry Davy. "A discovery," Lord Dawson continued, "is often due to the genius and efforts, both fruitful and unfruitful, of a succession of workers. This is especially true of anæsthesia. The credit for the discovery belongs more to the early workers than to those men of reputation who after a lapse of years made available to mankind the blessings of ether, nitrous oxide, and chloroform. It is hardly too much to say that at the last the world tumbled into anæsthesia.

Humphry Davy, once an apprentice to an apothecary in Cornwall, was fired to the study of chemistry at the age of 19 by the writings of Lavoisier. A year later, *i.e.*, 1798, he was appointed assistant to Dr. Beddoes, who had an institute at Bristol for treating various diseases by inhalation of gases, especially phthisis. The same year found Davy experimenting with nitrous oxide. First he noticed that the gas "produced no uneasy feelings in the lungs," then that the inhalation of three quarts was followed by a loss of a distinct sensation of voluntary power. Finding there were no after effects he continued and discovered that after breathing six or seven quarts sometimes muscular movements were produced and at other times he felt a sense of pleasure which he manifested by laughing and dancing.

A year later, the speaker continued, in 1799, Davy investigated the effects of nitrous oxide on animals and in 1800 published his researches in an interesting book, on page 556 of which occurs this notable pronouncement:—"As nitrous oxide in its extensive operation appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probably be used with advantage during surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place." Humphry Davy had discovered the idea. The suggestion fell on deaf ears. Again, in 1818 Faraday announced that "when the vapour of ether mixed with common air is inhaled it produces effects very similar to those occasioned by nitrous oxide." The imagination of the medical world still remained untouched.

HICKMAN'S LIFE

"It is here," Lord Dawson said, "that we are introduced to Hickman, the centenary of whose death at the age of 29 we commemorate to-night. He began his career as a practitioner in the county town of Ludlow, in Shropshire. To him is the credit of appreciating the sufferings inflicted by surgical operations and the conception of means to alleviate them by the production of insensibility.

In a letter dated February 21, 1824, he writes:—'I have frequently lamented, when performing my own duties as a Surgeon, that something has not been thought of whereby my fears may be tranquillized and suffering relieved.' Further, he was the first to put his ideas to the test of experiment. Hickman rendered animals unconscious, first through partial asphyxiation by the exclusion of air, then by inhalation of carbonic acid, and later of nitrous oxide. During anæsthesia he made incisions, applied ligatures, amputated ears and limbs, and without pain and with good surgical results. His earnest purpose was to extend the benefit of his findings to man. To this end he published (August, 1824) his famous pamphlet—'A Letter on Suspended Animation, containing Experiments showing that it may be Safely Employed during Operations on Animals, with the View of Ascertaining its Probable Utility in Surgical Operations on the Human Subject. Addressed to T. A. Knight, Esqr., of Downton Castle, Herefordshire, One of the Presidents of the Royal Society.'"

Hickman's researches were ignored by the medical profession in his own country, in spite of the friendship of Knight for Davy, the then President of the Royal Society, so in April, 1828, he went to Paris and presented to King Charles X. a memorial praying that his work might be presented to the French Academy of Medicine. This was done, and a Commission was appointed. But no investigation followed. The work to which he had sacrificed his career failed of recognition alike in France and England. Hickman returned home and died shortly afterwards at the age of 29.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY "COCKTAILS"

From 1831 onwards, Lord Dawson added, a fashion arose of inhaling ether and, to a less extent, nitrous oxide to the point of excitement and even intoxication for motives of curiosity or fun. For students and other youths such inhalations became a pastime—they were the cocktail parties of the early nineteenth century. Still the scales did not fall from the eyes of the surgeons. During one of such frolics a negro boy was dragged in, ether administered, with the result that insensibility followed, and despite the, to us, obvious application, it was not till 1842 that a young dentist, Crawford Long, used ether for a definite surgical purpose. Then events followed more quickly. Wells, in 1844, employed nitrous oxide for anæsthesia. Morton, unaware of Long's work, administered ether in Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846—the first public use of anæsthesia. Then a year later, Flourens—the distinguished physiologist, described the effects of chloroform on the lower animals, and following this chloroform was employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital by Sir William Lawrence and in Edinburgh by Sir James Simpson, who published the details of 50 cases in which he had administered chloroform with success.

"It is interesting," the speaker said, "to inquire why these many years separated the discovery from the adoption of anæsthesia. Was it because Great Britain was passing through a phase of apathy—of mind and perhaps also of feeling—which led to insensitiveness towards suffering? The necessity and even the pride of rapid operating may have excluded other considerations from surgeons' minds. The great Liston prided himself on being able to amputate a leg at the hip joint in under a minute. Hickman, though a young country practitioner, had it in mind to see, the heart to feel, what anæsthesia meant for humanity—and strove to move his profession in England and France to action. Honour is his due, and it is our privilege and happiness to perpetuate his fame."

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR SOLICITOR

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday HORACE ALBERT DIXON, 40, solicitor, who pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with converting to his own use and benefit securities belonging to two clients of which he was trustee, was sentenced by MR. JUSTICE HAWKE to four years' penal servitude on the first and second counts and to three years' penal servitude on the third count, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. G. B. McClure prosecuted; Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Wynter Prampton appeared for the prisoner. Inspector Cooper, of Scotland Yard, said the prisoner was educated at Repton and at Cambridge University. He was admitted a solicitor in 1915 and in 1919 joined his father in practice in his business in Piccadilly of Albert Dixon and Son. The business was chiefly that of raising money on reversionary interests. The prisoner alleged that since the passing of the Moneylenders Act his moneylender clients went out of business and that seriously affected his own business. Many complaints had been received regarding his conduct of affairs.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

THEATRES AND HOTELS

Evidence was given before the Royal Commission on Licensing at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday by Mr. R. Cripps, on behalf of the Central Public House Trust Association. Speaking of the difficulties encountered in trying to please customers, he said there was an old stone-flagged floor in the tap-room of a house in Somerset which they covered with linoleum. At once there were bitter complaints from the customers, and so it was decided to remove it. Then the customers said "We want to keep it. It is more comfortable." (Laughter.)

In reply to Mr. JOHN MORGAN, Mr. Cripps said that the present prices of alcoholic drinks should, in his opinion, remain on much the same basis. Eight o'clock was an hour for publichouses in the provinces to be quite enough. "The community," he said, "is protected against itself by the compulsory break in the afternoon."

SIR JOHN PEDDER—Do you want to have the *bona fide* traveller back again?—We want him to be *bona fide* dead and buried. (Laughter.)

Is whisky drunk more in the North than in the South?—Yes; the farther north you get, the whiskier you are. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walter Payne, giving evidence for the West End Theatre Managers, said that the modern theatre or music-hall, with its powerful counter or additional attraction of bright entertainment, had largely superseded the publichouse as a place of recreation and social intercourse. "The counter-attraction of the entertainment is a complete safeguard against a visit for the sole purpose of drinking," he added. Considerable inconvenience was caused to the public in those areas where the 10 o'clock rule prevailed. Large numbers in the audiences travelled long distances, and if, as was almost invariably the case, the last interval of a play or music should happen to be a few minutes before 10 o'clock or after 10 o'clock, there was no opportunity for those who required alcoholic refreshment to obtain it.

"There is a very large number of complaints made by persons attending our theatres and variety theatres on account of this inconvenience," he continued. "So far as such premises are concerned, therefore, 10.30 p.m. would be a reasonable and convenient hour to apply for closing."

Mr. Payne suggested that theatre licences should not be placed in the same category as publichouses where the main business was the sale of liquor. They should be classified with hotels and restaurants, where the primary business was not the sale of intoxicants, but where such sale was only ancillary to the main business carried on. He declared, amid laughter, that there was more harmful limitation in the sense of annoying the public what they wanted in Birmingham than in any other place in the country. "It is the worst city in England, without question," he added.

Mr. Frederick Higgs, giving evidence on behalf of the Residential Hotels and Caterers' Association, spoke of the desirability of London licences being granted by a central court, the object of this being to ensure uniformity of practice. "Under the present system," he said, "a Bench in one part of London will readily grant a licence to a residential hotel where in their opinion the size and type of the establishment justify their so doing, while in another district such accommodation is refused to an establishment of a similar kind. This operates very unfairly and handicaps those places which are unfortunately situated in localities where the magistrates are less inclined to grant licences. We think that there should be a new form of licence to cover residential hotels under which such establishments should be empowered to sell reasonable liquors to their residents only, and that such licences should be more readily obtainable where the character and importance of the hotel justify it."

The Commission adjourned until April 10.

OBITUARY

SIR [illegible] CROFT

Sir Frederick [illegible] Croft, Bt., died at St. Leonards on Sea at the age of 70.

The second baronet, he succeeded his father, went to Eton and was in Mr. W. Evans's and after [illegible] in Miss Evans's "dame's" house. A. H. Mitchell and Mr. H. S. Salt were his tutors. He stroked the Eight in 1878, which was bow was G. C. Bourne, now Emeritus Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Oxford, who married his eldest sister, [illegible] succeeded his father as third baronet in 1[illegible] and is himself succeeded by his nephew, [illegible] William Graham Croft, who was born in 1[illegible]40.

The funeral [illegible] at Hastings Borough Cemetery on Saturday at 2.30.

COLONEL W. A. SCOTT

Colonel William Augustus Scott, C.B., late commanding [illegible] Battn. The Gordon Highlanders, died at [illegible] house in Down-street, Mayfair, on Tuesday [illegible] the age of 74. The son of the late Dr. [illegible] Scott, he joined the Gordon Highlanders from Sandhurst in 1874, and served in the Boer War of 1881 and the South African War, 1899-1901. He was present at Elandslaagte and the siege of Ladysmith, and was made C.B. and received six clasps to the two medals. He retired in 1907, but rejoined for the Great War. He trained and commanded the 9th Service Batt., The Gordon Highlanders, and was present at the Battle of Loos in 1915. He was afterwards group commander of the Highland Division at Ripon, and was three times mentioned in dispatches. There will be a memorial service at Christ Church, Down-street, to-morrow, at 2.30.

PROFESSOR JABLONSKIS

Professor Jonas Jablonskis, the Lithuanian philologist

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The Cruise of the *Rawalpindi* (May 8 to June 4) to the Eastern limits of the Mediterranean, with, every few days, a landing at some famous ancient city or island beauty spot, promises a series of arresting experiences. Intervals at sea, restful for those who need rest, or, for those of more active temperament, enlivened by social pleasures—dancing, sports, and other pastimes, such as can be savoured nowhere so well as aboard a P. & O. Cruiser—will fill every waking minute with enjoyment. Such a holiday has no equal—26 days from 50 gns. If you would know more of it write, call or 'phone (addresses as below).

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 2

The Duke of Gloucester has arrived at the Castle.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, presided at a Council Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at 16, Bedford-square, this morning.

145, PICCADILLY, APRIL 2

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, presided at the Festival Dinner of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, which was held at the Mansion House this evening.

Lady Maud Carnegie celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Chatsworth for Ireland, where he will remain for some time.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have returned to 17, Princes-gate from India.

The Earl of Altamont left 7, Upper Belgrave-street on Monday for Scotland.

The Earl of Inchcape expects to arrive at 4, Seamore-place from the Riviera and Paris on the evening of Monday, April 7. The Countess of Inchcape, who is much better in health, will remain in Paris for some little time.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale returned to 144, Piccadilly yesterday from the South of France.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford have returned to 70, Queen's-gate from Egypt.

The Dowager Viscountess Allendale and the Hon. Mrs. G. Purcell-Gilpin have returned to London from the South of France.

Lady Vera Headlam has returned to 21, Oxford-square from Littlehampton.

Lord Churston will leave the nursing home in Norfolk-square to-day for Laleham House, Laleham, Staines. (Telephone, Staines 547.) His convalescence is expected to be of long duration.

Lord Addington and Lady Addington will leave 8, Eccleston-square on Monday for Addington, Winslow, Bucks.

Lord and Lady Blyth returned to 14, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, yesterday evening from Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.

Lord and Lady Lawrence and family have left Greenford. Their address now is 17, Courtfield-road, S.W.7. (Telephone, Frobisher 3971.)

Lady Whitburgh and the Hon. Sybil Borthwick have returned to the Connaught Hotel from Cannes.

Lady Denman has left 43, Upper Grosvenor-street for Balcombe Place, Sussex.

The Hon. Lionel Holland has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Lady Vaughan will return to 18, Titestreet early next month from the South of France.

Sir Edward Rosling is in a nursing home recovering from a serious operation. He hopes to attend to all correspondence at an early date.

Major and Lady Zia Wernher, who have been on a visit to Morocco, will arrive at Cap d'Antibes to-day. They expect to remain abroad for about three weeks.

Major and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe will return to 19, Cowley-street to-morrow from America.

Mr. S. B. Joel, who is recuperating at Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket, wishes to thank his many friends for their kind inquiries and sympathy during his serious illness. He finds it impossible to write to everyone personally.

Mrs. Arthur Jecks and Mrs. Neville Howard wish to thank their friends for the many beautiful letters and for the wealth of flowers which they have received in memory of their dear husband and father. They hope their friends will accept their gratitude in this way, as it would be impossible to reply individually.

Mrs. Purves wishes to thank all those who have sent messages of love and sympathy to her in her great sorrow, and also to express her appreciation of the many beautiful floral tributes.

Lord Denbigh has consented to open a garden fête to be held in the grounds of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Regent's Park, in aid of the St. Marylebone Hospitals' League.

Sir Edward Denham, Governor-designate of British Guiana, will be the guest of the West Indian Club at a dinner to be held at 4, Whitehall-court, S.W., on Wednesday, April 9. Sir Edward Davson will preside.

A sale of work in aid of the Church's work among our own people in India (the Indian Church Aid Association) will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel at 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. to-day.

A bridge tournament, in aid of the South Islington Pro Patria Day Nursery, will be held at The Holme, Inner Circle, Regent's Park (lent by Lady Dance) on Tuesday, April 29.

An Ice Carnival and Gymkhana will be held at Grosvenor House on Tuesday, April 29, in aid of the National Council of Girls' Clubs. Lady Rachel Stuart is organizing the carnival, and among those who will contribute to the programme are Mr. Howard Nicholson, in a skating exhibition, and Mr. Phil Taylor, in an exhibition of barrel jumping. Lady Foley and Mr. Sydney Stern will demonstrate ball-room dancing on the ice, and Mrs. Charles B. Cochran is arranging a midnight *cabaret*.

RECEPTION

LADY FULLER

A reception in honour of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, Governor-Elect of New South Wales, and Lady Game was held by the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller at Australia House yesterday. Three hundred guests attended.

The following ex-Governors-General and State Governors accepted invitations:—Viscount Novar, Lord Lamington, Lord Sydenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall, and Sir William Allardyce.

Among others present were:—

The High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. Angwin and Miss Angwin, the Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Addison, the Agent-General for South Australia and Lady Barwell and Miss Barwell, Sir Hugh and Lady Bell, Major-General and Miss Bruche, Mrs. Bruche and Miss Bruche, Dame Janet Campbell, Mr. H. L. Boyce, M.P., and Mrs. Boyce, Lady Carmichael, Sir Ernest and Lady Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Sir James and Lady Cooper, Lady Davidson, Sir Heward D'Egville, Sir Herbert and Lady Dering, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. de Satge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid Dick, Sir Arthur and Lady Dorman, Lady Emmott, Mr. J. E. Fenton, Mr. J. W. Ferguson, Official Secretary for New South Wales in London.

The Speaker, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenhill, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Alice Lady Hayes, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Rear-Admiral G. F. and Mrs. Hyde, Earl Jellicoe, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Sir Goscombe John, the Agent-General for Victoria and Mrs. Leitch, Mr. T. J. Ley, Mr. Loxton, K.C., and Mrs. Loxton, the Agent-General for Queensland and Mrs. McCartney, Lady Maitland, Mrs. Ord Marshall, Dame Maud McCarthy, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, the Hon. John and Mrs. Nivison, Sir William Noble, Sir Godfrey Lagden and Nivison, Sir William Noble, Sir Godfrey Lagden and Miss Lagden, Lord and Lady Passfield, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. B. and Lady Robinson, Lady Sheldon and Miss Sheldon, Lord and Lady Strathspey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Trumble, Lord and Lady Wakefield, and Sir Frederick and Lady Young.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. W. R. J. A. R. WEST AND MISS GROSVENOR

The engagement is announced between William Reginald James A. R. West, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Captain H. C. J. Alston-Roberts West, R.N., and Mrs. West, of Alscot Park, Stratford-on-Avon, and Isolde Constance, eldest daughter of the late Lord Arthur Grosvenor and Lady Arthur Grosvenor, of Fifehead House, Gillingham, Dorset.

MAJOR R. C. B. WILLIAMS AND MISS E. LYONS

The engagement is announced between Major Raymond C. B. Williams (late Indian Army), son of Mr. C. Bridgewater Williams and the late Mrs. Williams, of Richmond, Surrey, and Evelyn, daughter of the late Right Hon. W. H. H. Lyons, D.L., of County Antrim, and of Mrs. Lyons, of Alderley Grange, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

MR. D. C. BINGHAM AND MISS C. MACLELLAN

The engagement is announced between Dermid Cameron, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. C. H. M. Bingham, of 6, Greenhill-park, Edinburgh, and Catriona, youngest daughter of the late Major and Mrs. Stoddart MacLellan, of Melfort, Argyllshire.

MR. H. W. FORESTER AND MRS. WHITMAN HOBBS

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. W. Forester, late 17th Lancers, only son of Captain and Mrs. F. W. Forester, of Hurdcott House, Salisbury, and Mrs. Whitman Hobbs, twin daughter of the Hon. Eugene Foss and the late Mrs. Foss, of Boston, U.S.A.

MR. L. B. GIBSON AND MISS NORTH

The engagement is announced between Leslie B. Gibson, of the Malayan Civil Service, younger son of Mr. G. F. Gibson, of Coventry, and Sylvia, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. North, of Godalming, Surrey. The marriage will take place shortly.

MR. B. D. OVERTON AND MISS CARSON

The engagement is announced between Bernard Darwin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Overton, of Holme Head House, Carlisle, and Nora, only daughter of the late Mrs. F. C. Carson, of Seaford, Sussex.

MR. C. C. MANN, JUN., AND MISS FRANCE

The engagement is announced between Charles Catanach Mann, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mann, formerly of Wellwood, South Gillsland-road, Edinburgh, and Alice Enid, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. France, 22, Huntly-gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

MR. T. C. GODDARD AND MISS G. D. FARNFIELD

The marriage arranged between Thomas Charles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Goddard, of Grays, Essex, and Grace Dorothy, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Farnfield, of Gillingham, Dorset, will take place quietly at St. Mary's Church, Gillingham, on Saturday, May 10.

MR. G. A. GILLMAN AND MISS ARMSTRONG

The engagement is announced between Gustave Alexander (Guy), youngest son of the late Mr. Gustave Gillman and Mrs. Gillman, of Aquilas (Spain), and Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Armstrong, of Hankham Place, Pevensey, Sussex.

MR. D. J. UNWIN AND MISS LONGBOTHAM

The marriage arranged between Dudley J. Unwin, of Colombo, Ceylon, and Peggy Longbotham, Ordsall House, Ordsall, Retford, will take place early in June at St. Michael's Church, Colombo.

MARRIAGES

SIR HENRY HADOW AND MISS TROUTBECK

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday morning in St. Faith's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, of Professor Sir (William) Henry Hadow, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, eldest son of the late Rev. William Elliot Hadow, and Miss Edith Troutbeck, of 13, Belgrave-road. The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Foxley Norris, officiated, assisted by the Precentor, Minor Canon Nixon.

The bride was given away by her nephew, Mr. G. L. Troutbeck. She wore a gown of deep violet satin decorated with insertions of ciré lace in a matching shade. The shaped bodice had long sleeves, and the full skirt was cut with deep points of lace reaching to the ground. She also wore a toque of violet satin and lace, with lace draperies hanging from the back.

CAPTAIN L. T. WILCOCK AND MISS B. NEWMAN

The marriage took place at St. Mary's, Poona, India, on March 15, of Captain Leslie Thomas Wilcock, the Sikh Regiment, youngest son of Mr. T. L. Wilcock, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Betty Newman, daughter of Mr. H. L. Newman, C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, and Mrs. Newman. The Bishop of Bombay and Canon Grey-Collier officiated.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Innes took place yesterday at Binsted Parish Church, Hampshire. The Rev. B. C. Taylor officiated, and the child was named John Dawnay. The godparents were Mr. W. R. Dawnay, Mr. David Robarts, and Miss C. Innes.

DINNER

LADY NORMAN

Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman entertained at dinner yesterday at The Corner House, Cowley-street, the following guests:—The German Ambassador, Lord Thomson, the Earl of Limerick, Lord and Lady Melchett, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, the Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, and Mrs. Cazalet.

FUNERAL

SIR W. WILKINSON

The funeral of Sir William Henry Wilkinson took place at Bathampton, near Bath, yesterday. The officiating clergy were the Archdeacon of Bath, the Rev. R. D. Williams, and the Rev. W. S. H. Samler. The chief mourners were Lady Wilkinson, Commander and Mrs. R. Wilkinson, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Preston, and Mrs. A. S. Allen. Others present included:—

Sir Claude Mallet, the Hon. Mrs. Paget Bayly, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. C. Spencer Cobbold, Mrs. Daunt, Captain Laxton, the Rev. R. M. Perle Butler, Mrs. R. D. Williams, Mrs. Dunbar Kilburn, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Powell, Mr. Edward Knox, Colonel and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Ommanney, Captain and Mrs. C. W. Daubeney, Dr. D. Leslie Beath, the Rev. R. W. Hay, Mr. H. Wasbourne Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Willcox, Mr. W. Tindall, Dr. and Mrs. Turpin, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Butler, Mr. H. Fallowfield, and Mr. Edward V. Pryor.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

COLONEL W. A. SCOTT

A memorial service for Colonel W. A. Scott, C.B., The Gordon Highlanders, will be held at Christ Church, Down-street, Mayfair, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to 11, Baker-street to-day before 7 p.m.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1830. Price 7d.

The country is indebted to Mr. Peel for his persevering and successful labours to consolidate our criminal law, and to mitigate its sanguinary severity without impairing its efficiency. . . . The Right Hon. Gentleman, on Thursday night, brought forward his promised measure for consolidating and mitigating the long list of Acts relative to the penalties of forgery. Never, perhaps, was a crime more fertile in statutes than this, and never, perhaps, were statutes more impregnated with cruel and indiscriminate severity. . . . We entirely concur with Mr. Peel in thinking that it would be extremely dangerous to abolish the punishment of death lenounced against forgery in the cases where he reserves it. Even the French code makes it capital to forge the paper of the Bank of France; and any remission of extreme penalties in a similar case with us would produce the greatest alarm for the security of negotiable securities in every class of society. On the other hand, nothing could be more impolitic than to preserve the capital penalty in the statute-book in cases where the humanity and justice of society combine to rescue the offender from its infliction. When the punishment is so monstrously disproportioned to the crime that our sympathies are engaged for the criminal, the law becomes a dead letter; parties who are injured will be alarmed to prosecute, witnesses will exhibit a merciful prevarication, and juries will cease to convict.

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¾ to ¼.

LADY HERMIONE LYTTON

WEDDING PRESENTS

Lady Hermione Lytton, whose marriage to Mr. Cameron Cobbold will take place to-day at St. Mary's Church, Knebworth, has received many wedding gifts of jewelry.

They include a large oval emerald brooch set in smaller emeralds and diamonds, a diamond and ruby ring, and a pair of large diamond paste earrings from the Earl and Countess of Lytton, who have also given their daughter a calfskin dressing-case with silver fittings, a fur coat, and household linen. Colonel Cobbold, the bridegroom's father, has given the bride a string of pearls, and her brothers and sister, Viscount Knebworth, the Hon. John Lytton, and Lady Davina Lytton, have given her a beautiful antique necklace of emeralds and diamonds with a brooch to match. From the Dowager Countess of Lytton there are a diamond and sapphire half-hoop ring and a diamond ring, and Viscount and Viscountess Ridley have sent two diamond, pearl, and ruby pendants. Violet Duchess of Rutland has given an oval brooch set with diamonds; Sir Lionel and Lady Earle an oval diamond and emerald brooch; and Miss Lafone an antique paste necklace. There is a diamond pendant from Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, and the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury's gift is a platinum wrist watch set with diamonds. Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes Adam have sent a sapphire pendant set in platinum.

The bridegroom has given the bride sables, and her gift to him is a set of pearl studs. The bridegroom's father has given four Queen Anne silver candlesticks, two Queen Anne square silver trays, a Queen Anne silver tempot and cream-jug and an ivory and silver canteen of cutlery, and his gifts to the bridegroom are leather music and dispatch cases. The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Rachel Howard have sent a small travelling clock; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cobbold have given two water-colours, and the Countess of Oxford and Asquith's gift is a necklace. There is a set of lace dinner-mats from Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and a yellow Chinese embroidered shawl from Sir James Barrie. Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood have given an antique cigar box, and Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens and Miss Betty Lutyens have sent a fitted picnic basket. The bride has received a leather jewel case from the Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, a pearl-embroidered evening bag from Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, a lace handkerchief from Miss Lilian Baylis, and an antique silver-fitted manicure case from Lady Hudson. Among those who have given the bride and bridegroom sets of books are Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, Constance Lady Wenlock, Lady Cranworth and the Hon. Robin and the Hon. Camilla Gurdon, and the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham. Other presents include:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, a silver coffee service; the Hon. Lady Chichele-Plowden and Miss Chichele-Plowden, a china dish; Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, a pair of bellows; the Maharajah of Burdwan, a Royal Worcester coffee set; Major and Mrs. Edgar Lafone, an antique mirror; Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Ruth Balfour, tea-knives; the Countess of Wemyss, an antique cabinet; Viscount and Viscountess Hampden, an antique painted tray; Lord and Lady Amphill and the Hon. Phyllis Russell, an ebony box inset with mother-of-pearl; Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay, a standard reading lamp; Mary Countess of Minto, an antique tray; the Countess of Strafford, a Persian rug; Sir John and Lady Barran, two framed woodcuts; Mr. and Mrs. Peregrine Henniker-Heaton, a tray inset with mother-of-pearl; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Villiers, a china coffee set; Sir Evelyn and Lady De la Rue, a silver entrée dish; Lord and Lady Lloyd, a set of casserole dishes in silver stand; Lady (Ian) Malcolm, a silver tea-kettle; Sir Evan and Lady Cotton, a silver cake-dish; General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, an embossed silver dish; Miss Helen Cobbold, a silver early morning tea-set; Sir Lancelot Sanderson, a travelling clock; Lady Chetwode and Miss Penelope Chetwode, an antique box; Lady Donald, fire-proof glass dishes.

Among presentations which have been made to the bride and bridegroom are:—

Tenants of Knebworth estate, set of fish knives and forks; the Knebworth mothers' meeting, silver cruet; the outdoor staff of Alresford Hall, a silver inkstand; the indoor staff of Alresford Hall, a silver ash tray; the staffs at Knebworth, two silver entrée dishes; St. Mary's branch of the Young People's Fellowship, large cut-glass bowl.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, APRIL 2

The following college awards are announced:—

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.—Scholarships.—MARY S. COCHRANE (St. Stephen's College, West Folkestone) (History); MARY G. MILNER (High School, Doncaster) (Clara Evelyn Mordan Scholarship) (English); and JOAN C. M. WHATLEY (St. Paul's Girls' School) (Classics). Exhibitions.—MARIE L. DOWNES (Bridlington High School) (Classics); MARY M. EVANS (North London Collegiate School) (English); MARY KER (St. Paul's Girls' School) (Classics); BARBARA LE FANU (Bedford High School) (Science); MARGARET L. LEWIS (Malvern Girls' College) (Modern Languages); EDNA E. NAYLOR (Leeds Girls' High School) (Classics).

LONDON, APRIL 2

Mr. F. S. Read, B.A. (London), has been appointed Warden of the University Union.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

PREBENDARY R. J. CAMPBELL, D.D., has been nominated by the Bishop of Chichester to the residentiary canonry in Chichester Cathedral vacated by the resignation of Canon H. T. Bowlby.

The REV. DENIS BARTLETT HALL, Chaplain of H.M.S. Conway, Birkenhead, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Michael and All Angels, Bishopston, Bristol—patron, the Bishop of Bristol.

The REV. H. B. SALMON, vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Windmill Hill, Bristol, has been appointed vicar of Holy Trinity, Southport.

NOTES

Next week four representations of *Everyman* will be given in the Norman nave of Shrewsbury Abbey.

A festival of music and drama will be held in Chichester Cathedral from June 7 to 9.

The Carlisle Diocesan Conference will be held at Carlisle on May 27 and 28. A Diocesan Missionary Festival will be held in conjunction with the conference.

CANON EDDOWES and Mr. W. ROWLEY ELLISTON have been appointed secretaries to the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Conference in succession to Canon C. L. B. Elliott and Mr. R. G. Arnott resigned.

The *Chichester Diocesan Gazette* appears this month in a new and enlarged form under the personal editorship of the Bishop, who has succeeded the Rev. Dr. Waters. The Bishop contributes the first of a series of articles on the Lambeth Conference entitled, "The Task of the Conference."

Except for the chapel, the new Warrington Church of England Training College at Wavertree, in the outskirts of Liverpool, has now been completed; and the students, who have been accommodated at St. John's College, Battersea, will go into residence at the beginning of the summer term. The chapel will be ready for use by the middle of May, and the college will be formally opened on the last day of May by Lady Salisbury. The old students of the college intend to present the new chapel with a silver-gilt cross and candlesticks.

The presentation of robes and other gifts to the Rev. Andrew N. Bogie, D.D., Moderator-designate of the Church of Scotland, will be made in the hall at the offices of the Church, 121, George-street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, April 12, at 3 o'clock. Mr. William Whitelaw will preside.

The treasurers of S.P.C.K. announce a gift of £100 for work in Zululand, received in notes and forwarded by the vicar of St. Peter's, Eastbourne. He has no knowledge of the identity of the donor, who enclosed with the gift an extract from a leaflet issued by S.P.C.K. for parish magazines.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. D. Macrae Todd, of Spring-bank Church, Hull, and the Rev. John Riddell, of Trinity Church, Doncaster, are resigning.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Mr. J. F. PRIESTLEY has accepted an invitation for one year to Park-road Church, Accrington. The Rev. John Jermyn has intimated his resignation, to take effect in February, 1931, of the pastorate at Wanstead, Essex.

BAPTIST.—The REV. C. H. HOMER, of Todmorden, has accepted an invitation to Sidcup; the REV. A. NIGHTINGALE, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, to Broadway Church, Douglas; the REV. J. RIGLEY, of St. Andrews, to Rothesay; and the REV. H. L. WILDEY, of Biggleswade, to Camberley.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

COMPANY DIRECTOR'S FORTUNE

MR. THOMAS HUGHES JACKSON, J.P., of The Manor House, Birkenhead, of G. H. Fletcher and Co., shipowners, Liverpool, who died in January, aged 95, left estate valued at £663,662 gross, with net personalty of £649,419. Mr. Jackson was chairman of a number of gas companies, of the Ashover Light Railway Company, of the Clay Cross Company, of the Jackson Birkenhead Estates, Limited, and of the Wingfield Manor Colliery Company, Limited, and a director of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited.

SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER, K.B.E., of Dunedin, New-road, Ashtead, Surrey, an authority on architecture, chairman of the Council of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany from 1919 to 1924, a member of Lord Lee's Commission on Cross-River Traffic, died on January 9, aged 53, leaving property of the value of £30,738, with net personalty £28,263.

CANON CHARLES HENRY DICKSON, of Woodstock-road, Redland, Bristol, from 1921 to 1927 Archdeacon of Bristol, who died on January 10, left estate of the gross value of £4,272, with net personalty £3,183.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, of Culloden, Craigavad, Co. Down, and Crescent House, University-road, Belfast, senior surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital for Women, Belfast, and consulting surgeon to the Belfast Maternity Hospital, Unionist representative of Queen's University in the Parliament of Northern Ireland from 1921 to 1928, who died on August 31, aged 66, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £32,143.

The RT. HON. EMMA MARION, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS ARBUTHNOTT, of Arbuthnott House, Fordoun, Kincardineshire, who died on January 27, daughter of the late Rev. John Hall Barlby, of Manaden, near Plymouth, and widow of the 13th Viscount Arbuthnott, left unsettled personal property in Great Britain valued at £836.

CAPTAIN the HON. ALEXANDER GEORGE AGAR-ROBARTES (late Grenadier Guards), of Grosvenor-square, W., who saw service in the Great War, and who died on February 16, aged 35, youngest son of Viscount Clifden, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £30,179, with net personalty £28,464. He died intestate and a bachelor, and as his father, Viscount Clifden, has renounced administration of his property, letters of administration have been granted to his brother, the Hon. Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, of Wimpole Hall, Royston, Cambs.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH HENRY HOGG, of Kent-road, Harrogate, formerly of The Gables, Seaton Carew, Durham, for many years engaged in the marine insurance business at West Hartlepool, and founder of the Wellhead Mutual Insurance Association, who died on February 24, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £248,046, with net personalty £246,[illegible]8. He left:—

£4,000 and certain furniture to his housekeeper, Sophia Williams, if still in his service; and one year's wages to each other employee in his service at his decease if of 12 months' service.

MR. HARVEY RALPH GORING CLARKE, of Ifield Court, Crawley, who died on December 1, left estate of the gross value of £117,[illegible]0, with net personalty £112,976. He gives

£250 to the London Hospital; £250 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and £25 each to George Jackson and Robert Hobden, coachmen, and James Browne, gardener, respectively in his service.

MR. THOMAS ERSKINE, of Ballycarry, Co. Antrim, retired merchant, who died on November 18, left personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £7,382. He left:—

£100 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Dr. John G. Paton's Mission to the New Hebrides, the Qua Iboe Mission, West Africa, the Jungle Tribes Mission in connexion with the Presbyterian Church, the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the China Inland Mission, the Mission to Lepers in the East, and the Incorporated Cripples Institutes, People's Palaces and Homes of Rest.

MISS ELLEN SARAH GIBBS, of The Shrubbery, South Park, Reigate, who died on February 12, aged [illegible], left estate of the gross value of £9,780, with net personalty £8,377. She left:—

£52 per annum and a legacy of £40 to her faithful servant Edith Maria Andrews, or, in the event of her predecease, the said legacy to her sister, Margaret Elizabeth Andrews; £200 each to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Redhill branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the National Anti-Vivisection Society, the National Canine Defence League, the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea, the Home of Rest for Horses, Cricklewood, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Redhill, and the Reigate and Redhill Hospital; and the residue of her property to the Society for Granting Annuities to the Poor Adult Blind, the East London Church Fund, the South London Church Fund, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Redhill, and Reigate and Redhill Hospital, in equal shares.

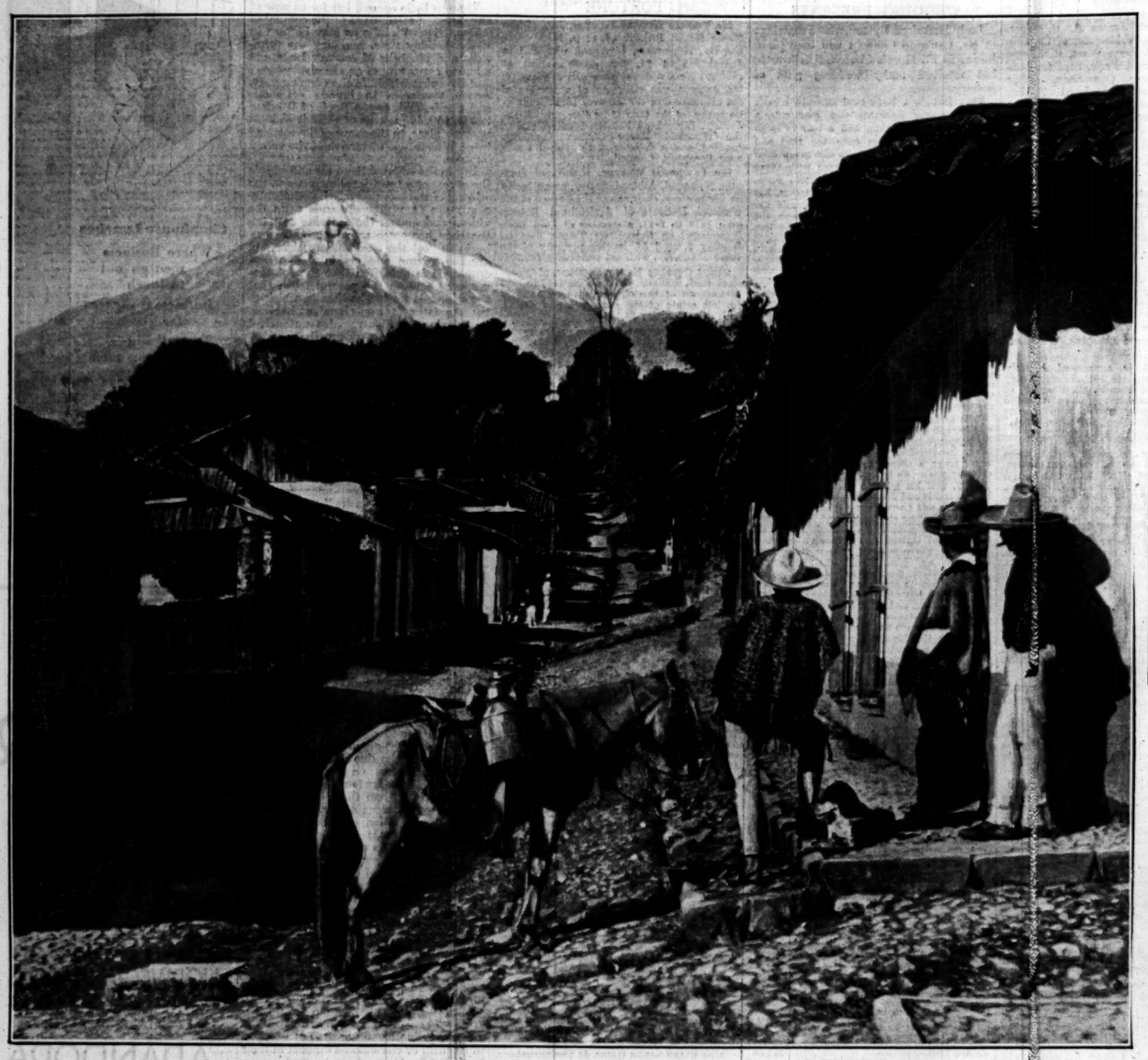
The REV. THOMAS WALSH, of Holly-place, Hampstead, N.W., priest-in-charge of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hampstead, who died on February 3, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £30,586, with net personalty £30,495. He left:—

£1,000 to his niece, the Rev. Mother Joseph, of the Presentation Convent, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry, for the general purposes of that convent; £500 to the Incorporated Society of the Crusade of Rescue; £200 for Secular Clergy Funds; £100 towards the decoration of the sanctuary and the Lady Chapel of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, Holly-place, Hampstead; £100 to the executors for the poor of that parish; and, after other bequests, all other his property to his Eminence Cardinal Bourne, for the building of churches in the Diocese of Westminster.

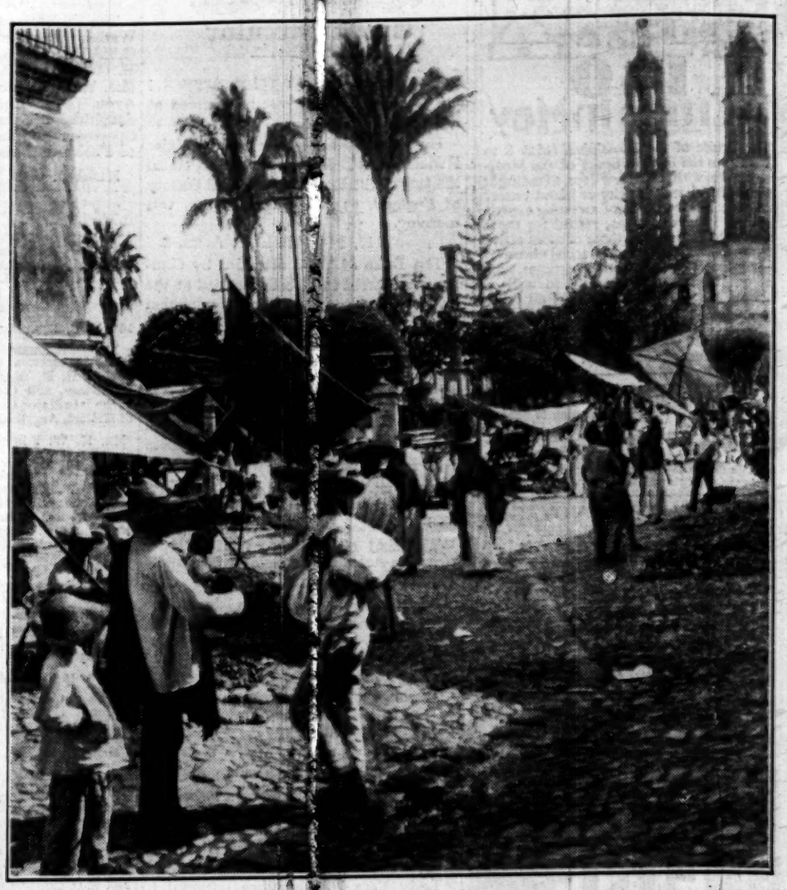
Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLOTT, Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Euston-place, Leamington Spa (net personalty £11,132) ..	£11,314
ANDERSON, Captain William Burnet, of Culloden-terrace, Arbroath (personal estate)	2,638
BASSETT, Mrs. Elizabeth Phoebe, of Roscarrack, Budock, Cornwall (net personalty £3,096). "so far as can at present be ascertained"	9,889
BASTOW, Mr. Charles Herbert, of Roadside, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham, a director of the Cheltenham Brewery (net personalty £15,453)	16,535
BAISTOW, Mr. Frederick Edward (63), of Beesthorpe Hall, Newark-on-Trent, a director of Bristow's Machinery, Limited, machinery manufacturers, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. (net personalty £23,212)	23,212
CAMPBELL, Mr. Robert MacAllister (55), of Wellfield, Lanark, wine merchant (personal estate)	9,514
COLLEY, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pass (86), of St. James' Priory, Bridgnorth, Salop, widow (unsettled) (net personalty £13,455)	15,245
DUNNE, Dr. Francis Jerome, M.D., of Upper Merrion-street, Dublin (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	6,120
GAFFIKIN, Mr. Samuel, of Wilmont-terrace, Lisburn-road, Belfast (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	6,196
GRIDWOOD, Mr. David (74), of Rosebank, Carrington-drive, Mount Vernon, North Glasgow, formerly secretary of Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Ltd. (personal estate) ..	9,506
HAAG, Captain and Brevet Major Emil Carl, 18th Hussars, of Oak House, Priory-street, Carmarthen (net personalty £2,750) ..	2,839
HARRISON, Mr. John Herbert, of Brown-street, Manchester (net personalty £26,318)	29,531
HILL, Mr. Francis Christopher (81), of Orient, East Mount-road, Shanklin, Isle of Wight (net personalty £6,500)	7,142
HOARE, Mr. Samuel, J.P. (70), of Rock-avenue, Gillingham, Kent (net personalty £3,229) ..	3,741
KEEP, Mr. Henry Ayers (73), of Wynola, Belsize-road, Worthing, retired Australian merchant, son of the late J. Keep, of Sydney, Australia (property in this country) (net personalty £8,876)	12,147
LEVY, Mr. Isaac (75), of Brunswick-road, Hove, and of The Star of Cuba Cigar Factory, Dorrell-road, Camberwell, S.E., cigar manufacturer (net personalty £10,560)	20,351
MACROBERT, Mr. Robert Henry, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, barrister-at-law (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	31,287
MCCRACKEN, Mr. William Victor (64), of Earlswood, Belfast, a director of Warnocks's, Limited, clothiers (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	5,291
MCNEILL, Mr. Alexander John (85), of Dunsmes, Castleknock, Co. Dublin, connected with the Irish Turf, winner of the National Hunt Cup at Punchestown with Dakota in 1895, unsettled personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	2,636
NAYLOR, Mr. Edgar, of Beech-road, Sutton in Craven, Yorks, sales manager of T. and M. Bairstow, worsted manufacturers (net personalty £7,751)	8,742
PRESTON, Mr. George (84), of The Laurels, Farncombe, Surrey (net personalty £43,315)	78,468
POCHIN, Mr. Robert Francis, of St. Johns-road, Leicester, ironfounder (net personalty £32,8[illegible])	34,343
REES, Mr. Henry, of Montana, near Llandilo, Carmarthen, farmer (net personalty £7,823)	13,550
RYAN, Mr. Ernest (or Ernest) (54), of Essendine Mansions, Maida-vale, W., Stock Exchange commission agent (net personalty £9,957) ..	12,277
SAUNDERS, Mr. Ernest (58), of Southfield, Kingston, Taunton, retired stock and share broker, a director of the Taunton Gas Company (net personalty £11,622)	14,953
SIMCOCK, Mr. Bertie, of Brunswick-terrace, Hove, and Messrs. Simmons, Bay and Co., Great Tower-street, E.C., tea merchants (net personalty £17,627)	17,799
WINDSOR, Mr. William Thomas (37), of Privet-

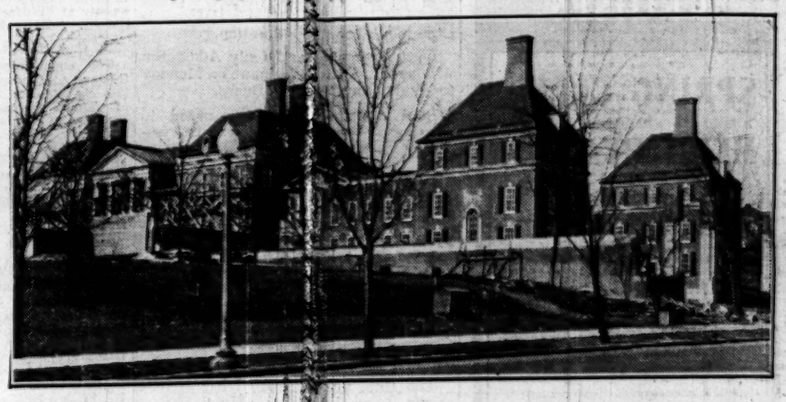
MEXICAN SCENES: THE MOUNTAIN OF QUETZALCOATL



THE PICO DE ORIZABA (18,255ft.), the highest mountain in Mexico, which is the most prominent feature in the landscape during the journey by rail from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, described in the article on page 15. Tradition makes it the scene of the cremation by divine fire of the Aztec God of the Air, Quetzalcoatl. For many years it was supposed to be the highest peak of the American continent.

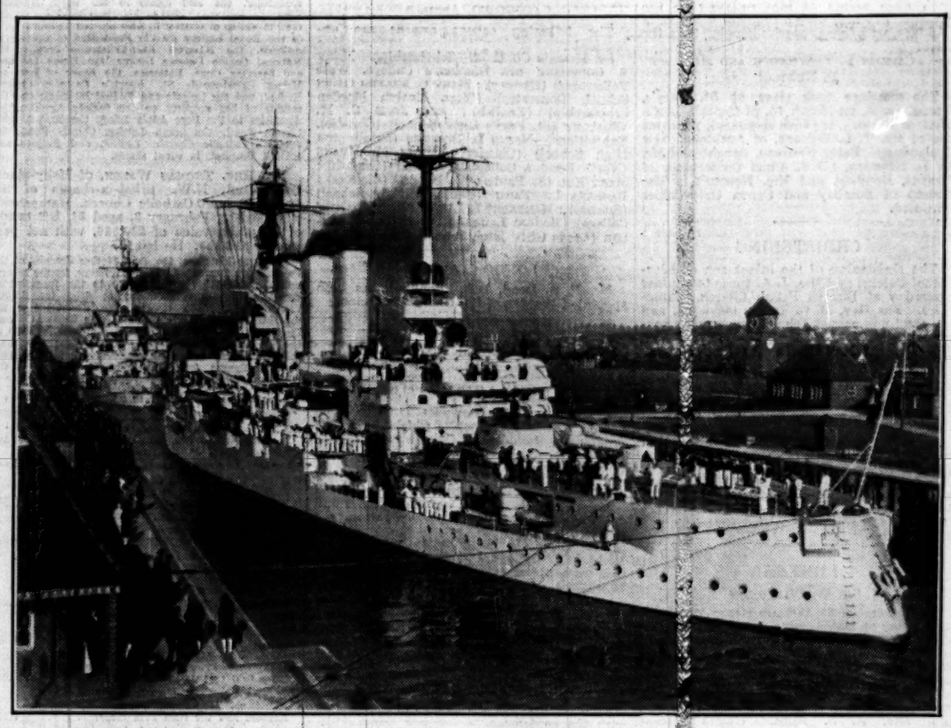


A MEXICAN MARKET PLACE.—A typical everyday scene in the market square of a Mexican town, showing the *campesinos* in their traditional costumes and wearing their imposing hats. Our photograph was taken in Tepic, the capital of the State of that name.



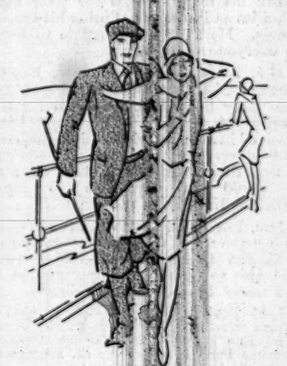
THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.—A view of the new British Embassy building in Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, which is now nearing completion. It is being built to the designs of Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and is English in style, being of red brick relieved with white stone.

WRECK OF THE WHEATPLAIN.—The steamer Wheatplain went ashore in a fog at Tory Island, north of County Donegal, and broke in three parts during a gale. Our photograph shows the wrecked vessel on the rocks.



CRUISE OF A GERMAN FLEET.—Four battleships, a cruiser, and two torpedo-boat half-flotillas of the German Fleet sailed yesterday for a Mediterranean cruise after assembling on Tuesday at the Weser lightship, in the North Sea. The battleships Hessen and Schleswig-Holstein (behind) are seen in the Holtenau Locks before sailing.

Business before Pleasure



But it is your business to keep fit, so go to Brighton and combine both.

Every breath you take of the keen sea air clears your lungs of London smoke.

A visit to the Royal Albion Hotel is pure pleasure. Excellent service, every comfort, close to all Brighton amusements.

You will come back healthy and vigorous to work. Abolish that "Monday feeling" and get health and happiness by booking your rooms now at the Royal Albion Hotel.

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ONLY ONE HOUR FROM LONDON

Fettered or Free

This diagram shows the ground plan of the ordinary shoe which forces the big toe out of position to squeeze pinch and cramp the other toes. Note its unnatural, distorting inner line.

This shows how the ground plan of the Cantilever Shoe allows ample toe room, giving thereby, easy, comfortable walking. Note its straight inner line.

Do your get dreadfully tired when you're on your feet all day? If you don't, you're lucky. If you do, then Cantilever Shoes will make your walking far less tiring. For Cantilever Shoes are made to conform to the soles of your feet. Like your feet they have a straight inner line which gives your toes a chance of maintaining their normal position. Ordinary shoes do not allow this. They push your big toes inwards to squeeze, crowd and cramp the other toes and make your walking a perfect misery. But remember there's a pair of Cantilevers waiting to help you. Go along and get fitted to-day. It's worth it.

Cantilevers must be fitted by a personal call at a Cantilever Store.

Cantilever Shoes

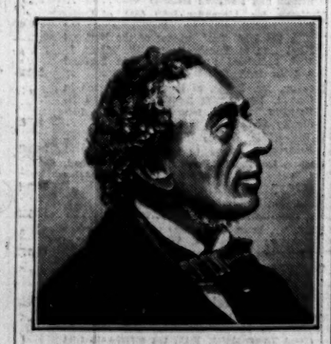
made for women, children and men in a wide range of sizes.

A Reminder:— Write for 'Miles of Smiles,' our free illustrated booklet explaining Cantilever principle and for name of your nearest Cantilever Store.

CANTILEVER SHOE COMPANY, NORTHAMPTON.

CL 236

CARDINAL LEPICIER, who has been appointed Protector of the English College in Rome. His Eminence succeeds the late Cardinal Merry del Val.



HANS ANDERSEN.—The 125th anniversary of the birth of Hans Andersen was celebrated at Copenhagen, his birthplace, yesterday. A portrait from an old print.

CUNARD HOUSE.—The architects' drawing of the front elevation of the new headquarters of the Cunard Line in Leadenhall-street. It is being built to the designs of Messrs. Mewes and Davis, and is expected to be completed in 1931.

PARIS

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AMERICAN BAR. GRILL ROOM.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

The Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert, conducted by Mr. Oskar Fried, will be relayed from the Queen's Hall and broadcast this evening from the London Regional transmitter. The soloists will be Miss Dorothy Silk (soprano) and Miss Adila Fachiri and Miss Jelly d'Aranyi (solo violins). The programme will consist of "Till Eulenspiegel," by Strauss, Hindemith's Aria and Pantomime from "Cardillac," sung by Miss Dorothy Silk; Holst's Concerto for Two Violins and Orchestra, and Symphony No. I in C minor, by Brahms. At 7.45 p.m. the National station will submit a variety entertainment, to which Mr. Wish Wynne, Mr. F. Lake, Miss Constance Wentworth, Mr. Harry Hemsley, and Mr. Frederic Wheldon will contribute.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, April 3, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) ; (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 10.45 :—Rescating Chairs in Cane and Rush, by Mr. A. H. Crompton. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Phyllis Wells (soprano) ; Eileen Wright (violin) ; Jessie Cormack (pianoforte). 1-2 :—Organ Recital. 2 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—For the Schools : Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 2.50 :—Talk on the Maintenance of Sets ; The Selectivity of Receiving Sets. 3 :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. 3.45 :—Meta Murray (soprano) ; Bertram Ayrton (baritone) ; Henry Sensicles Quintet. 5 :—Lenten Address : A Plain Man Looks at Life, by Canon W. H. Elliott.

5.15 :—Children : The Great Toy Town Mystery (S. G. Hulme-Beaman). Who Was Guilty ? Was it Ernest the Policeman, or Larry, or Dennis, or the Inventor, or the Magician ? Even Mr. Grouser is under suspicion. See if you agree with the explanation of a most unusual discovery. 6 :—Great Expectations (continued)—A Reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—The Pianoforte Music of Scarlatti, played by Mrs. Norman O'Neill. 7-7.20 :—Seen on the Screen, by Mr. John Grierson. 7.25 :—The Youth of Industrialism, 5—The New Imperialism, Is Little England a Better Ideal than the British Empire ? A Discussion between Mr. R. S. Lambert and Mr. H. L. Beales.

7.45 :—Wish Wynne (in character studies) ; Fred Lake and Constance Wentworth in folk songs and duets ; Mario de Pietro (in mandoline and banjo solos) ; Corporal J. B. Phillips in animal imitations ; Harry Hemsley in child impersonations ; Frederic Wheldon (in original songs) ; during the programme, Patricia Rossborough, Ivor Dennis, and Harry Jacobson will be playing on three pianos. 9 ; Weather ; News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Report ; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.25 :—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. 9.40 : Two Ballad Operettas : Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, and Sally in our Alley, with Gwen Knight and George Baker ; Words by Edith Reynolds ; Music by Gwen Knight ; the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Reynolds. 10.10 :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Reynolds ; Gwen Knight (soprano) ; George Baker (baritone). 10.40-12 :—Dance Music, from the Hotel Splendide. 12.12-5 (1,554.4m. only) :—Experimental Transmission for the Radio Research Board by the Fultograph Process.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12 :—See Midland Regional programme. 1.30 :—Orchestra, from the Kit Cat Restaurant. 2.30-3 :—See Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—The Romance of Oil (3) Oil and the Engine, by Sir John Cadman. 7 :—The Gershon Parkington Quintet ; Bantock Pierpoint (baritone). 8 :—Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert, conducted by Oskar Fried ; Dorothy Silk (soprano) ; Adila Fachiri and Jelly D'Aranyi (solo violins), relayed from the Queen's Hall. 8.50 :—Regional News. 8.55 :—A Reading. 9.15 :—Philharmonic Society's Concert (continued). 10.15-10.30 :—Weather ; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra, from the Grange Cinema, Birmingham. 1 :—Reginald Morgan (tenor). 1.10 :—Lunch-Hour Service, conducted by Mrs. Guy Rogers, relayed from St. Martin's Church, Birmingham. 1.50 :—See London Regional programme. 2.30-3 :—Organ Recital. 5.15 :—Children : The Musical Pirate, a play upon the Right C's, by Norman Timmis ; with songs by Harold Casey (baritone) and violin solos by Harold Mills. 6 :—See London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—See London Regional programme. 7 :—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke ; E. J. Hopkins (euphonium solo) ; Yvette. 8 :—See London Regional programme. 8.50 :—Midland News. 8.55 :—See London Regional programme. 10.15-10.30 :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 3 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2.30 :—National programme. 3.45 :—Children's Concert (Series No. 1) ; The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; James Newell (baritone) ; Captain T. O. Corrin ; Solo on the Instruments of the Orchestra, relayed from the Ulster Hall. 5 :—Stop Press. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—See Margaret Todd : Rooms with Character—1, In Bath. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.40 :—The Orchestra ; Mavis Bennett (soprano) ; Mark Hemingway (cornet). 10.40-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2-12 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2.30 :—National programme. 4.40 :—Children, from Bobbie Cade. Bristol. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Sir Thomas Hughes : Ohrmengarad—1, The History of the Play. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.40 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Swansea. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.30 :—National programme. 9.40 :—The Bristol Drama Club in a Programme of Variety ; Down to the Sea in Ships, with Percy Hood, Eileen Vaughan, Vera Gurver, Hedley Goodall. With Cello and Harp, Gwyneth Maise, Constance Carter. In the chair will be Mr. T. McGregor. Winifred Taylor, W. S. A. Brown, John Bennett. A Singer of Little Songs, Eileen Vaughan. Proverbs in Pictures, Barbara MacRae, Percy Hood, Eileen Vaughan, John Bennett, Hedley Goodall. 10.40-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.). 1kw.—1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 2 :—Gramophone Records. 5.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 8.10 :—News. 8.30 :—Time and French Lesson. 7.45 :—Talk on History. 8 :—Concert : The Station Orchestra ; P. J. Duffy (baritone) ; Fred Stone (pianist) ; K. Fagan and W. A. Manahan (vocal duets) ; The Station Orchestra ; Helen Russell (soprano). 9.30 :—Dance Music. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—The Daily Service. 10.45-12 :—See Glasgow. 4 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Glasgow. 5.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.45 :—Mrs. C. E. Hughes Hallett : The Home Laundry—2, The Washing o' Flannels and Woollies, from Edinburgh. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. Dance Music. 3.20 :—Miss Wynda Osborne : A Film Artist among the Cannibals. 3.35 :—Music. 3.40 :—Mid-Week Service conducted by the Rev. R. S. Ferguson. 4 :—The Cricket : George Foote (pianoforte). 5.15 :—Children. 5.57 :—Weather for Farmers. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers, from Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12-1 :—Olive Dickson and Edith Middlemast (pianoforte duets) ; Owen Gordon (bass-soprano) ; Tom Jones (bass), from Newcastle. 4.30 :—Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children : Uncle Philip Bentley—Wuthering Heights, by Emily Brontë, from Leeds. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market, Prices for Northern English Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.30 :—National programme. 9.40 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra conducted by T. H. Morrison. 10.40-12 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—The Daily Service. 12-1 :—National programme. 2.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—The Daily Service. 2.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Cardiff. 6.40 :—National programme. 7.45 :—Evermaan, a Cantata founded upon the Old Morality Play by Sir H. Walford Davies (Op. 17), with Owen Rhys (soprano), Vyra Daniel (contralto), Tudor Davies (tenor), Keith Falkner (baritone), the New Welsh Chapel Choir ; the National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitzki) conducted by Ivor Owen ; Caredig Williams (Organist) ; Selected from the New Welsh Chapel, Landore, Swansea. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.30 :—National programme. 3.15 :—See Manchester. 5 :—See Manchester. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Manchester. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.30-12 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4 :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.5 :—Children. 6.30 :—News and Trio Music. 8.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5 :—Orchestral Music. 10 :—News. 10.5 :—Madrigal, Comedy in Two Acts (Martinez Sierra), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.). 2.5kw.—6.30 :—French Lesson. 7 :—Relay of an Opera from Ljubljana (374.7m.). 9 :—Time and News. 9.15 :—Quartet Concert. 10 :—Concert.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 26kw.—3.30 :—See Leipzig. 4.30 :—Reading. 4.55 :—Talks. 5.40 :—Advanced Spanish Lesson. 6.5 :—Talks. 7 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.30 :—Gramophone Records and New Dance Melodies. 8.35 :—Recital of Songs.—Songs (Schubert), (a) Drei Unendlichen, (b) Totengräbers Heimweh, (c) Ave Maria ; Songs (Brahms), (a) Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen, (b) Botschaft, (c) Von ewiger Liebe (Brahms) ; followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.5 :—Talk. 6.30 : Choral Concert. 7 :—Topical Talk. 7.30 :—Traumliebe, Musical Drama in One Act (Fataky), directed by the composer, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.). 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—The Fool and Death, Play (Hugo von Hofmannsthal). 7.45 :—Orchestral Concert of Slavonic Music. 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Concert from the Works of Schubert. 7 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.55 :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.5 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Weather for Agriculturists. 6.35 :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.—March from Der Bettelstudent (Millöcker) ; Overture, L'Ile de Tulipatan (Offenbach) ; Selection from The Merry Widow (Lehar) ; Tenor Solos, Two Songs from The Cousin from Nowhere (Könneke) ; Waltz, Nen-Wien (Joh. Strauss) ; Selection from The Bird Fancier (Zeller) ; Selection from The Geisha (Jones) ; Waltz from Eve (Lehar) ; Viennese Dance, No. 2 (Friedmann-Gartner) ; Duet from Die Kaiserin (Fall) ; Duet from The Maid of the Black Forest (Jessel) ; March (Gilbert). 7.25 :—Weather. 7.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9 :—News. 9.30 :—Concert and Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw. 6 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.55 :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. 6 :—Lesson in Flemish. 6.30 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Le Journal parle. 8.15 :—Chamber Music—Trio (Turina) ; Trio (Gretchaninoff) ; Pieces en trio (Widor). In the Interval at 8.30 :—Talk, and at 9 :—Topical Talk. 9.15 :—Dance Music. 10.15 :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5.40 :—English Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Turanitot—Opera (Puccini), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Concert by the Jeno Pertis Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Britannia.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.30 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time and Gardening Talk. 6.45 :—Talk. 7.15 :—Concert from the Aalborg Studio—Selections from Little Christie (J. P. E. Hartmann) ; Agnes and the Mermaids—Romantic Poem by Andersen, for Soprano Solo, Women's Choir, and Orchestra (Gade) ; Ten Minutes' Interval. The Little Matchseller—Opera in One Act after Hans Andersen (Enna). 9.15 :—News and Wireless Notes. 9.35 :—Dance Music. 11 :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.). 1kw.—4 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. 6.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.25 :—Talk. 6.50 :—Time and Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church. 7.5 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Concert and News from Warsaw. 8.30 :—Literary Programme. 9.15 :—News from the Station. 10 :—Orchestral Concert from the Pavilion Restaurant. 11 :—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6.5 :—French Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Orchestral Concert of Opera Music—Overture, Fidelio (Beethoven) ; Recitative and Aria from Iphigenia in Tauris (Gluck) ; Four Movements from the Ballet, Don Juan (Gluck) ; Overture, Der Schauspieldirektor (Mozart) ; Tenor Solo : Aria from Cosi fan tutte (Mozart) ; Ballet Music from Idomeneus (Mozart) ; Selection from Stradella (Flotow) ; Ballet Suite from La boutique fantasque (Rossini-Respighi) ; Overture, William Tell (Rossini). 8 :—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (or Horse) (372m.), 4kw., and BREMEN (395m.), FLENSBURG (215m.), HANOVER (346m.), KIEL (246m.).—4.25 :—Talk. 6.50 :—Frankfurt Exchange and Weather. 7 :—Max von Schillings Concert —Entry of the Gods into Valhalla, from The Rhinegold (Wagner) ; Fire Magic from Die Walküre (Wagner) ; Siegfried Idyll (Wagner) ; Funeral March from The Twilight of the Gods (Wagner) ; Interval ; Works of Max von Schillings—(a) Symbiotic Fantasia, Der Sonnenmotor ; (b) Glockenlieder ; (c) Selection from Der Pfeifertag ; (d) Das Hexenlied. 9 :—Literary Cabaret. 9.40 :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements and Sports Notes.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time, Daily Service. 11.40 :—Police Announcements. 11.55 :—Station Quintet (Concert. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.40 :—Talk. 3.10 : Gramophone Records. 3.40 : Programme for Hospitals. 5.10 :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café Moderne, Amsterdam. 5.40 :—Time Signal. 5.41 :—Concert. 6.10 :—Gramophone Records. 6.25 :—Talk. 6.55 :—French Language Lesson. 7.25 :—Police Announcements. 7.40 :—Time. Gramophone Records. 7.55 :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam (conductor, Dr. Willem Mengelberg) : In the Interval, Talk. After the concert, Weather, News, and Dance Music from La Gaité, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (296m., 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 7.55 a.m. :—Time and Concert. 10.10 :—Time and Service for Invalids. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records. 11.10 :—Harmonium Recital. 12.10 :—Time and Concert. 1.40 :—Concert—Trio facile, op. 5 (Weber) ; Trio in C major (Haydn-Gartner) ; Trio in D major (Kreis) ; Andante from the Trio in G major (Haydn) ; Andantino from the Flute Concerto in G major (Mozart) ; Allegro non troppo (Mendelssohn) ; Hungarian Fantasias, Nos. 5 and 6 (Brahms) ; First Symphony (Dancia) ; Marche Militaire, op. 51 (Schubert). 3.55 :—Gramophone Concert. 4.40 :—Time and Programme for Children. 5.40 :—Time Signal. 5.41 :—Gramophone Records. 6.10 :—Market Prices. 6.30 :—Technical Wireless Lesson. 6.50 :—Talk on Technical Matters. 7.20 :—Talks. 8.10 :—Time Signal. 8.11 :—Relay of the Evangelical Radio Assembly from St. Peter's Church, Leiden—Music and Addresses. 10.10 :—News. 10.20 :—Gramophone Concert.

LAHTI (1,500m.), 60kw., and HELSINGFORS (321m.).— 7 :—Symphony Concert—Symphony in A minor (Mendelssohn) ; Concerto for Violin (Mozart) ; Barocco Suite (Atterberg). 7.45 :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 15kw. and AUX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.).—COLOGNE (227m.). MUNSTER (234m.).—5.50 :—Topical Talk. 6 :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Announcements. 6.15 :—Orchestral Concert of Dances and Marches—March, Entry of Spring (Bilon) ; Waltz, Marienkinder (Joh. Strauss) ; Merry March Potpourri (Komak) ; Polka-Mazurka from Der Bettelstudent (Millöcker) ; Um Mitternacht die Nacht (Lehar) ; Waltz from Der Obersteiger (Zeller) ; March Song and One-step from The Three Musketeers (Benatzky). 7.5 :—Talk. 7.15 :—Concert by the Modern Music Society, relayed from the Hall of the Society of Arts, Cologne—Pierrot Lunaire, for voice, pianoforte, flute, clarinet, violin, and 'cello (Schönberg, original text by Giraud, German translation by Otto Erich Hartleben. 8 :—Selections by the Mildner Quartet of Vienna—Quartet in C major (Mozart) ; String Quartet in E flat major, op. 109 (Reger). In the Interval, Recitations. After the Music :—News, Sports Notes, and Gramophone Concert of Modern English and American Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Concert. 4.55 :—Industrial Reports. 5.5 :—Talk. 5.30 :—Time and Weather. 5.40 :—See Königswusterhausen. 6.5 :—Talk. 6.40 :—Zither Recital. 7.30 :—Traumliebe, opera in one act (Fataky). 8.30 :—Dialogue. 9.15 :—Wireless Hints, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25 :—News. 10 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert from the works of young Spanish composers—Julian Bautista—Sonatina ; Trio for Violin, 'cello, and 'Cello ; Two Songs (Julian Bautista accompanying) ; Colores :—six Pianoforte Pieces (a) White, (b) Violet ; (c) Black, (d) Yellow, (e) Blue, (f) Red ; The Jade Flute, Three Chinese Poems set to Music ; Quartet in A minor. 12 :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Light Music. 7 :—Report by the Geographical Society, Club Notes, and News Bulletin. 7.20 :—Talk on Art. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Literary Review. 7.40 : Comedy Selection. 8.15 :—Variety Concert. 10.30 :—News. 10.40 :—Orchestral Selections.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.).— 5 :—Review of Books. 6.15 :—Talk on Sport. 6.45 :—Orchestral Concert. Selections from Der Bettelstudent (Millöcker) ; Waltz, Lebe nur Kunst (Lincke) ; Song, Ein rheinisches Mädchen (Hoppe) ; Unter dem Doppeladler (Wagner). 7.45 :—Orchestral Concert of Symphonic Music ; Symphony in E major (Bruckner). 8.30 :—Contralto Song Recital—Two Arias (Handel) : (a) Bringe sie hinein from Israel in Aegypten ; (b) O, Kampf und Schlacht from Belsazar ; Four Songs (Schubert), (a) Kreutzweg ; (b) Die Liebe hat gelogen ; (c) Wohin ; (d) Du bist die Ruh'. 9.20 :—News and Announcements.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.40 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements and Harbour Notes. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Programme from Rome ; in the interval, Sports Notes. 9.50 :—News, Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.).—HAMAR (570m.). NOTODDEN (445m.). FORSGRUND (485m.). RJUKAN (445m.).—5.45 :—Divine Service in the Studio. 6.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—German Language Lesson. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Concert. 8.30 :—Weather and News. 8.50 :—Topical Talk.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (12.5m.). 5.45 :—Le Journal parle. 7.10 :—Meteorological Forecast. 7.20 :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert ; in the intervals at 1 ; Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations, Stock Exchange ; Market Prices. 2.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2.45 :—Concert arranged by Radio Art et Presse. 4.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 6 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.15 :—Gramophone Records. 7.18 :—New York Exchange Rates. 7.20 :—Talk ; The Century of Romanticism—Romanticism and Art. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—Madame sans Gêne—Play (Sardou). 8.30 :—Sports Review. 9.45 :—Novelist Programme. 9.15 :—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30 :—Concert—Quartet for Strings (Haydn) ; Selections (Bizet) ; (a) L'Abandonnée ; (b) Rosee et Mugnets ; Nocturne, Op. 15, and Valse Posthume (Chopin) ; L'Isle Joyeuse (Debussy) ; Selections (Busser)—(a) Silex, (b) Le bleu matin ; Suite for Flute, Violin, Viola, 'Cello and Harp (Tournier).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—5 :—Literary Cabaret. 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.55 :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10 :—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale parlato, News, Club Notes, and Sports Results. 7.30 :—Exchange Quotations, Weather, and News. 7.35 :—Talk, followed by Press Review and Time Signal. 8.3 :—Relay from the Teatro Reale, in the Intervals, Humorous Talk and Review of Art and Archæology. After the Programme, News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (776m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6 :—Elementary German Lesson. 6.30 :—Political Review. 6.50 : Cosmos. 7.45 :—Talk. 8.40 :—Orchestral Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. 6.15 :—See Frankfurt. 6 :—Rosalind. 6.30 :—Mandoline and Guitar Concert—German Melodies. Concert Waltz (Köhler) ; Overture, Berlin, wie es weint und lacht (Conradi) ; Two Alsatian Peasant Dances (Werkling) ; Selection from The Fledermaus (Strauss) ; Eine Partie aufs Land—Folk Song Cycle (Köhler). 9.30 :—Gramophone Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.). 9kw.—6 :—Music. 6.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 6.25 :—Talk on History. 6.35 :—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. 7.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 7 :—Recital of Russian Songs. 7.15 :—News. 7.30 :—Song Recital. 8 :—Exchange Quotations. 8.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 9.25 :—Concert of Operetta Music. 10.15 :—North African News. 10.30 :—Programme relayed from the Paramount Cinema.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert of Light Music. 7 :—Report by the Geographical Society, Club Notes, and News. 7.20 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Programme from Milan. 10 :—Orchestral Concert, in the interval at 10.30 :—News.

VIENNA (516.5m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (353.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—6 :—Talk. 6.20 :—English Language Lesson. 6.45 :—Time and Weather. 7 :—Concert of Viennese Waltzes. 8.10 :—Haydn's Spring Quartets—a Cycle ; op. 1, No. 4 in G major, op. 1 No. 1 in B flat major. 9.15 :—Ballad Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.55 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—2.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HBJ (460m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.25kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 4.5m. and 25m. from 1 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 16kw.—10.55 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Ascension and St. Helena, Canary Islands (Tenerife), Canary Islands (Las Palmas), Falkland Islands, Iceland.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos), China (all parts)*, Japan*, Peru, (Iquitos).
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities)§.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), China (Shanghai and N. China), Newfoundland, Japan.
7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Maria), Iceland, Jamaica.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Portuguese East Africa (ex. Porto Amelia), South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*§.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††, Canada (exc. Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos),† Canary Islands (all parts)†.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINE, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Nelson (Highland Brigade)	Apl.	3	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Brigade)	Apl.	4	6 p.m.
Houlder†† (El Uruguayo)	Apl.	4	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	Apl.	8	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Apl.	9	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	Apl.	9	5.30 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl.	3	7.30 a.m.
U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	May	1	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orsova)	Apl.	3	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malola)	Apl.	10	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails†	Apl.	3	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Apl.	5	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Somme)	Apl.	3	Noon
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Gen. Orsorio)	Apl.	4	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Apl.	9	6 p.m.
(Pernam., Bahia) : Du. pkt. (Zeelandia)	Apl.	9	8 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Stephen)	Apl.	10	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	Apl.	10	8 p.m.
CANADA (New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of York)	Apl.	4	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Montcalm)	Apl.	5	2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Apl.	5	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Scythia)	Apl.	5	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Alsatian)	Apl.	5	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Apl.	9	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts)† : Direct (Duchess of York)	Apl.	3	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Montcalm)	Apl.	4	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Scythia)	Apl.	4	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Alsatian)	Apl.	5	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Tenerife) : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl.	3	7.30 a.m.
(Las Palmas) : Nelson (Highland Brigade)	Apl.	3	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Brigade)	Apl.	4	6 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Deido)	Apl.	5	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (Wadai)	Apl.	5	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	Apl.	7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), COSTA RICA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Apl.	5	2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orsova)	Apl.	3	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malola and Khiva)	Apl.	10	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily		Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Phemius)	Apl.	8	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Viceroy of India)	Apl.	3	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of York and Emp. of Canada)	Apl.	4	2 a.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Emp. of Canada)

INTERNATIONAL HOLDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Directors for the year ending December 31st, 1929

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROGER BÉNARD, Paris.
FRANK B. COMMON, K.C., Montreal.
CHARLES FABRI, Brussels.
C. L. FISHER, London.
PRENTISS N. GRAY, New York.
G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., Montreal.
MAJOR ALBERT PAM, London.
DR. H. F. PARSHALL, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., London.
GORDON W. SCOTT, Montreal.
COUNT ROGER VAN DER STRATEN-PONTHOZ, Brussels.
JEAN WASHER, Brussels.
HENRI WAUTERS, Brussels.

SECRETARY.
A. H. LANG, Montreal.

AUDITORS :
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Montreal.

SOLICITORS :
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Montreal.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
THE ROYAL BANK BUILDING, Montreal.

TRANSFER AGENT :
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

REGISTRAR :
THE CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

TRANSMISSION AGENT :
FINANCE TRUST & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, 4, Crosby Square, London.

Montreal, March 7th, 1930.

To the Stockholders of the
INTERNATIONAL HOLDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Board of Directors beg to submit their second annual report and accounts.

Income for 1929.—The net income of your Company for the year 1929 was :—

ORDINARY INCOME :		
Interest and dividends received in cash	$1,760,579.87	
Dividends received in stock, retained as investments and valued at market prices prevailing on dates when dividends were received	6,266.15	
Underwriting and other commissions	41,569.15	
TOTAL ORDINARY INCOME		$1,808,415.17
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME :—		
Profits from realisation of investments		3,899,747.91
TOTAL INCOME		$5,708,163.08
Administration and General Expenses	$61,923.07	
Transfer and Registration Fees and Expenses	16,519.15	
Differences of exchange	12,973.95	
Dividend at rate of 6% per annum upon 2,000,000 "A" shares of F.F.100 each of the Société Financière Internationale de la Soie Artificielle paid by your Company in March, 1929, in accordance with your Company's guarantee	336,657.26	
		428,073.43
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		$5,280,089.65

Dividends Paid.—During the year 1929 dividends have been paid to Common Stockholders as follows :—

Balance remaining due in respect of dividend No. 2 of 10 cents per share of fully paid Common stock, payable December 31st, 1928	$1,611
Dividend No. 3 of 10 cents per share, paid June 14th, 1929, upon 4,881,540 shares of fully paid Common stock	488,154
Dividend No. 4 of 10 cents per share, paid December 31st, 1929, upon 4,882,530 shares of fully paid Common stock	488,253
Total dividends paid to Common Stockholders	$978,018

Surplus.—At the end of December, 1928, the undivided surplus was $6,575,222.11

Deducting from the net income of the year 1929, above referred to, amounting to $5,280,089.65, the dividends paid to Common Stockholders during the year, namely, $978,018, there remains an undivided profit in respect of the year 1929 of 4,302,071.65

making a total surplus of $10,877,293.76

which, to provide for depreciation in the value of your Company's investments, your Board have transferred to Investments Account.

Investments in Artificial Silk.—The provision for depreciation above referred to is occasioned by the severe decline suffered during the year 1929 in the value of your Company's investments in the shares of undertakings engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk. The depression in that industry, which manifested itself during the closing months of 1928, has developed in the course of 1929 into a crisis which, for the time being, deprives the capital invested in the industry of a legitimate return. The market quotations of the shares of the leading companies, in consequence, have suffered severely, as is brought out in the following table :—

Market quotations	May, 1928	Dec., 1928	Dec., 1929	March, 1930
Enka (Holland)	520%	433%	118%	102%
Glanzstoff (Germany)	750%	542%	147%	164%
Snia Viscosa (Italy)	41/0	23/0	10/0	10/6
Tomaszow (Poland)	53/0	48/0	20/0	14/0
Tubize (Belgium)	F.2,700	F.1,570	F.760	F.620
Courtauld (Great Britain)*	£4¾	£4½	£2¾	£2¼

* Your Company does not own shares in the last named.

In consequence of this unprecedented depreciation your Company's present investments in artificial silk shares, which were acquired in the early part of 1928 at a cost of approximately $30,000,000, as at December 31st, 1929, had a value of under $12,000,000, a depreciation on these investments of $18,000,000. That depreciation would be greater had not your Directors, in the intervening period, realized a part of the investment originally made by your Company in this industry.

A result of the realizations above referred to and of the depreciation on those of the securities of this industry which were retained is that, whereas in July, 1928, the proportion of your Company's investments in artificial silk to the total of its investments was 69%, that proportion, as of the date of this report, has been reduced to below 30%.

The shares in the artificial silk industry held by the Société Financière Internationale de la Soie Artificielle of Paris, during the year 1929, depreciated in a proportion similar to that of the shares in that industry held by your Company. In consequence, your Company was called upon in March, 1929, to pay to the shareholders of that Company the dividend of six per cent. upon the 2,000,000 "A" shares of F.F.100 each of that Company. Your Company owns 169,600 of the said "A" shares, 300,000 "B" shares of F.F.100 each (being the entire amount outstanding) and 62,116 Founders shares, being part of 100,000 of such shares outstanding.

Investments in Electric Light and Power.—At the date of this report your largest investments are now in the electric light and power industry, being represented by holdings of Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation Preferred and Common and Electric Shareholdings Corporation Preferred and Common shares. The largest of these investments, of a market value in excess of $10,000,000, is in the Five per Cent. Class "B" Cumulative Participating Preferred stock of the first-named Corporation.

Options on Hydro-Electric Shares.—In respect of the Common stock of that Corporation, your Company on the 31st of December, 1928, owned an option to subscribe Common shares at $25 per share to the number of :

	529,756 shares
During the year 1929, your Company subscribed	112,045 "
So that, as at December 31st, 1929, your Company remained entitled to an option to subscribe the balance—namely	417,711 shares

Value of the Investments.—In regard to the present value of your Company's investments, the Securities, owned by your Company, which are quoted, had a market value as at December 31st, 1929, of $25,715,956.00

In addition, your Company held certain investments not officially quoted which, in the opinion of your Directors, are of a value of 732,000.00

making a total of $26,447,956.00

The original cost of these investments is the sum of $50,517,186.85

from which there was written off, as at December 31st, 1928 $5,275,000.00

and from which there is now written off, by transfer from Surplus of Undivided Profits, the further sum of 10,877,293.76

16,152,293.76

So that these investments now stand in your balance sheet at $34,364,893.09

as compared with their value, as at December 31st, 1929, as aforesaid, of $26,447,956, a further depreciation, as at December 31st, 1929, of $7,916,937.09.

Present Asset Value of your Company's Common Shares.—Your Directors, since the 31st of December, 1929, have exercised in full the option to subscribe Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation Common shares above referred to. None of the shares so subscribed have been sold, the view of your Directors being that the electric light and power industry offers a promising field for the lucrative investment of capital. Mainly as a result of the appreciation in capital value derived from the exercise of the aforesaid option, your Company's investments, as of the date of this report, are now of a value in excess of the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet as at December 31st, 1929. At the date of this report, therefore, the asset value of your Company's shares, as shown in that balance-sheet, is now fully represented.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. LANG, Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1929.

ASSETS

CASH WITH BANKERS		$71,603.69
BILLS RECEIVABLE :		
Sterling Bills due February 26, 1930 (since paid)		482,238.90
LOANS AND ADVANCES		1,404,235.93
INVESTMENTS—being securities purchased, taken at cost	$50,510,920.70	
INVESTMENTS—being securities received as stock dividends, taken at market value prevailing on day when received	6,266.15	
	$50,517,186.85	
Less :—		
Written off, by transfer from Surplus Account, as at December 31, 1928	$5,275,000.00	
Written off, by transfer of Surplus, as at December 31, 1929	10,877,293.76	
	16,152,293.76	
		34,364,893.09
NOTE.—Of the above aggregate of $50,517,186.85, securities acquired at a cost of $46,545,042.38 had a market value, as at December 31, 1929, of $25,715,956. Securities acquired at a cost of $1,971,544.47 having no market quotation, have been valued by the Directors at $732,000, making an aggregate value in respect of the above investments of $26,447,956.		
SYNDICATE PARTICIPATION :		
Since liquidated at a profit		60,000.60
		$36,382,971.61
APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD : CHARLES FABRI, C. L. FISHER } Directors.		

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES :		
Bank Loans and Overdrafts protected by deposit of securities	$510,194.17	
Sundry Creditors	693,091.48	
Unclaimed dividends	10,205.00	
Due on Redemption of Preference Shares	2,600.00	
		$1,216,088.65
CAPITAL :		
Authorised :		
5,000,000 Common Shares of no par value	—	
Issued :		
4,882,530 Common Shares of no par value		35,166,882.96
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES :		
1. The Company, for 50 years as from 1928, has guaranteed to pay a Dividend of 6% on 2,000,000 "A" Shares of 100 French Francs each of the Société Financière Internationale de la Soie Artificielle, in the event of the net profits of the said French Company being insufficient for that purpose.		
2. The Company has contracted to advance to a certain Belgian Company $1,385,090 if called upon to do so.		
		$36,382,971.61

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of the International Holding and Investment Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31st, 1929, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. The above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statement of Profit and Loss and Surplus are in accordance with the books, and we certify that in our opinion, they are drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us.

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co., Auditors.
Montreal, March 18, 1930.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND SURPLUS.

Profit for the year ending December 31st, 1929 :—

ORDINARY INCOME :—		
Dividends and interest received in cash		$1,760,579.87
Dividends received in stock and retained as an investment and valued at market price prevailing on dates when received		6,266.15
Underwriting and other commissions		41,569.15
TOGETHER		$1,808,415.17
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME :—		
Net profit on sale of investments		3,899,747.91
TOTAL INCOME		$5,708,163.08
DEDUCT :—		
Administration and General Expenses	$78,442.22	
Differences of exchange	12,973.95	
		91,416.17
BALANCE		$5,616,746.91
Dividend at rate of 6% per annum on 2,000,000 "A" Shares of 100 French Francs each of the Société Financière Internationale de la Soie Artificielle paid by the Company in March, 1929, in accordance with the Company's guarantee		336,657.26
NET PROFIT		$5,280,089.65
Surplus as at January 1st, 1929		6,575,222.11
TOGETHER		$11,855,311.76
DEDUCT :—		
Dividends paid on Common Shares :—		
Balance of Dividend No. 2 of $0.10 per share due December 31st, 1928	$1,611.00	
Dividend No. 3 of $0.10 per share, paid June 14th, 1929	488,154.00	
Dividend No. 4 of $0.10 per share, paid December 31st, 1929	488,253.00	
		978,018.00
Surplus as at December 31st, 1929		$10,877,293.76
Transferred to Investments Account		$10,877,293.76

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE : 15, GEORGE STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE : MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

BANKERS' PROJECT FOR INDUSTRY

FOREIGN DEFAULTERS

We are informed that the reports which have appeared in certain sections of the Press regarding the formation of a company to be known as the Bankers' Industrial Development Company are premature and in some respects incorrect. Although negotiations are proceeding, no such company has yet been formed, but an official announcement will be made in due course. The reports had suggested that the projected company, to be formed under the auspices of the Bank of England, would have a capital of £6,000,000, divided into 45 "A" shares and 15 "B" shares of £100,000 each, which would be subscribed by a group of banks and financial houses, and that the function of the company would be to provide financial assistance where required for the purpose of re-equipping and reorganizing industrial concerns which are in need of modernization.

Defaulting States

The Council of Foreign Bondholders, which for nearly half a century has been engaged in the difficult and delicate task of attempting to secure the settlement of debts owed by defaulting foreign public borrowers, is unable in its latest annual report to announce much change in the debt situation. By far the largest unsettled debt is the repudiated pre-War debt of Russia, and regarding this the Council is necessarily unable to offer much comfort to bondholders; it expresses a hope that the resumption of diplomatic relations with that country may lead at last to serious attention being given to the subject. The next largest unsettled debt is that of the old Southern States of the United States of America. For many years past the Council has laboured unceasingly to keep public opinion in this country and in the United States informed upon the long overdue claims of holders of bonds of these defaulted States, and in its current report it devotes an illuminating chapter directed more particularly to the Federal aspect of the debts of the State of Mississippi, which were repudiated before the Civil War.

Ecuador's Lapse

While payments under the arrangements made for settlement of the debts of the Latin-American Republics of Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela have been steadily maintained in accordance with their terms, Ecuador has marred the picture with a relapse into default. Having paid two arrear coupons of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway First Mortgage Bonds and 17 on the Condores Bonds, and having brought the service on the Salt Bonds up to date by July, 1929, this State then diverted to a local bank the funds voted in the Budget for the continuance of remittances at the very time when she was seeking to negotiate for a settlement. Although the Successor and Cessionary States of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy have provided their shares of the service due on the unsecured loans coming under the provisions of the Innsbruck Protocol and its supplementary agreements, no success has been achieved in the matter of the other unsecured debts, nor has any general progress of a uniformly satisfactory description been made as regards the secured debts. Agreement has, however, been reached between Rumania and Yugoslavia whereby each guarantees one half of the deficiency in the revenues pledged to the service of the Iron Gates loan should such revenues prove insufficient to meet payments required under the Paris Agreement.

Chinese Loans

Reference is made to the fresh projected examination of the Turkish debt situation, and to the resumption of interest on the bonds of Turkey and of the City of Constantinople. The council notes with approval the improvement that has taken place in the service of loans secured on the Chinese salt revenue, and states that as regards the Chinese railway loans in default the continuance of more settled Government renders the prospect of resumption of regular payments more hopeful. Little change has occurred in the situation as it affects the defaults of the State of Para and of a number of Brazilian municipalities. There appears to be hope of a settlement of the debt of the City of Vilna, but apparently the City of Riga has taken no effective steps to terminate what is a particularly bad case of broken faith, for the name of that city still ranks among the list of defaulters.

Interesting Dividends

The trustees and managers of the Stock Exchange yesterday declared a final dividend on Stock Exchange shares of £9 per share, making with the interim dividend of £4 a total of £13 per share. This dividend is the same as for 1928-29. The shares of the Stock Exchange, which can be held only by members, are £36 paid and carry unlimited liability. The series of interim dividends by Argentine railways was completed yesterday by the announcements of the Entre Rios and Argentine North-Eastern. In both cases last year's rates are maintained; the Entre Rios is paying 3 per cent. on its Ordinary stock, and the North-Eastern is meeting in full the interim dividend on its Five per Cent. "C" Debenture stock.

Dunlop Cotton Mills

The net profits of the Dunlop Cotton Mills, Limited, which dropped from £214,773 in 1927 to £199,006 in 1928, recovered to £271,655 in 1929, this figure being struck after providing for depreciation and income-tax. Preference dividends absorb £117,000, against £146,250 for 1928, and the Ordinary dividend, to be paid less tax, is increased from £55,000 to £155,000, £4,655 being carried forward against £5,000. As the Ordinary capital amounts to £250,000, the dividend is equal to 62 per cent. The form of the accounts has been altered, making them more informative. The fixed assets, instead of being lumped together, are divided into three items—land and buildings, which amount to £983,420, steam and electric plant, £212,900, and textile plant, £655,160—making a total of £1,851,480. Floating assets amount to £963,104, of which the largest item consists of £630,879 on current account with the Dunlop Rubber Company. Stock in trade is valued at £323,091. Current liabilities amount to £309,929, of which no less than £213,500 is the sum to be distributed in dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares. The profit and loss account shows that the appropriation for depreciation was £95,030, and that £30,000 was transferred to income-tax reserve, bringing its total up to £44,626, which figures among the current liabilities. The company, therefore, is in a strong financial position.

Marconi Marine Company's Progress

The Marconi International Marine Communication Company has made very notable progress in the last five years. In 1923 the profit was £85,000, in 1924 it dropped to £83,000, but in 1925, following the changes in the administration when the present chairman became managing director, the profit rose to £118,000. Since then the figure has steadily increased, reaching last year the record total of £203,000. These results were achieved, as the chairman, Mr. Kellaway, pointed out at yesterday's meeting, not by raising charges to shipowners but in spite of a reduction in them. He mentioned that instruments which 10 years ago cost £300, or an annual rental of £85, are now sold at £180, or rented at £45 per annum. The greatly improved results of the company he attributed to the application of the essential principles of rationalization, which he described as the elimination of senseless competition, the concentration of production into the smallest number of profitable units, ruthless scrapping of out-of-date machinery and equipment, and the removal of every form of waste or duplication in the management of the business. While the company's progress has been remarkably rapid in the last few years, signs are not wanting that the present year's results may not be so good. Although the amount of business so far secured this year is in advance of last year, the chairman warned the shareholders that there was a tendency to increase the number of ships laid up.

American Competition

In reply to a shareholder, Mr. Kellaway said he was aware that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York had recently established a subsidiary in this country called the International Marine Radio Company, and that rumour credited that company with an intention to enter the business of providing telephone services on British ships, but he was unable to say whether these reports were correct. He pointed out, however, that the International Corporation some time ago bought the Western Electric Company, which was established in this country and had changed its name to Standard Telephones and Cables. Previous to this transfer the Western Electric Company had entered into agreements which debarred it from operating telephony or telegraphy on British ships, and he refused to believe that a great commercial organization like the International Corporation would attempt to get round those agreements by the simple process of forming another company with another name. In any case he did not think there was any cause for anxiety in regard to possible American competition provided the Marine Company could maintain the present technical excellence of its installations and the world-wide organization which it placed at the disposal of British shipowners.

Swedish Separator Company Results

Another favourable year for Aktiebolaget Separator is indicated by the preliminary announcement of the results for 1929. Net profits were further increased from £540,664 to £554,571, and the total available balance is £808,973. The dividend is again 9 kronor per share of 100kr., but this requires a larger sum (7,353,000kr.) owing to the fact that capital issued in 1928 now ranks for a full year's dividend. As usual, sums are set aside out of profits as provision for the succeeding year's preferred dividends and tax liabilities, the amounts on this occasion being again £58,333 for the former and £61,111 (against £58,333) for the latter. The balance carried forward is slightly smaller—namely, £281,029, compared with £285,847. This old-established Swedish enterprise has made great strides of late years. It is the largest manufacturer of centrifugal milk-separating machines, its operations being conducted through numerous subsidiaries in Sweden and other countries. Profits have continuously expanded since 1923, when they amounted to £158,800.

Gamage's Stocks

Mr. Eric M. Gamage, who presided at yesterday's meeting of A. W. Gamage, Limited, referred to the exceptional circumstances which resulted in the company's having a smaller profit available for distribution—the Ordinary dividend has lowered from 7 to 5 per cent., and the balance forward reduced from £11,148 to £3,783. He said that certain stocks were not worth the figures at which they had been scheduled, and therefore had to be marked down; consequent on this process the directors found that they had to reduce the profits by a sum of about £20,000 in order to arrive at a true and correct valuation of the stock in hand, and to effect a clearance of what was superfluous to the requirements of the business. Some shareholders urged that the board should have discovered the shortcomings in the working of certain departments before, but others congratulated Mr. Gamage on his frank and open statement of the whole position.

Single Premium Life Policies

There is a widespread impression that the forthcoming Budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer will legislate for life assurance policies issued on the basis of single premiums, the greater part of which is advanced by the offices, and so the various comments on these policies made by the chairmen of the institutions are apposite. The most recent comment was that by Mr. North Hickley, the chairman of the Equity and Law, who declared that no Chancellor of the Exchequer could stumble, if, when income and sur tax amounted to 10s. in the £ of each year's income and estate duties represented up to 50 per cent. on the capital left on death, all legal means were taken to limit such taxation. Still, unless there was a genuine life assurance element this important society had refused to consider these contracts. No objection in the national interest can be taken to ordinary single premium policies, which have, indeed, their good points as a form of thrift. If an individual has a capital sum available for a single premium it is just a question whether he would secure better results by investing it in that way or by investing the capital sum in a gilt-edged security and reinvesting the interest as an annual life assurance premium on which he could obtain rebate of income-tax every year. Many of the large single premium policies, however, which have been issued within the last few years are believed to have contained only a very small assurance element, and the particular attraction of these policies for well-to-do individuals appears to be that interest on the advances made by the offices for the payment of the single premiums is deductible from the income liable each year to surtax.

Assurance for Death Duty Payments

As long as deductions for this purpose from income liable to surtax are permitted by law there is clearly a case for the individual to secure such limitation of taxation, and many offices would, for competitive reasons, feel that they

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS FIRMER

SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIAL SHARES

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds opened dull, attention being directed to the renewed speculative activity in New York, but the market hardened later. New scrips, however, remained easy before the opening of dealings in the Birmingham loan, which is expected this morning. Home Railway stocks lost ground, though closing above the lowest points touched; owing to comparison with Good Friday week last year last week's passenger receipts showed heavy decreases, but goods receipts were satisfactory. There was support for Oil and Rubber shares, and for a number of well-known industrial shares, including the Motor group, Associated Cement, General Electric, Associated Electrical, and Hydro-Electric Securities.

The Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was quoted ex dividend, the necessity for maintaining two classes of stock disappearing; after opening at 104, the stock closed at 103. The Five per Cent. War Loan, after being 102 15-16 in the morning, closed at 103 1-16 (against 103 on Tuesday). And there were fractional gains in Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents., Consol Four per Cents. and Two-and-a-Half per Cents., Funding (which was bid for at 91¼), and Local Loans (which advanced after easing to 65½). Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip rose to ¼ premium. Corporation scrips were easier, Bristol declining to 2 premium, Swansea to 1¼ premium, and Hull to 1¼ premium. Dealings in the new Birmingham loan are expected to begin this morning. India stocks were dull, the Three per Cents. and 1950-55 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. closing ¼; the new Six per Cents., however, continued firm, closing at 102¼. Dealings began in Rhymney Valley Sewerage Five per Cent. stock (issued at 94), which was quoted at ¼ discount to "par." HOME RAILWAY stocks were heavy in the earlier dealings, but, while becoming firmer in the afternoon, closed with small falls. The traffics showed large decreases owing to the fact that they compared with Good Friday week a year previously, but as the decreases in three of the four cases were wholly accounted for by passenger receipts the market regarded the returns as satisfactory. The London Midland and Scottish reported a passenger decrease of £288,000 but an overall decrease of only £230,000, while the North-Eastern reported a passenger decrease of £151,000 and a total decrease of £137,000.

One or two Brazilian loans were firm, the exchange being well maintained. The Rescission Four per Cents. rose to 61½, but the 1895 loan, at 71, was lower. Peruvian Six per Cents. rose further to 84½. Chinese Customs loans were firm, though little changed, and there was inquiry for Japanese Four per Cents. of 1889 and South Manchurian Railway Four-and-a-Half per Cents., which hardened to 76 and 95¾ respectively, and for Siamese Six and Seven per Cents., both of which closed at 104. Belgian Seven per Cents. also met with support, closing at 104½. Leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY traffics again showed a general decrease, in spite of the withdrawal of the "go-slow" movement, and the fact that comparison was made with Holy Week last year; the decreases, however, were smaller than has been the case recently, though that of the Central Argentine was £57,000 and that of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern £36,000. The stocks showed little change. The Entre Rios interim dividend was maintained, and the stock advanced 2¼ to 81. Leopoldina, after being 56 in the earlier dealings on the firm exchange, eased 1¾ to 55¼ on a traffic decrease of £2,666.

OIL AND RUBBER SHARES HIGHER

The OIL market was firm on reduced output in America and rises in share prices in New York, but there was a reaction before the close. Royal Dutch rose ¼ to 33¼, while Anglo-Persian touched 4 11-32, at which price Burmah were bid for at one time. V.O.C. rose to 2¼ and closed to 2 13-16. Lobitos and the Eagle shares were others to advance.

Leading RUBBER shares again advanced, although the commodity was easier and there was no general demand. The buying appeared to come from a single source, and affected Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, United Sendang, United Sua Betong, Grand Central, Malayalam, and Malacca, among others, the last-named being bid for at 1¾. TEA shares continued to harden.

There was a fair amount of support for INDUSTRIAL shares, but the tone of the market was not regular, and such leaders as Courtaulds, Imperial Chemical, and Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks declined. Hydro-Electric opened at 51½ and rose to 53¼, closing at 53, or ¾ higher on the day, while Brazilian Traction (which closed at 49½) were again higher, though below the best. Nickel did not participate in this advance, while Columbia Graphophone fell to 6 and were offered at 5 31-32 in the street. International Holding were better at $7. General Electric opened with a sharp rise at about 55s. on the overnight advance in New York, and, continuing firm during the day, closed at 57s., at which they showed a gain of about 8s. Associated Electrical also opened firmer, and rose from 29s. to 30s. 9d., the latter comparing with 28s. on Tuesday. Strength was shown by Associated Cement, which rose 9d. to 27s. 3d., London Brick, which advanced to 41s. 6d., and Ever Ready, which reached 20s. 10½d. Austin Motor Ordinary shares rose 2s. to 23s. 3d., the Preferred rising 2s. to 13s. 6d., while Rover, Singer, and Thornycroft were all higher, the last-named at 8 1-16. Margarine Union and Unie eased after being bid for at 3 11-16 at the opening. Imperial Continental Gas was supported, the stock reaching 400, and the Swedish group was firm, Kreuger and Toll Participating Debentures rising sharply to 33½. British Can advanced 3s. 9d. to 30s. 3d. Among recent issues Tate and Lyle and North Metropolitan Electric Debenture scrips were firmer. Ner-Sag shares were better at £1 bid on hopes connected with the company's cash assets. The recently issued Imperial Preference shares were quoted at 3d. discount.

SOUTH AFRICANS were firm in tone, and small rises occurred in well-known shares, such as New Modderfontein, Crown Mines, Gold Fields, Brakpan, and Springs. Rhodesian shares were also firm, but showed very limited movement, apart from Southern Rhodesia Base Metals, which advanced to 1 3-16. Ashanti rose further to 30s. 6d. Tin fell £1 5s. per ton, and the share market was easier, Malayan, Tronoh, and Aver Hitam being among those to decline. Rio Tinto reacted after rising to 46.

STOCK EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIPS

Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds have taken into partnership Mr. Philip Henry de Lerisson Cazenove in the place of Mr. Louis Cecil Breitmeyer, who has retired.

As from to-day, the firm of Messrs. Montagu, Stanley and Co. will be reconstituted, but will continue under the same name. Major Guy Molesworth Kindersley, M.P., and Captain Thomas Fairfax-Ross will be additional partners in the new firm.

Messrs. Pratt, Graham and Reynell have taken into partnership Mr. Ivan Reynell, son of their late partner, and the business will be carried on under the same style as heretofore.

THE SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS COMPANY.

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER.

£400,000 ORDINARY (1928) 6 per cent. MAXIMUM STOCK.

Minimum Price of Issue—£105 per £100 of Stock.

Maximum Dividends on the existing Stocks have been paid for the last nineteen years.

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100, and above that amount in multiples of £10.

A deposit of £10 per cent. must accompany Tenders, which will be received at the Company's Offices not later than 11 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 11th April, 1930. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on the 9th May, 1930.

The first Dividend calculated from the 9th May, 1930, to the 30th June, 1930, will be paid on the 1st September next, and thereafter Dividends will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

The Stock allotted will be registered in the Company's Books and Certificates issued in the names of the Purchasers, or their nominees, free of expense.

DIRECTORS.
COURTENAY C. S. FOOKS, Esq., J.P.
MAURICE C. HOULDER, Esq.
EDWARD C. CHARLETON, Esq.
ARCHIBALD E. CORNEWALL-WALKER, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.
SIR JOHN N. BARRAN, Bart.
WILLIAM CASH, Esq., F.C.A.

The Authorized Stock Capital is	£2,035,700	0 0
Of which there has been issued—		
Ordinary (1861) Stock, 10 per cent. maximum	85,700	0 0
Ordinary (1882) Stock, 7 per cent. maximum	75,000	0 0
Ordinary (1901) Stock, 5 per cent. maximum	137,500	0 0
Ordinary (1921) Stock, 6 per cent. maximum	175,000	0 0
Preference Stock, 5 per cent.	198,500	0 0
Preference Stock, 6½ per cent. (Redeemable 1932)	100,000	0 0
Premiums	20,324	10 1
	£792,024,	10 1
The Authorized Loan Capital is	£1,014,395	16 5
Of which there has been issued—		
Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	90,850	0 0
Debenture Stock, 7 per cent. (Redeemable 1931)	64,700	0 0
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.	225,000	0 0
	£380,550	0 0
The Net Revenue of the Company for the year ended 31st December last was	£98,818	6 9
The Interest and Dividends on the existing Debenture, Preference, and Ordinary Stocks amount to	£67,033	0 0
The Dividend at 6 per cent. on the Stock now offered will amount to	£24,000	0 0
	£91,033	0 0
Leaving on last year's figures a surplus of	£7,785	6 9

After paying the Dividends to the 31st December last, £58,189 15s. 10d. remained to be carried forward as Undivided Profit.

Last year £10,000 was set aside to Contingency Account, the balance of which, on the 31st December last, stood at £46,593 14s. 3d.

The Company was incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1861, and obtained further powers in 1882, 1901, 1921 and 1928, for supplying a District extending to 160 square miles, the western boundary of which is within about 8 miles of the City of London.

In this area there are 31 Railway Stations on the London and North Eastern and London Midland and Scottish Companies' systems, and the ready facilities for reaching Town and the important Manufacturing and Shipping Districts to the East of London have resulted in a great extension of building activity, bringing with it a steady and continuous growth in the Water Company's revenue.

The Company's Parliamentary area is bounded on the south by the River Thames for about 25 miles. The development of the River-side frontage for Dock, Wharf, and Factory purposes is proceeding at a rapid rate, and will, it is anticipated, provide large additional revenue from Water Supplies.

The Capital now being issued is required to meet present commitments in connection with the works authorized by the Company's Act of 1928 for obtaining water from the River Stour.

The present rates and charges for water supplied are below the statutory maximum, and the Company's Act of 1928 provides for increase in rates and charges as and when capital is spent on the works authorized.

The existing Debenture, Preference, and Ordinary Stocks of the Company are officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and application will be made in due course to the Committee for permission to deal in the Stock now being issued, and for a quotation in the official list.

Copies of the Prospectus and Form of Tender, which latter must be sent in by 11 o'clock in the morning on Friday, 11th April, 1930, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, Hornchurch-road, Romford.

Hornchurch-road, Romford.
31st March, 1930.

DEALINGS IN STOCKS AND SHARES

and business relating thereto should be transacted through Brokers who are Members of

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

A list of these can be obtained from the Secretary, Stock Exchange, E.C.2 with, if desired, the authorized Scale of Commissions, or be seen at the Bank of England Stock Transfer Offices, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2. Members of The Stock Exchange are not allowed to advertise for business purposes or to issue circulars or business communications to other than their own principals. Persons and Firms, therefore, who advertise as Stock and Share Brokers or Dealers are not Members of The Stock Exchange, or in any way under the control of the Committee.

MONEY MARKET

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION BILLS

In the Money Market yesterday loan rates were lower than on Tuesday, though money remained in good demand up to the close of business. One of the big lenders quoted 3½ per cent. for fresh loans for the night, but money was frequently obtainable at 3 per cent., and old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at the latter rate. Discount rates were usually unaltered. Bills were again in good supply, and leading brokers reported numerous purchases of three months' fine bank bills at 2½ per cent., while sales took place at 2 29/32 per cent. and even at 2 15/16 per cent. June Treasury Bills were rather offered at 2½ per cent., and business was reported at rates under this quotation. A few April bills were sold by the market at 2½ per cent., and May maturities at 2 15/16 per cent. There was no general expectation of a reduction in Bank rate to-day, though the movements in market rates having discounted a further decline in the official minimum no surprise would be felt if the rate were lowered. Foreign exchanges, however, were generally inclined to move against sterling yesterday, the New York, Belgian, Dutch and Swiss exchanges all declining. On the other hand the Stockholm rate moved in favour of London on the reduction in the Swedish bank rate to 3½ per cent.

An offer of £1,000,000 of Liverpool Corporation bills was announced yesterday. The bills will be dated April 11, and will be payable 12 months hence. Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on April 8.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short day	60 days	2 months	3 months	4 months
2 – 2½	2½ – 2¾	2 5/16 – 2 7/16	2⅜	2 7/16 – 2½	2 7/16 – 2½
Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	6 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%	%
2 5/16	2 5/16 – 2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ – 2 7/16	2½	2 9/16

SWEDISH BANK RATE REDUCED

The National Bank of Sweden has reduced its rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	March 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	—	Unchanged
Gold and silver	177,212	+ 4,142
Of which deposited abroad	2,495,931	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	149,788	— 64,026
Bills of exchange and cheques	386,600	+ 562,744
Silver and other coin	2,067,462	— 34,922
Notes of other German banks	130,761	+ 17,156
Advances	3,918	— 145,882
Investments	201,300	Unchanged
Other assets	93,245	Unchanged
LIABILITIES	529,789	— 34,052
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	—	Unchanged
Reserve	177,212	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	371,139	Unchanged
Other daily maturing obligations	4,805,581	+ 696,424
Other liabilities	456,560	— 136,544
	152,947	+ 2,852

The Clearing House Returns during March amounted to 9,775,000,000 Reichsmarks, compared with 9,122,000,000 for February.—*Reuter.*

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	March 22	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold and silver holdings	580,706,792	— 324,276
Gold exchanges	232,986,737	— 19,692,051
Domestic bills	75,832,662	+ 1,311,017
Advances against securities	40,317,539	— 936,045
Security holdings	27,053,124	— 22,978,962
Due from banks	19,270,037	— 12,896,559
Other assets	14,437,181	— 86,238
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	830,052,620	+ 13,799,955
Other sight liabilities	196,818,214	— 3,590,315
Other liabilities	29,261,228	+ 643,890
—*Reuter.*		

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	March 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	459,836,000	+ 5,000
Bills and advances	290,460,000	+ 34,541,000
Notes in circulation	958,176,000	— 56,949,000
Deposits	12,985,000	+ 8,705,000
—*Reuter.*		

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	March 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	182,844,163	— 2,452,266
Inland bills, warrants and securities	200,990,497	— 6,835,385
Advances on movable security	51,290	— 3,900
Advances to the Treasury	82,900,150	Unchanged
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	Unchanged
Other assets	84,378,736	+ 777,949
LIABILITIES		
Share capital (gold, Kr.30,000,000)	34,756,095	Unchanged
Reserve fund	8,119,280	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	373,114,146	— 15,483,073
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	93,404,675	+ 5,373,712
Other liabilities	47,849,062	+ 1,595,759

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange was inclined to move against sterling in the afternoon, and closed slightly under $4.86¼, compared with $4.86 5/16 on Tuesday. Forward dollars were finally dealt in at par for all periods. The Montreal rate was lower at $4.86 7/16. Apart from the Paris and Stockholm rates, which advanced to 124.29f. and 18.10¼kr. respectively, most of the leading Continental exchanges moved against London. Switzerland bid for Swiss francs, the Zurich rate closing at 25.12½fl., against 25.13¼fl., while the Dutch rate declined to 12.11 7/16d., the Italian to 92.80½l., and the Belgian to 34.87b. There was a fair turnover in the Spanish exchange, which again moved in favour of the peseta, closing at 38.71p., against 38.98½p. The Batavia rate declined further to 12.10½fl. At 1s. 6d. the Hong-kong rate was again higher, but the Shanghai rate was lower at 1s. 11½d. The Buenos Aires rate rallied strongly, closing at 43 7/32d., while the Rio exchange was slightly higher at 5 25/32d. The discount on the New Zealand pound was further increased, the Australian and New Zealand banks in London now selling cable transfers on New Zealand at £95 7s. 6d. per £100, compared with the previous rate of £97 per £100. The selling rate for cable transfers on Australia remains at £93 17s. 6d. per £100.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	April 2	April 1
New York	9 to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅝–86¾	4.86 7/16–7/32
Montreal	9 to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅝–86¼	4.86 7/16–86¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.26–30	124.26–30
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.86¼–87½	34.86¼–87½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78–92.84	92.80–92.85
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½–13½	25.12½–13½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.20–40	193.20–40
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.65–39.00	38.90–39.10
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½–108¾	108½–108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼–12½	12.11¼–12¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–38	20.37¼–38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5613	34.50–34.53	34.50–34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.83–27.86	27.84–27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164.10–35	164–164½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.37–43.42	43.37–43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–820	817–820
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	1.0302	1.0302
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼–275¾	275¼–275¾
Kovno	Lt. to £	48.66	48⅝–48¾	48⅝–48¾
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	670–675	670–675
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅝–17¼	18.16⅝–17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼–09¾	18.09¼–09¾
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–17¼	18.16¼–17¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 1/16–97⅛	97 1/16–97⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1/32–1/32	1/32–1/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/32–1/32	1/32–1/32
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1/32–1/32	1/32–1/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6–1/6	1/6–1/6
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 03/32–2 07/32	2 03/32–2 07/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10 7/32–1/11½	1/10 7/32–1/11 9/32
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 15/16–3 1/16	2/3 15/16–3 1/16
Batavia	Per dol.	12.107	12.10¼–10⅞	12.10¼–11¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.0666	2.00	2.00
E. de Janeiro	Per mil.	5.899d.	5⅞–5 15/16	5⅞–5 15/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43¼–43¼	42 15/16–43 1/32
Valp'raiso	8 to £	40	39.93	39.92
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	44⅞–45¼	44⅞–45
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	12.35–12.5	12.37½
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–3.05 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

NEW ZEALAND POUNDS CHEAPER

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 2 15	92 13 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 9
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

BAR GOLD amounting to £11,600 was bought by the Bank of England yesterday. For the week ended April 2 there has been a net influx of £1,036,467, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
March 27—		March 27	Nil
Sovs.	1,000,000		
Bar gold	1,030		
March 28	Nil	March 28	Nil
March 29	Nil	March 29	Nil
March 31—		March 31—	
Sovs.	25,797	Sovs.	2,000
Bar gold	40		
April 1	Nil	April 1	Nil
April 2—		April 2	Nil
Bar gold	11,600		
		Influx	1,036,467
Total	£1,038,467	Total	£1,038,467

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,829,520; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market about £30,000 of West African gold was available. There was only a small demand, and the price declined 1d. to 84s. 10d. per oz.

SILVER was a very quiet market, and in the absence of demand the price declined 1/16d. to 19½d. per oz. for cash and 19 5/16d. for forward delivery.

BOMBAY STERLING TENDERS

An official *communiqué* states that sterling tenders amounting to £500,000 at 1s. 5 27-32d. were received to-day and allotted to the extent of 50 per cent. An amount of £500,000 will be offered on April 9.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, April 2.—At the wool sale held here to-day 9,755 bales were offered, of which 9,505 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 582 bales. There was an average selection. Under keen general competition the market closed equal to the best point of the series for all descriptions of merino wool, and crossbred met with good demand at recent rates. Greasy merino fetched up to 18½d., comeback 11½d., and crossbred 11½d. The next series will begin on April 28 and end on May 28; 9,000 bales will be offered daily on four days a week.—*Reuter.*

PERTH, W.A., April 2.—Twenty thousand bales were offered at the wool sales here to-day, equalling the number offered at the last sale. France, Germany, and Italy showed great interest, but Bradford was the most prominent buyer. The top price was 13½d.

GEELONG, April 2.—At the wool sale held here to-day, 9,000 bales were offered. The clips were attractive and the recent improved rates were fully maintained under keen general competition.—*Reuter.*

GEDULD PROPRIETARY MINES LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa).

Extracted from the Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

		Per ton based on tonnage milled.
Total Working Revenue	£1,353,822 7 4	£1 6 10
Total Working Costs	831,634 10 4	0 16 6
Working Profit	522,187 17 0	£0 10 4
Add Interest and Sundry Revenue	26,588 7 3	
	£548,776 4 3	
Less Government Taxes	69,100 5 6	
„ Donations and Sundry Expenditure	4,472 15 9	
„ Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund—Provision on account of Outstanding Liability	6,000 0 0	
	79,573 1 3	
Balance unappropriated at 31st December, 1928	£469,203 3 0	
	177,587 0 8	
Dividends paid in respect of the year:—No. 29 of 15 per cent. and No. 30 of 10½ per cent.	£646,790 3 8	
	456,517 16 3	
Leaving a Balance unappropriated of	£190,272 7 5	

The estimated **Ore Reserves** at 31st December, 1929, were:—5,900,000 tons, of an average assay value of 6.7 dwts., equal to 28s. 6d. per ton, over a stoping width of 58 inches.

THE MODDERFONTEIN DEEP LEVELS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa).

Extracted from the Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

		Per ton based on tonnage milled.
Total Revenue	£1,194,604 10 9	£2 4 11
Total Working Costs	417,202 17 10	0 15 8
Working Profit	777,401 12 11	£1 9 3
Add Interest and Sundry Revenue	17,516 12 8	
	£794,918 5 7	
Less Government Taxes	110,337 10 0	
„ Donations and Sundry Expenditure	3,041 5 6	
„ Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund (Provision on account of Outstanding Liability)	14,000 0 0	
	127,378 15 6	
Balance unappropriated at 31st December, 1928	£667,539 10 1	
	150,733 3 7	
Dividends paid in respect of the year:—No. 29 of 65 per cent. and No. 30 of 70 per cent.	£818,272 13 8	
	675,000 0 0	
Leaving a Balance unappropriated of	£143,272 13 8	

The estimated **Ore Reserves** at 31st December, 1929, were:—2,850,000 tons, of an average assay value of 8.8 dwts., equal to 37s. 8d. per ton, over a stoping width of 79 inches. In addition there are 10,000 tons of ore in Hanging Wall leader blocks valued at 4.7 dwts. over 60 inches.

SOUTHERN STATE DEFAULTERS

THE CASE OF MISSISSIPPI

BONDHOLDER COUNCIL'S INDICTMENT

The fifty-sixth annual report of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders is noteworthy for the attention which is devoted to the claims of holders of bonds of certain defaulting Southern States of the United States of America, and in particular to the bonds of the State of Mississippi. The chapter on this subject is a forcible supplement to the comments which have appeared in previous reports of the Council, and also to the remarks made in the course of a discussion which took place on March 12 in the House of Lords on a question by Lord Redesdale, in which the legal application of the Federal Constitution to the State repudiation was raised.

In its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth annual reports, the council set forth in some detail the bondholders' claims against the State of Mississippi, as proven in its own highest Courts of law, and showed how the Government of the United States found a means of collecting similar, though unadjudicated, debts when it was itself the victim of other State defaults. These detailed statements, supported as they are by extracts from American official documents, when taken in conjunction, present the subject from a new angle, and it now remains to be considered, states the council, whether any means cannot also be found to vindicate claims of private individuals, which are in no way less valid, and should in equity be in no degree less enforceable, than those which the United States Government has rendered effective on its own behalf.

In seeking a suitable authority to which application for a solution of this problem might be made, the council learned that in May, 1929, President Hoover had appointed a National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, part of the purpose and scope of which he had indicated at its inauguration on March 4, 1929, in the following words:—

"To re-establish the vigour and effectiveness of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its functions, the simplification of its procedure, the strengthening of our whole judicial and enforcement system, both in civil and criminal sides, have been advocated for years by statesmen, judges, and Bar associations.

"Right and expeditious justice is the first safeguard of freedom, the basis of all ordered liberty, the vital force of progress. Justice must not fail because the agencies of enforcement are inefficient, delinquent or inefficiently organized. To consider these evils, to find their remedy, is the most sore necessity of our times.

"I propose to appoint a national Commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our federal system of jurisprudence."

In view of these declarations, the council has applied to the chairman of the Commission for a consideration of its case. This application was made in response to a published invitation from the Commission, addressed without national restrictions to public bodies, to submit printed records of matters falling within the scope of its terms of reference. The council's formal application draws attention to the non-observance, by the State of Mississippi, of the fundamental law of the United States, and also of its own State law, both of which have been violated by its Acts of Repudiation. It is needless to point out that there has hitherto been no enforcement of these laws by properly constituted authorities.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN PUBLICISTS

In most of the States of the Union the doctrine of repudiation, first promulgated in Mississippi and later adopted in other States, was regarded with abhorrence by leaders of both political parties. Men so deeply opposed in other respects as Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun were at one on that issue. The last-named statesman, who was twice elected Vice-President of the United States, and later Secretary of State, speaking in 1843 of the Mississippi repudiation, declared that, of whether the borrowed money had been wisely or foolishly spent—he would disown her "should she tarnish her unsullied honour and bring discredit on our common country by refusing to redeem her plighted faith."

In June, 1882, Senator Thomas F. Bayard, later Secretary of State and Ambassador to Great Britain under the two Administrations of President Cleveland, in contrasting the earlier assurances to British investors given by Daniel Webster and others with the actual practices which followed, spoke as follows:—

Not only do States seem unconscious of the fatal consequences to the moral tone of their people of a disregard of plighted faith and a public repudiation of just debts, but reckless and demagogical leaders are encouraged from without, by offers of patronage and schemes for political power, to debauch public opinion and plant popular faithlessness and repudiation in the bosom of the Commonwealth.

THE STATE AND THE LAW

The following are extracts from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered as long ago as 1884, in another case of Constitutional infringement, that of Poindexter v. Greenhow (Virginia Coupons case), 114 *U.S.*:—

Of what avail are written constitutions if their limitations and restraints upon power may be overpassed with impunity by the very agencies created and appointed to guard, defend, and enforce them? . . . How else can these principles of individual liberty and right be maintained, if, when violated, the judicial tribunals are forbidden to visit penalties upon individual offenders, who are the instruments of wrong, whenever they interpose the shield of the State? The doctrine is not to be tolerated. The whole frame and scheme of the political institutions of this country, State and Federal, protest against it. Their continued existence is not compatible with it. It is the doctrine of absolutism, pure, simple, and naked; and of Communism, which is its twin; the double progeny of the same evil birth.

The council has pointed out that that abuse of State powers which takes the form of repudiation of public debt is found only in pars of the United States and in Communist Russia.

THE BRITISH GOLD PAYMENT

Doubtless the humiliating circumstances attending the passage of such an Act as that of 1875 aroused in many an honest and elderly Mississippian poignant memories of the scenes which had greeted the successful issue of the Union Bank Bonds in 1838, and which are thus described in the "Encyclopedia of Mississippi History":—

When news of the sale of the bonds reached Jackson, the smoke of great guns filled the capital city with a pillar of cloud by day and bonfires and illuminations lighted it with a pillar of fire by night. In due course of time the $5,000,000 in specie and British gold arrived by ocean steamer at New Orleans, thence by a guarded caravan of wagons to Jackson, where the central office was located on a plot of ground now occupied by C. W. Virden's store. Crowds of people gathered to witness this golden caravan.

The present heavily taxed heirs and successors of those who provided the contents of the "golden caravan," may also reflect somewhat wistfully upon these rejoicings, and upon the present prosperity of the heirs and successors of those who then rejoiced and later repudiated.

It has been suggested that the passage of time, and the transfer of title by inheritance or assignment, have weakened the original moral and legal rights inherent in the bonds, but the circumstances upon which the bondholders' claims are based are not now much more remote, in point of time, than will be those under which the World War debts arose, by the time that their last instalments fall due. Certainly they involve, at the very least, as great moral and material obligations upon the debtor States towards heirs and assigns.

That the present generation of Mississippians cannot grow up in ignorance of the position is ensured by the fact that what is, on the whole, a fair account of the bondholders' case is now included in the appendix of a Mississippi State school primer, in another part of which the repudiation is referred to as an "unwholesome business."

In concluding its account of the matter, this volume, entitled "Mississippi History," asserts that the matter was finally closed when a repudiating clause was inserted in the State Constitution.

The council must express its disagreement with this local view. The clause in question was and is unconstitutional, both from the Federal and the State points of view, and the matter can never be finally closed while those bonds remain unredeemed. In the now proverbial words of a popular American writer, "no question is ever settled until it is settled right."

A bond does not die, and, in the case of a State, the stigma of a repudiation is perpetuated during the existence of the dishonoured issue which bears the seal of its sovereignty. If the State be part of a Federal Union, a reflection is cast upon the protective sovereignty which encircles it. It was, no doubt, with some such idea in mind that President Hoover, in his speech accepting the Presidential nomination, declared that "Dishonesty in Government, whether national, State, or municipal, is a double wrong. It is treason to the State."

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance.—Final dividend for 1929 of 7s. 6d. per share, less tax, making 13s. per share for the year, against 12s. per share for 1928.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, April 2.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.65 (previous, 89); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.25 (102.40); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.30 (100.30); 4½% Rentes, 1918, 99.45 (99.55 xd); 5% Rentes, 1920, 136.15 (136.25); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.65 (103.90); 6% Rentes, 1927, 107.95 (108); 5% Credit National, 1919, 614 (613); 5% Credit National, 1920, 555 (549); 6% Credit National, 1921, 570 (565); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 527.50 (527); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 556 (554); 6% Credit National, 1924, 545 (555 xd); 4% Egyptian Unified, 392.50 (393.50); 5½% Italian Rentes, 90 (90); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 401.50 (401.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 7 (7); 4% Russian, 1909, 4 (4.30); 4% Turkish Unified, 63.50 (64.25); Banque de France, 25,180 (25,240); Banque de Paris, 3,125 (3,105); Banque Parisienne, 2,205 (2,210); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,040 (2,020); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,855 (3,855); Credit Lyonnais, 3,270 (3,260); Banque d'Athens, 215 (220 xd); Banque d'Orient, unquoted (341); Banque Ottomane, 1,170 (1,165); Suez Canal Shares, 19,650 (19,780); Chargeurs Reunis, 744 (747); Messageries Maritimes, unquoted (225); Transatlantique, 1,015 (1,025); Raffinerie Say, 1,980 (1,975); Sucreries d'Egypte, 909 (906); Wagons Lits, 625 (631); Thomson Houston, 1,105 (1,099); Lautaro Nitrate, 358 (353); Ford of France, 263 (256); Rio Tinto, 5,680 (5,680); Thursis, 648 (654); De Beers, Def., 1,148 (1,160); De Beers, Pref., 1,544 (1,540); Jagersfontein, 236, 237 (238); Central Mining, 2,215 (2,200); Chartered, 241 (242); Brakpan, 386 (383); Crown Mines, 414 (415); Rand, 68 (68); Geduld, 425 (424); General Mining, 89 (87); Consolidated Goldfields, 258 (258); Johannesburg Consolidated, 265 (264); Randfontein Estate, 35 (37); Rand Mines, 377 (373); Tanganyika, 343 (345). Transvaal Consolidated, 170 (172); Union Corporation, 435 (439); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 70 (70); Mozambique, 77 (76); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 40 (39); Caoutchoucs, 222 (220); Eastern International, 161 (149); Kuala Kalumpong, 205 (195); Kuala Lumpur, 273 (265); Malacca, 265 (257); Mexican Eagle, 170 (168); Royal Dutch, 42.000 (41.550); Shell Transport, 603 (603); Platine, 1,966 (1,970); Llansoff, 71 (70); Oceana Consolidated, 16.25 (16). Exchange on New York, 25.55 (25.54½); exchange on London, official average, 124.30 (124.28½); cheques, closing market rate 124.30 (124.29). Private discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛%); short money, 2¼% (2¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, April 2.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅛ (previous, 103); 5% Dutch, 1913 (101¾); 2½% Dutch, 64⅝ (65¼); 3% Dutch, 76⅛ (78⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 51⅝ (51⅜); Peruvian 13⅛ (12 5/16); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 54⅜ (54⅝); Erie, 61¼ (61¼); New York Ontario, 17⅜ (17⅜); United States Steel, 198⅜ (195⅝); Union Pacific, 241 (243); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 407¾ (401); Anaconda, 161 (158⅞); Dell Batavia Rubber, 110 (112⅜); Dell Mij, 367 (370¼); Amsterdam Rubber, 153½ (154⅛); Marmaren Unie, 364 (367¾); Philips Lamps, 455½ (461). Exchange on Berlin, 59.46⅛; London, 12.11⅝ (12.12); New York, 2.49 1/16 (2.49¼); Paris, 9.75 (9.75½).

BERLIN, April 2.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 106 (previous, 104.50); Dynamit Nobel, 84.50 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 199.50 (198); Salzdetfurth, 379 (374); Rheinbraunkohlen, 237.50 (235); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 184.50 (181). Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 10 (previous 9.62); Mexican Consols, 18.50 (18.25); Reichsbank, 289.25 (287.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 174 (172); Commerz and Privat Bank, 162.37 (160.37); Darmstadter and National Bank 240.50 (237); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 151.75 (151); Dresdner Bank, 154.50 (151.50); Gebenkirchen Berkwerke, 143.50 (142); Harpener, 131.60 (131.50); Allgemeine Elekt, industrie 6%, Debs., 109 (108.75); Hamburg Amerika, 111.25 (111.25); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 106.25 (105.60); A.E.G., 101.25 (99.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 99.10 (98); Svenska Tandsticks, 355 (353.75); Polyphon, 287 (282.50); Siemens and Halske, 264 (256.75); Schuckert, 198 (193.80). Exchange on London, 20.37⅜ (20.37¼); Paris, 16.39½ (16.39½); Amsterdam, 168.18 (168.10⅜); New York, 4.18⅜ (4.18⅜). Short Term (30-55 days), 4⅜% (4⅜%); Long Term (55-90 days), 4¼% (4¼%). Call Money, 6%-8½% (6%-8½%).

VIENNA April 2.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest Voelkerbundanl. (Austrian Issue), 108.05 (previous 107.50); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), 88.60 (88.15); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn (formerly Sudbahn), 13.10 (13.11); Oest. Nationalbank, 333 (333); Wiener Bank-Verein, 20.25 (20.60); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederoest Eskompte, 170.50 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 361(—); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 25.90 (26.11); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 183.25 (180.50); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, —(184.90); Salgotarjan Steinkohlen, 55.50 (55.10); Ungar. Allg. Berz and Ruettenwerke, 838 (836.50); Felten and Guilleaume, 57.30 (57); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.65 (5.69). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.71 (284.60); London, 34.50⅞ (34.50); New York, 692 (692); Paris, 27.76½ (27.75).—*Reuter.*

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN 1929

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT STATEMENT

The railways of Great Britain during 1929 had a total income from passenger and goods train traffic of £195,300,000, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Ministry of Transport yesterday. This was nearly £1,300,000 over 1928, but was a reduction of over £7,000,000 on the figures for 1927.

Of last year's income £151,300,000 was devoted to expenditure—a decrease of over £2,000,000 on 1928, and of over £9,000,000 on 1927. This left net receipts for last year of £44,000,000—an increase of £3,500,000 over the previous year and of over £2,000,000 on 1927. The net revenue for 1929 from all sources totalled £49,300,000, which is £4,100,000 over the 1928 figures and £2,500,000 over those for 1927.

The income during last year from passengers was £69,000,000, which is over £2,000,000 down on 1928 and nearly £3,300,000 on the 1927 amounts. The only class to show an increase was workmen's tickets, which rose by just on £200,000. The goods train receipts for 1929 amounted to £106,600,000, which is £3,300,000 more than in 1928, but approaching £4,000,000 less than the total for 1927.

MINING NEWS

CONGO BORDER DRILL HOLE RESULTS

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION.—Diamond Drill Hole N.E.17 is located midway between Diamond Drill Holes N.E.6 and N.E.8 and approximately 1,150ft. in a westerly direction from Diamond Drill Hole N.E.5. The hole entered ore at 988ft. and the following are the preliminary results:—

	Core Recovery %	Core Total Copper %	Core Oxide Copp'r %	Sludge Recovery %	Sludge Total Copp'r %
988ft. to 990ft.	32	2.4	1.8	None	
990ft. to 993ft.	55	9.3	0.6	None	
993ft. to 997ft.	100	6.6	2.7	73	6.7
997ft. to 1,001ft.	100	8.4	4.3	61	8.6
1,001ft. to 1,005ft.	85	7.4	4.9	53	7.4
1,005ft. to 1,009ft.	100	5.1	trace	54	6.0
1,009ft. to 1,013ft.	71	2.6			
1,013ft. to 1,017ft.	81	0.1			
1,017ft. to 1,021ft.	98	7.3			
1,021ft. to 1,025ft.	100	8.1			
37 feet average	85.7	5.88			

The present bottom of the hole is at 1,057ft. and is apparently still in ore.

MARCH OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Bain Caves Tin	—	24 tons	£933
Brakpan	90,000	£141,000	£45,012
Glynn's Lydenburg	6,400	£9,442	£561
Labat	—	14[illegible] tons	£5†
Malayalam Tin	—	26 tons	£1,517
Meyer and Charlton	17,800	118 tons	£5,786
Natal Navigation	—	£19,919	£2,013
New Kleinfontein	—	117,494 tons	—
Rantau Tin	54,000	£49,216	£4,616
Stone Tin	—	28 tons	£116
Sipud Tin	—	311 tons	—
S. Malayan Dredg.	—	15.17 tons	—
S. Perak Dredg.	—	1604 tons	£7,621
Springs Mines	69,000	804 tons	£3,854
Tabaling Tin	—	£145,855	£60,028
Teis Malaya Tin	—	19 tons	£233
Transvaal Gold	14,620	10.7 tons	—
Van Ryn Gold	42,000	£21,889	£2,230
Vereeniging Estates	—	£42,472	£4,230
West Rand Cons.	90,000	294,807 tons	—
West Springs	68,000	£99,840	£20,009
		£78,200	£18,873

RAND MINES GROUP

City Deep	97,000	£109,246	£748†
Cons. Main Reef	60,000	£48,982	£13,011
Crown Mines	287,000	£321,393	£80,964
Durban Roode Deep	41,200	£58,104	£5,111
East Rand Prop.	150,000	£174,469	£10,772
Geldenhuis Deep	64,900	£64,381	£5,058
Modder "B" Gold	72,500	£110,517	£48,044
Modder. East	76,000	£87,234	£17,834
New Modder. Gold	154,000	£309,415	£181,165
Nourse Mines	83,500	£79,754	£3,153
Rose Deep	62,000	£82,507	£2,548

† Loss

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT.—March output:—1,854 tons of 2,240lb. slab zinc.

CROWN DIAMOND.—Output for month March:—85,000 loads washed; yield, 9,442 carats.

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—Output for March equivalent to 622 tons of refined copper.

MILLON AND ASKARI HEMATITE IRON.—Iron ore shipments at Almeria from the Alquife Mines for March, 20,100 tons.

FARAMI CONSOLIDATED.—During March treated 15,200 tons; black tin produced, 222 tons; and alluvial, 4 tons.

OILFIELDS NEWS

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—The production from the wells at Gura-Ocnitzei, Ceptura, and Moreni for the week ended March 30 was 2,062 tons (21,434 barrels).

LOBITOS OILFIELDS.—The production of the Peruvian Company for March was 28,497 tons.

PHOENIX OIL AND TRANSPORT.—The gross production of crude oil for March was 45,263 tons.

HAMILTON'S OIL CONCESSIONS (ROUMANIA).—The production for March was 5,710 tons—39,970 barrels.

R. E. JONES AFFAIRS

A statement has been issued by the board of R. E. Jones, Limited, referring to legal opinion that resolutions passed at the recent meeting regarding changes in the directorate were invalid, and that the company could only function legally with a minimum of seven directors. The board yesterday appointed a seventh director—namely, Mr. Edward Harris, the late chairman of the company, who has agreed to serve on an understanding with the board that they place the whole of the facts relating to

COMPANY MEETINGS

MARCONI
INTERNATIONAL MARINE COMMUNICATION COMPANY

A YEAR OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT

RECORD PROFITS

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

DECREASED CHARGES TO SHIPOWNERS

IMPROVEMENTS IN WIRELESS APPARATUS

THE QUESTION OF U.S. COMPETITION

MR. F. G. KELLAWAY ON THE OUTLOOK

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

The RIGHT HON. F. G. KELLAWAY, P.C., J.P. (chairman and managing director), presided, and was supported by Mr. F. S. Hayburn, F.I.S.A. (deputy managing director), Mr. H. W. Allen, F.C.I.S., Major B. Binyon, O.B.E., M.A., M.I.E.E., Commodore Sir Bertram Fox Hayes, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Major H. Lefroy, J.P., Mr. Alfonso Marconi, Mr. Henry Morgan, F.S.A.A., Mr. J. O'Beirn, M.B., D.P.H., Mr. J. F. O'Malley, F.R.C.S., Mr. Lorcan G. Sherlock, LL.D., Sir William Slingo, and Sir Charles John Stewart, K.B.E.

There were also present Mr. Cecil Dormer, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. (the auditors), and Mr. G. C. Blagden (Messrs. Coward, Chance and Co., the solicitors).

The SECRETARY (Mr. B. O. Collis, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—With your permission I propose to take the report and accounts as read and proceed to comment on the principal items.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will deal first with the balance-sheet. The issued capital of your company remains at the same figure as in each year since 1919. The general reserve account has been reduced by £50,000. You will remember that in 1924 when the amount payable by your company in respect of excess profits duty was under discussion we informed you that when agreement was reached with the taxation authorities the necessary provision would be made from general reserve, and we confirmed that statement in our reports for 1927 and 1928.

Last year we reached a settlement with the Inland Revenue on all outstanding questions in respect of excess profits duty and corporation profits tax for a sum of £79,780. Your company was fortunate in having an accumulated sum to the credit of the income-tax account which was not fully required, so that when we reached a settlement with the Inland Revenue authorities in respect of the two outstanding items it was only necessary to withdraw from the general reserve account an amount representing a little over one-half of the payment due in respect of these two taxes. The result is that at the date of the balance-sheet the general reserve account stands at £158,013 13s.

Sundry creditors show a decrease of £150,601, this reduction being due in the main to the settlement with the Inland Revenue authorities.

VALUE OF PLANT AND APPARATUS

On the credit side of the balance-sheet the value of plant, apparatus, furniture, and stores shows an increase over the preceding year's value of £23,394. This increase is a resultant figure arising from the installation of additional plant on ships under contract, less the value of outright sales of apparatus, and depreciation for 1929. It also includes stock on hand of the new technical and electrical equipment departments which the company created as from January 1, 1929, in order further to extend the scope of your company's activities. At this point I would like to say that the new method of depreciation adopted three years ago is proving to be in the shareholders' best interests, reserves for obsolescence being no longer needed. The book value of plant, apparatus, furniture, and stores stands to-day at £576,025, as against £908,499 in 1922, when there was a smaller number of contracts and installations. Licence and rights, including shares received for rights, standing at £185,291, show no change from last year.

"Investments in subsidiary companies" decreased by £18,772, and are shown separately under shares and debentures. The cost of the shares was reduced by a figure of £15,597, this being in respect of arrears of Preference dividends now paid by one subsidiary company, which arrears had been included in the purchase price of those shares. Debentures show a small reduction of £3,175, owing to redemption of debentures of that value.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES' REMUNERATIVE BUSINESS

Shares in associated companies at cost show an increase of £12,000. This amount represents the price of purchase of an interest in the Norsk Marconikompani, which engages in Norway in the same class of business as your company does here. I am glad to say that each of our associated companies is doing increasingly remunerative business and is likely to continue to do so.

Cash at bankers and in hand shows a decrease of £26,089 as compared with the corresponding figure for 1928, but I would suggest that you consider this fact and the decrease of £132,167 in investments in conjunction with the fact that creditors are down by £150,000 and shares in associated companies up by £12,000.

Turning now to the profit and loss account, administrative salaries show an increase of £2,573 at the figure of £56,222, something under 5 per cent., which is less than normal when the expansion of your company's business and staff increments are taken into account. General charges at £33,895 show an increase of £4,982, a reasonable increase considering the extension of your company's interests.

The principal item on the debit side of the profit and loss account—namely, operators' salaries and allowances, expenses of ship telegraph installations, loss on apparatus, cost of technical and electrical equipment departments—shows a decrease of £9,927 in 1929 as compared with 1928. To some extent this decrease is offset by reduced charges to shipowners on the other side of the account. In this connexion it has to be remembered that the great gales at the end of 1929 involved considerable material loss to your company, all of which has been amply provided for. In depreciation of plant, apparatus, furniture, and buildings £5,970 more has been written off in 1929 than in 1928.

On the credit side of the profit and loss account we find the figure of £921,528—an increase of £15,712. This again is a resultant figure, for while on the one hand our charge for operators' services under the Industrial Court's award of 1926 decreases annually to our clients, and the sale of War Loan that had to be effected during the course of the year reduced the amount of interest receivable, these reductions in revenue were more than counterbalanced by dividends on shares in associated companies here and overseas and increased business.

RECORD FIGURE OF PROFIT

The balance of the profit and loss account is £203,111, the highest figure ever earned by your company. The measures which your board adopted when I became managing director five years ago for the improvement of your company's position are now beginning to show their full effect—a very heartening augury for the future.

At this point I hope you will permit me to give you the round figures of the company's profit for each year since 1923. In 1923 the profit was £85,000, in 1924 £83,000. The changes in the administration of your company to which I have referred were made at the end of 1924, and progress since then has been steady and satisfactory. In 1925 the profit was £118,000, in 1926 £126,000, in 1927 £179,000, in 1928 £193,000, and in 1929 £203,000.

These encouraging results have not been secured by increasing charges to the shipowners. On the contrary, taking our contracts as a whole, there has been a decrease in our charges. Let me give a striking example. Ten years ago we were marketing a direction-finder, which was 90 per cent. efficient and capable of working on spark signals only, at a sale price of £300 or an annual rental of £85. To-day the direction-finders we are supplying are capable of taking bearings from transmitters working not only on spark but on interrupted continuous wave and continuous wave signals. The instrument is entirely efficient and is being sold at £180, as against £300, or rented at £45 per annum, as against £85 per annum.

It is our settled policy to continue to give to shipowners every possible improvement which science and research can produce in their wireless equipment with as substantial a reduction in charges as the circumstances justify.

BENEFITS OF RATIONALIZATION

These results, as satisfactory to the shareholders as they are to the company's clients, have been secured by the application of what I understand to be the essential principles of rationalization in industry. These are the elimination of senseless competition, the concentration of production into the smallest number of profitable units, the ruthless scrapping of out-of-date machinery and equipment, and the removal of every form of waste or duplication in the management of the business. If only these simple, commonsense principles can be applied throughout the whole range of British industry, I see no reason why they should not be just as beneficial as they have proved to be in the operations of your own company. But there are many people talking about rationalization who do not seem to have a very clear idea of what the expression means.

I will now deal with the appropriation account. The amount brought forward from the 1928 accounts was £36,688 18s. 8d., from which is to be deducted the £1,500 additional remuneration voted to the directors at the last annual general meeting, leaving a net carry forward of £35,188 18s. 8d. Adding to this the net profit for 1929, we arrive at a total of £238,299 19s. 3d., of which £59,636 6s. was distributed as an interim dividend on the 29th October last. The net amount available for distribution as a final dividend thus becomes £178,663 13s. 3d., from which the directors recommend that there should be appropriated an amount sufficient to raise the general reserve account from £158,013 13s. to £200,000; this will require £41,986 7s. The directors then recommend the payment of a final dividend for 1929 of 10 per cent., involving the distribution of £119,272 12s. and leaving a carry-forward to the 1930 accounts of £17,404 14s. 3d.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTS UNDER NEW ACT

These accounts are the first published by your company under the Companies Act, 1929. In this connexion you will observe that in the profit and loss account mention is made of the fact that two directors have each received as fees from a subsidiary company the sum of £100 during 1929; that the main item of expenditure, £557,689, is shown as covering also the cost of our technical and marine electrical equipments departments, and that there is appended to the statement of accounts a declaration as to the disposal of dividends from subsidiary companies. Mention of the fact that accounts from two other subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1929, have not been received is no reflection on the state of affairs of those companies.

Your directors aim at publishing your company's accounts at the earliest possible moment after the conclusion of a financial year, and the non-receipt of the accounts from the two subsidiaries simply signifies that up to the time of publishing your company's accounts those from the two companies overseas had not yet come to hand. Similarly the last remark in the statement appended to the accounts, to the effect that the profit from another subsidiary has not been included in the present accounts, means that the profit was received too late to be dealt with in the company's 1929 accounts and is being carried forward to 1930.

COMPANY'S ACTIVITY IN 1929

Passing now to more general matters, the company had a very active life in 1929. There was a fair increase in the volume of business offering and we had to face efficient competition. Technically also the year was full of interest. As a result of regulations passed at the Washington Convention of 1927, December 31, 1929, saw the beginning of the end on board ship of spark transmitters of more than ½kw. power.

There was an increase during the year in the number of launches from British yards of vessels of 1,600 tons and over—*i.e.*, those which come under the compulsory wireless law. This increase is reflected in the present accounts. By the end of 1929 your company held maintenance and rental contracts in respect of 2,758 British ships, a large proportion of which carry direction-finders and auto-alarm apparatus in addition to the main installations. The number of sea-going operators on the company's pay roll at the same date was 3,136.

NON-RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

An unusual volume of non-recurrent expenditure was necessary throughout 1929 to enable the company to maintain the technical lead in marine wireless apparatus which it has always held. Provision had to be made to meet the requirements that any ship fitted on or after January 1, 1930, should have interrupted continuous wave or continuous wave transmitters if an outfit of more than ½kw. power was required. Also in 1929 the use of short-wave telegraph apparatus became more general for the rapid handling of traffic to and from ships at sea, and gear had to be perfected to meet this growing need.

Coupled with this came the necessity for the design of a marine wireless receiver fulfilling the very searching requirements of sea-going conditions in all climates that would enable operators to receive signals on any wavelength between 15 metres and 20,000 metres—obviously a technical operation of extreme difficulty and delicacy. It will be of interest to you, and will be a very valuable earnest of the position in which your company stands with its shipowner clients, when I say that a prominent personality in the shipping world cooperated with our technicians in the evolution of this piece of apparatus, which is characterized by competent persons as the best marine receiver yet produced. It is to be adopted by your company as standard on all passenger vessels.

UTILITY OF SHORT-WAVE APPARATUS

The utility of our short-wave wireless equipment is clearly demonstrated by results achieved with sets of only 500 watts power used by whalers in the southern seas, which communicate nightly with Bergen, in Norway, and Portishead, in Somerset, England, over a distance of more than 7,000 miles.

In my speech last year I made reference to the increase in the use of wireless on trawlers, where it is not a compulsory fitting. That increase has been well maintained during 1929, and, I am sure you will be glad to know, has already been exceeded in the first three months of this year. The trawler owner and the trawler skipper have at last realized that wireless is not only a safety device but a remunerative investment. This opens up a new class of business for the company.

In the past I have said so much in regard to direction-finders that there is little new left for me to say on this occasion. The growth of business of this class goes steadily on, while with each year that passes the technical efficiency of our equipment is being improved.

"MARINE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS"

During 1929 your company created a new department, carrying the title "Marine Electrical Equipments," to deal with such matters as band repeaters, automatic telephones, broadcast reception on board ship, and sounding devices. There are a number of sounding devices or depth-finders at present on offer to shipowners, but we believe that the principles of Beam radiation which we are employing can give the shipowner the most satisfactory and economical form of sounding device.

The research into this matter has been highly successful, and a number of patents have been taken out. Instead of slowing down the ship and resorting to the primitive method of casting a lead that may or may not find bottom, and, in the former case, at the best, give only an approximate measurement, your company's sounding device enables the ship to continue on her course while, with the pressure of a button, the navigating officer can read every 15 seconds on a readily visible indicator the exact depth of water in fathoms. This line of development opens up entirely new fields for your company. Every ship, be she trawler or great liner, requires a sounding device or depth-finder. Our design of depth-finder, which is continuous, automatic, and exact, is the best fitted of all to meet up-to-date needs in this particular field.

At the Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held in April, 1929, a recommendation was made and adopted to the effect that the Contracting Governments should encourage the development of the use of depth-sounding apparatus. The principles underlying your company's design of this device are capable of other applications.

MARINE WIRELESS TELEPHONY

During recent months there have been a number of items in the Press on the subject of marine wireless telephony. In this work your company has been a pioneer. We have already rental and sale contracts in respect of over 70 marine wireless telephone equipments.

In order, however, that no false idea may gain ground in respect of marine wireless telephony, I think you should realize that at present the number of ships on which wireless telephony could be provided as a commercial proposition for long-distance communication is not very large, while, as regards short-distance telephony for cross-Channel and Continental steamers, whalers, and such like, we have had the market well tested for a number of years.

THE MARQUIS MARCONI'S RECENT DEMONSTRATION

The uncanny efficiency of your company's wireless telephony equipment for installation on ships has recently been demonstrated by the Marquis Marconi, who has installed one of these sets on his yacht Elettra and was able to speak from the yacht, which was lying off Genoa, to Australia, the conversation being carried on, as the managing director of the Australasian Wireless Company told the Press, "as clearly as a local telephone conversation." I may say that the equipment that we are about to instal on the great liner "Homeric" is the same type as that which the Marquis Marconi was using for his conversation between Genoa and Australia.

When I spoke to you last year I made a reference to the Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, and then expressed the opinion that in the view of your directors the reconciliation of the economic and humanitarian aspects of the wireless side of the questions to be dealt with at that conference could best be effected by leaving well alone. I am pleased to say that the results of the deliberations of the conference justified your directors' view.

OUTLOOK FOR 1930

As in 1928, so in 1929, there were no labour troubles in the British shipping world, and the conduct of affairs proceeded smoothly. While at the moment there is nothing clouding the outlook for 1930, your directors are inclined to make a cautious forecast. The amount of business so far secured this year is in advance of last year, but there is a tendency to increase the number of ships laid up. Ours is an international company with interests in many countries. That is a safeguard, since it broadens the basis of our interests, but it is also a disadvantage, since it compels your directors' interest not only in home politics and trade but in those, for example, of Continental countries, of Japan, India, and South America.

Taking everything into account, however, and bearing in mind that the financial position of your company has never been stronger or its potentialities for new business more evident, your directors incline to a feeling of restrained optimism for 1930.

I think you will agree that the statements and reports that have been laid before you since 1925, showing progress year by year and culminating in the record net profit of 1929, speak well for the administration of your company's affairs, but I must insist that these happy results could not all have been achieved without the sincere good will of your company's shipowner clients.

I desire also to emphasize the fact that our relations with the Post Office and the Board of Trade—the two Government Departments with which we are of necessity brought into continual contact—are good. We receive from both Departments all the help that they can properly give. Our relations with the Chamber of Shipping also, I am glad to say, continue to be most cordial.

WORK OF THE STAFF

Our thanks are also merited by the staff, from the deputy managing director, Mr. Hayburn, the joint general managers, Mr. A. R. Harding and Mr. Ferguson, down to the office boy, for their willing and unstinted efforts to uphold your company's prestige. Particularly, I am sure, you would wish conveyed to the sea-going operators your appreciation of the services they continue to render. In the terrifying gales of last winter they shared with other seafarers the extreme dangers of their calling. During 1929 21 vessels in which your company was interested were lost at sea, the majority of these having gone down during the period of the great gales. Unfortunately three operators lost their lives in these disasters. The practical side of wireless telegraphy played a most important part in minimizing the results of the terrible weather experienced, and, as one leading newspaper stated, "Wireless made this gale the least destructive to life, considering its severity, of any known."

I have on several previous occasions presided over the meetings of the shareholders of this company, not as chairman, but owing to the absence of Senatore Marconi, who was then your chairman. To-day I preside as chairman and managing director.

TRIBUTE TO THE MARQUIS MARCONI

Early last year Senatore Marconi expressed his desire to be relieved of the responsibilities attaching to the chairmanship, and to give undivided attention to his technical work. He was accordingly appointed president and your directors were good enough to appoint me to succeed him as chairman. Since that change was made Senatore Marconi has been created a Marquis, and I am sure you will all wish to join with me and my fellow directors in expressing our congratulations to our president on so signal and well deserved an honour. (Hear, hear.)

Some two years ago, when Prince Chichibu, a brother of the Emperor of Japan, was in this country, I had the honour of entertaining him on behalf of the Marconi Company, and I remember the Prince, who is well informed on wireless matters, telling me that the name of Marconi was familiar to the children in the smallest village in Japan. I doubt if there is another living man, not of Japanese nationality, of whom the same thing could be said. And what is true of Japan is, I have no doubt, true of every other country in the world. And it is right that it should be so, for we cannot honour too much the great living benefactors of humanity, of whom the Marquis Marconi is one. (Hear, hear.)

If we consider for a moment what wireless has done for those who go down to the sea in ships, my description of him as one of the outstanding benefactors of humanity will not be considered extravagant. Before Marconi, the sailor, from the time he left one port until the time he arrived at another, was completely isolated. What fortune or misfortune had befallen his ship was often a matter of doubt for weeks or months on end. Marconi's great invention destroyed at a stroke that isolation, which was the greatest danger of the sea.

Never before has the casualty board of Lloyd's reflected such a multitude of losses at sea as during last year, the total number of vessels reported as casualties—that is, sunk, foundered, abandoned, or ashore—during one week in December being 61, the largest number on record. That such a series of disasters did not result in much heavier loss of life must be credited to the services rendered by wireless, which enabled vessels in need to summon assistance from the shore and from other ships.

LIFE SAVING BY WIRELESS

Even more important than this service rendered to ships in distress, however, may be placed the services of wireless communication and wireless direction-finding, which enabled many vessels to avoid the worst areas or to be fully prepared for the storms which they encountered, the marine equipment of the wireless direction-finder and coastal wireless beacon stations having proved of inestimable value in assisting navigators in their anxious task.

The marine insurance market was said to have escaped comparatively lightly having regard to the violence of the gale, and there is no doubt that this happy state of affairs was due very largely to the services rendered by wireless.

While it is impossible to say exactly how many lives have been saved at sea by wireless since its introduction, the gratitude due to the Marchese Marconi for the safeguarding of lives and property during many safe voyages and for unrealized peril safely passed owing to the use of his invention in the every-day navigation of ships on the high seas throughout the world can to some extent be realized from the figures obtainable and from the experience of last winter. Sir Westcott Abell, a former chief surveyor of Lloyd's, has said that "the development of wireless has reduced the risk of loss of life at sea by one-half of what it was in pre-War days."

As an old Postmaster-General I hope I may not be thought controversial if I say that in my opinion there is no fact, not even the introduction of the penny post, which has brought more credit to the Post Office than the assistance and encouragement which Marconi received from Post Office officials when he came to this country, an unknown young inventor, some 30 years ago.

THE LATE LORD HERSCHELL

Since our last meeting Lord Herschell has died. By his death the company lost a valuable director, and those of us who knew him a loyal and delightful friend. He had served this company since 1919, and in discharging his duties as a director acted with a single eye to the interests of the company.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors submitted, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts at December 31, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved and adopted." I will ask Mr. Morgan to second the motion.

Mr. HENRY MORGAN, F.S.A.A.—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN.—I shall now be glad if any shareholder who wishes to ask a question will do so.

A QUESTION REGARDING COMPETITION

A SHAREHOLDER asked the chairman whether it was true that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York was now going in for wireless business on board British ships.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had anticipated this question being asked on account of one or two letters that had been received from shareholders. The reply he wished to make was that he was aware that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York had recently established a subsidiary in this country called the "International Marine Radio Company," and he understood that representatives of that company had stated that it was their intention to enter the business of providing telephone services on British ships.

He did not know how far these statements were authorized by the I.T.T., but he did know that the I.T.T. some time ago bought the Western Electric Company, which was established in this country and had changed its name to "Standard Telephones and Cables." Previous to this transfer the Western Electric Company had entered into agreements which debarred it from operating telephony or telegraphy on British ships, and he refused to believe that a great commercial organization like the I.T.T. of New York would attempt to get round those agreements by the simple process of forming another company with another name.

So far as the shareholders of the Marine Company were concerned, he did not think there was any cause for anxiety in this talk of new American competition. So long as the Marine Company could maintain the present technical excellence of its installations and the world-wide organization which it placed at the disposal of the shipowners of the United Kingdom, they need have no fear of competition from any quarter. Shareholders could rest assured that the board would take whatever steps were necessary to safeguard their business and to protect British interests.

AMERICAN ACQUISITION OF COMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES

Whilst he was on this subject of American competition he would like to refer to another branch of the activity of the I.T.T., which, whilst it did not in any way affect the Marine Company, was causing anxiety to all who were interested in the welfare of our export trade and the problem of unemployment. He referred to the extent to which the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York was acquiring control of communications companies which had been established abroad by British enterprise and financed by British capital. A list of such companies was given in the *Daily Mail* on Monday, and no doubt some of his hearers had seen the very pertinent Note on this subject in the City columns of *The Times* that morning.

The effect of the disposal of these British companies to American companies was that the orders for equipment passed from British to American hands. It was hardly necessary to stress the serious effect which this process was bound to have on our export trade and on employment. He would like to see a determined effort made to put a stop to this process, and he was sure that any such efforts would receive the support of the Government and of the City.

The CHAIRMAN having replied to some further questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN next moved:—"That a final dividend of 10 per cent., equal to 2s. per share, less income-tax, upon the capital now issued and paid up, be and the same is hereby declared for the year ended December 31, 1929; that the said dividend be payable on April 3, 1930, to the shareholders registered on the books of the company at April 2, 1930, and to holders of share warrants to bearer."

Mr. LORCAN G. SHERLOCK, LL.D., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN.—In accordance with the practice in previous years it is proposed to submit the names of the retiring directors for re-election *en bloc*, and I presume that you will have no objection to my following that course to-day. (Hear, hear.) I therefore move: "That Dr. J. O'Beirn and Major B. Binyon, who retire in accordance with Article 67, be re-elected directors of the company; that Mr. Henry Morgan, Mr. J. F. O'Malley, Mr. H. W. Allen, and Major H. Lefroy, the directors retiring by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company."

COMMODORE SIR BERTRAM FOX HAYES, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

The auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings then terminated.

LABU (F.M.S.) RUBBER

"LARGEST CROP AND LOWEST COSTS"

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 2-4, Idol-lane, London, E.C.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL the HON. CHARLES LAMBTON, D.S.O. (the chairman), said that the crop harvested for the year amounted to 1,784,000lb., equivalent to 593lb. per acre over the mature area. This crop was the highest and the cost of production the lowest achieved by Labu Estate. At first sight it might appear unfortunate that they should be producing peak crops at a time when the price of rubber was near its lowest recorded level. This state of affairs was not, however, entirely fortuitous. As a board they had always taken the view that the rubber industry, in the long run, could not demand a level of profit higher than the normal rate expected by comparable industries, and one of their main objects had been so to increase the quality of their property that they should be able to meet a lower rate of profit with increased productivity when the inevitable effects of competitive planting forced down the price of rubber.

To meet this anticipated situation they expended money on intensive cultivation works over a long series of years, and their present high crops and low costs were largely the result of those efforts. Not only had that policy been applied agriculturally at Labu, but the same view had influenced their financial policy. In the past considerable sums were put by, and that had enabled them to develop their new estate at Glendale to a large extent out of reserves. That development programme carried to a further stage their policy of endeavouring to meet the possible continuance of low prices by creating a still cheaper producing unit. Approximately 527 acres were planted in 1929 on Glendale, the total cultivated area of which now stood at 1,785 acres.

Out of the year's profit of £34,865 they had placed the usual £4,000 to amortization reserve, raising that account to £39,400, and had increased general reserve to £58,000 by appropriating £3,628. After those deductions were made £31,385 remained for disposal, and the board recommended a dividend of 10 per cent.

The report was unanimously adopted.

A. W. GAMAGE, LTD.

AN EXTREMELY SOUND POSITION

HEAVY REDUCTION OF STOCKS

REORGANIZATION OF THE BUSINESS

THE GOVERNOR'S FRANK STATEMENT

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of A. W. Gamage, Limited, was held yesterday in the restaurant of the company's premises at 128, Holborn, London, E.C.

Mr. ERIC M. GAMAGE, chairman and governor, presided.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Mr. Stanley Ryc[illegible]) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen,—It is naturally a matter of considerable regret to myself and my fellow directors that the report and figures which we are presenting to you to-day are not of a more satisfactory character, but to the best of my ability I will endeavour in the course of my speech to make clear to you the very unusual circumstances which have resulted in our having a smaller profit available for distribution, and I hope, too, to be able to reassure any of you who may have felt unduly perturbed at an announcement which must have been somewhat unexpected. In spite of the setback which we experienced last year the company is in an extremely sound position, and there is no occasion whatever for a pessimistic outlook.

THE STOCKS

On the assets side of the balance-sheet there are only a few points to which I need draw your attention, the figures in most cases allowing for depreciations and additions being very much the same as they were last year. You will notice, however, that the stocks on hand stand at approximately £174,000, as against £223,000 last year, a decrease of very nearly £50,000. Apart, therefore, from the special writing down of stock, to which I will refer in detail later, we have effected a very considerable reduction, and the total figure is now the lowest which has appeared in any of our balance-sheets since the War. It will, I am sure, interest you to know that at the end of 1919 the stock stood as high as £340,000, so that in 10 years it has been reduced by nearly half. That is an accomplishment upon which, having regard to all the circumstances, we can justifiably look with a considerable degree of satisfaction.

Your directors are of the opinion that the amount of stock carried by your company should be stabilized round about the present figure. In view of the necessity of holding an adequate assortment of merchandise it would be unwise to expect that this figure can come very much lower. On the present basis we are turning over our stock at a number of times per annum which compares very favourably with what is achieved by other retail stores.

Turning to the profit and loss account, the gross profit on trading, less advertising expenditure, and the amount specially written off stock during the year, comes out at £262,000, which compares with £302,000 last year. When, however, we make allowance for the special writing off of stock, the gross profit for the year is actually not very much below last year's figure.

SUCCESS OF BENEFITPINKS

There is no considerable difference under the heading of rents receivable, but there is a slight increase in the dividend paid on our shares in Benefinks owing to the rate having been increased from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. This business has done remarkably well during the past year in spite of the unprecedented conditions in the City.

Numbering, as we do, so many City men among our customers it was inevitable that we should feel the reduction in their spending power, and it is a matter for congratulation that the last months of the year our figures should have been as satisfactory as they were. In this connexion, although it may be superfluous to do so, I would take this opportunity of stating that your company was in no way whatever involved in the Hatry troubles. The only reason I make any reference to this is that, for the reason which we have never been able to ascertain, a persistent rumour has been in circulation that we were directly affected by these unfortunate happenings.

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

The outstanding fact in the report presented to you, and the one about which you will naturally desire the fullest possible information, is the reference made to the necessity that has arisen for making changes in the management of certain sections of the company's business, and of writing off from the value of our stocks a very substantial amount. In order that you may appreciate the position clearly, it is necessary that I should refer to the system of management which has been in force for the greater part of the time during which this company has been in existence, and in so doing I am very anxious that no words of mine should be regarded as criticism of any one individual. I would very much rather not go into these matters at all, but obviously it would be neither right nor reasonable to expect you to accept this writing down of stock without understanding clearly the necessity for what has been done.

I say "writing down of stock," because this is the concrete fact in which you are most interested, but actually what happened was the discovery of serious faults in the methods of certain individuals in charge of some departments, the writing down of stock was merely the logical and inevitable sequel of those discoveries.

THE FOUNDER OF THE BUSINESS

This business, as most of you know, was created and developed by the genius and driving force of its founder. His indomitable courage and his sound qualities as a merchant overcame all obstacles, and he has accomplished in his lifetime something which it is given to very few men to do. The business was for many years largely what is called "a one-man business," and the extraordinary ability and energy of that one man was sufficient to raise it to the high position that it attained.

I, as his son, may not be the most fitting person to sing his praises, but as the present chairman of the business which he founded I should be false to my trust and failing in every sense of justice if I did not—at this time, when he is lying almost at death's door, and at a time when lesser men presume to criticize, remind you of the greatness of the man who, starting from the bottom, built a business that is to-day famous throughout the world.

CHANGING CONDITIONS

It is typical of successful one-man businesses that, as the result of a dominating personality, they almost invariably develop a type of organization peculiar to themselves, and it very frequently happens that while this organization may be adequate under earlier conditions it does not meet the needs of the business when some decentralization of control becomes necessary. Men who may be first-class assistants to a great leader, and who, under him, may be successful in subordinate positions, have not always the qualities to make them great leaders themselves when the time comes for them to be called to positions of greater responsibility.

During the years of my father's illness he was obliged, gradually, to relax from the load which he had been carrying, and almost imperceptibly some measure of control passed into the hands of others, until finally we reached a stage where the business had become divided into certain sections, whose activities developed in accordance with the personalities of the individuals that happened to be controlling them. Each accepted his own responsibilities, and for a time the system seemed to work satisfactorily. Actually, however, it was not based upon sound lines, largely because it resulted in the development, inside the business of different methods, different standards, and a lack of cohesion of policy and effort. Not only that, but there was—if I may say so—a disposition to look with disfavour on the many modern aids which science has given to business and a reliance on what, for want of a better term, I would call "hit-or-miss" methods.

PARTIALLY EFFECTIVE REFORMS

For several years I have been strenuously endeavouring to bring our organization into line with the needs of the business and with modern conditions, and I can claim that within the limits of the powers that I possessed I have been successful in achieving a great deal. Possibly at times I may have thought that I had achieved more than I have done. In any case, with the help of Mr. Malvern, I did succeed in getting many things done which, had they not been carried out, might have resulted in some of our affairs getting into a state of disastrous chaos. I have already referred to the big reduction we have brought about in the amount of stock which we hold. For this and for many other steps which have been taken we can claim the credit.

Although much was accomplished, I had not the power to insist upon an acceptance of a complete programme of control such as we find to-day in all well-managed stores, nor could I overcome an independence of action in certain quarters. Nevertheless, although I could not be completely satisfied with the state of affairs, I had, at any rate, no reason to doubt that the reports supplied as to the work of department heads were in accordance with the facts. One can recognize in individuals a dislike of innovation and a reluctance to abandon what perhaps they consider to be their rights, and at the same time be justified in accepting their assurances which by reason of long business experience should be well founded.

UNFULFILLED ASSURANCES

The system of control which I urged as being essential for the proper safeguarding of the buying of merchandise was not properly acted upon, and, as the result of slackness of control in certain quarters, certain buyers were enabled to merchandise their departments in a manner which, to put it very mildly, was detrimental to the best interests of the business. When last year I became governor of the company I insisted that there should be in future a proper carrying out of the policy of the board and a thorough application of the necessary safeguarding system. Assurances were given that this would be done, but, unfortunately, they were not fulfilled, with the result that not only were the merchandising faults of these same individuals allowed to continue but reports published to myself and to the board misrepresented—no doubt quite unintentionally—the true position in certain of our departments and the inefficiency of those who controlled them.

In the early part of last year, in consequence of certain facts which it had ascertained, I decided that, in the interests of the company, the whole of its merchandising activities should be investigated and co-ordinated, independently of those who were then in charge of them. With the cooperation of Mr. Malvern and my present fellow-directors a complete analysis of these activities was carried out, with the result that, in many instances, the true position was revealed to be very different from what it had been represented to be. In the circumstances we had only one course open to us, and that was to do drastically with those responsible. I know of no task more distasteful than that of having to bring home their failings to men with whom one has long been associated in business, and some of whom have in the past actually been in positions of greater authority than myself. This, however, was not an occasion for considering one's personal feelings; we had at all costs to do our duty.

STOCKS MARKED DOWN AND PROFITS REDUCED

People who had faith in their trust had to be removed, and the departments affected had to be reorganized and placed again upon proper sound foundations. Stocks which were not worth the figures at which they had been scheduled had to be written down, and, consequent on this process, we found that we had to reduce our profits by a sum in the neighbourhood of £30,000 in order to arrive at a true and correct valuation of the stock on hand, and of effecting a clearance of what was superfluous to the requirements of the business.

It says a great deal for the strength of our business that we have been able to carry out a financial adjustment of this magnitude without, as the report tells you, drawing upon the reserves of the company, and that we have also been able to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. It is true that we have had to draw a good deal upon the "carry-forward," but the position as regards this should be restored before long.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is, I think, obvious that this is not a very last year that we should deliberately have chosen for a reorganization and revolution on such a large scale. We are actively engaged in pushing ahead with the great new store in the West End, and although naturally, we have the assistance of others in the development of this enterprise there is a great amount of extra work which falls upon us in the planning of a co-ordinate effort which will result materially to the lasting benefit of both companies.

A FRANK AND OPEN POLICY

Some people in our position, fearful of creating a feeling of loss of confidence in the minds of shareholders of both companies, and anxious, accordingly, to make the best possible showing until such time as the new store got well under way, might have been tempted to defer a big clearing-up job in Holborn until a later date. Some financiers with an eye on market prices might conceivably have advised us that that was indeed the right course to pursue. That, however, was not the view of the board. We felt from the first that not only was it the only honest thing to do to get on with the job without delay, but that it was, at the same time, sound and prudent finance to do so.

Whatever faults you may have to reproach us with, you will never, so long as I have any say in the matter, be able to include among these lack of honesty and straightforwardness. I hold very strongly that not only should directors enjoy the pleasure of patting themselves on the back when things are rosy, but that they should also have the courage to state, fully and frankly, facts of a less satisfactory nature when they know that those facts exist. That is what I have tried to do to-day, and I hope that I have succeeded.

PROSPECTIVE REDUCTION IN WORKING EXPENSES

We are looking to the future for a considerable reduction in working expenses as the result of the opening of the new West End store, and although, as you have previously been told, there will be certain differences in the operations of the two stores, they will have so much in common that if full advantage is taken of all the opportunities offered substantial economies should be secured. With a view to co-ordinating control as between the two stores and thereby achieving the objects to which I have referred, Mr. E. W. Malvern has been appointed a managing director. This arrangement will ensure that each of the stores will be always under the direct supervision of either your chairman or vice-chairman.

As the report tells you, Mr. B. Irving and Mr. H. W. Hankins have been appointed to seats on the board. They have each of them won their spurs by the manner in which they have already occupied important positions with your company, and you may rely upon their devoting themselves wholeheartedly in every way to your interests.

AUTUMN OPENING OF THE WEST END STORE

Remarkably rapid progress is being made in the completion of the building of the new store in Oxford-street, and I am informed by our technical advisers that several records for various classes of construction have been broken within the past few months. The building, when completed, will be a fine home for the great enterprise which it is to house and in which your company is so intimately interested. Unless anything altogether unforeseen occurs, the new store will commence trading in the early autumn.

LARGE NEW MOTOR SHOW ROOM

As regards our premises in Holborn, those of you who have been round the store to-day will have noted that they are kept in a very excellent state of repair, and I hope that you will have been impressed with the brightness and businesslike appearance of the various departments.

On the ground floor we have recently opened a new motor show room, which is by far the largest and best of its kind outside of the West End. Although at the present time there is a very definite depression in the motor trade, the business already done in the new department has been distinctly encouraging. We have every hope that when the motor trade is free from the uncertainties arising out of the Budget, we shall put up very good figures indeed.

Mr. E. W. MALVERN (vice-chairman and managing director) seconded the resolution.

In the course of a discussion it was urged that the board should have discovered shortcoming in the working of some of the departments before, and other shareholders congratulated the governor on his frank and open statement of the whole position.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

The ANNUAL MEETING of policyholders of the National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society, Limited, was held on Friday last at the head office, Stratford-on-Avon.

ALDERMAN A. H. PEARCE, J.P. (chairman of directors), in the course of his speech, said that the gross income from all sources had expanded from £273,429 to £320,227, and that of the subsidiary company, the Farmers Commercial Insurance Company, Limited, from £12,428 to £21,485. The combined total was, therefore, £341,712, as compared with £285,857 in 1928, an increase of £55,855. This was a most satisfact

THE CLYDE VALLEY ELECTRICAL POWER COMPANY

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORKING

CONTINUED EXPANSION

LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CONSUMERS

A POLICY OF VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT

EXTENSIONS TO PLANT AND MAINS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company was held yesterday within the company's offices, 206, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

In the absence of Sir Frederick C. Gardiner, K.B.E., LL.D. (the chairman), Mr. CHARLES KER, LL.D. (deputy chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. E. Ferguson, F.C.I.S.) read the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of the last annual general meeting, and of the extraordinary general meeting held on April 24, 1929.

The minutes having been approved,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Our chairman, Sir Frederick Gardiner, is unable to be with us to-day. He regrets this, and so do his colleagues. He is laid up with a cold, happily nothing very serious, but his doctor will not allow him to go out. Sir Frederick takes great interest in the work and progress of this company and it is a disappointment to him that he is unable to be here to-day. The remarks which I have to make, in moving the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, are largely his. I suppose I may take it that, as usual, you will accept the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

THE CAPITAL POSITION

The accounts set out in some detail the position of the company and the results of the year's working. Statement 1 shows that, with the issue of £900,000 Ordinary shares made in April last, the whole of the authorized capital has been paid up. Statement No. 2 shows that our powers for borrowing on mortgage are unused, and that the amount available is £1,442,422 6s. 7d. Account No. 3 shows that the capital expenditure for the year amounts to £149,379. The main items making up this total I shall refer to later. You will notice from that account that the total capital outlay is over £3,500,000, and that capital is overspent by £694,308, an amount which we have been able to finance through the sums set aside to contingency fund and reserve funds shown in the balance-sheet account, No. 9. These various funds now amount to £1,454,000. The company's finance has been further strengthened by the writing off out of revenue of the Parliamentary, legal, and other capital costs of the company, amounting to over £124,000.

RECEIPTS, PROFITS AND RATES AND TAXES

Turning to the revenue account, you observe that receipts from sale of current have increased by approximately £43,000. There has been no appreciable improvement in trade generally in the company's area, but the constant expansion of the company's business, particularly in domestic supplies, has in our case more than neutralized the effects of trade depression. On the other side of the account, cost of fuel has increased by nearly £14,000, accounted for partly by increased output and partly by the slightly reduced supply from the Falls of Clyde, due to the drought in the early part of the year. Distribution costs show a reduction of £18,000, but it must be borne in mind that in the previous year provision of £19,000 was included under this head for renewal of obsolete plant. Rates and taxes fluctuate with the company's profits, and it is noteworthy that this item is equivalent to over 11 per cent. of the receipts. I do not think that any other items call for special mention. In the net revenue account, as a result of the issue of Ordinary shares in April, our interest charges are reduced by over £13,000. The net result is a profit of £355,000, an increase of £50,000 over 1928, which I think in the circumstances you will agree is very satisfactory. The profits for 1927 and 1928 were £285,000 and £304,000 respectively.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW PLANT AND MAINS

The larger items of expenditure in the capital account—namely, those under the heads of buildings and machinery, represent payments in respect of extended boiler-house and boiler equipment at Clydes Mill and Yoker. Progress brings its own problems. The six new boilers which have been ordered for Yoker give us the opportunity of bringing up to date the six boilers installed in 1920, and, on completion of the new installation and the alteration of the older boilers, we shall have a marked improvement in efficiency.

Another 20,000kw. turbo-alternator is due to be put in commission for the coming winter, and with those two modern machines operating, with the new boilers, we shall have an extremely efficient plant at Yoker, well in line with modern progress.

PROGRESS AND VITALITY OF THE UNDERTAKING

This condensed report of our doings gives evidence of the continued progress and vitality of the company. We continue to develop our area vigorously from year to year. Excursions into new and sometimes distant districts are not as a rule immediately remunerative, but it is our aim to do full justice to our area.

The industrial depression which has affected the whole country so acutely has fallen upon the West of Scotland district as severely as on any other district in the country, and I have already said that our increase of new business during the year has been mainly with domestic consumers. The advantages of electricity for household use are being more and more widely recognized, and we continue to bring these benefits before the users of electricity, and others, in our area.

During the year Mr. A. Murray Stephen was invited to join the board. Mr. Stephen is a director of the largest shipbuilding establishments on the Clyde, and he has knowledge and experience of the kind of questions which this company has to consider. He has, besides, a scientific training. He has proved himself a most valuable and welcome colleague.

In conclusion, I beg to record the gratitude of the directors, and I am sure your gratitude, to Mr. Goülin, our general manager, Mr. Ferguson, our secretary, and to all members of our staff, and indeed to the whole of our workers, for devotion to duty and diligent and loyal service in the company's affairs.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and I shall ask Mr. Robertson to second it. After that, I shall be glad to answer any question I can.

Mr. ROBERT ROBERTSON, M.Inst.C.E.:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been proposed from the chair.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are there any questions, or has anyone anything to say? Well, ladies and gentlemen, if you are all quite pleased I shall put the resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—The next business is to ask your authority for payment of the 6 per cent. Preference share dividend for half-years ending April 30 and October 31, 1930, on May 15 and November 11, 1930, respectively. I think I may take it that is approved?—(Approved.)

Continuing, the CHAIRMAN said:—Similarly I have to ask authority for payment of 8 per cent. Second Preference share dividend for half-years ending June 30 and December 31, 1930.

This resolution was also approved.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have to move a resolution confirming the appointment of Mr. A. Murray Stephen as a director of the company, and at the same time I think I should ask you to authorize the re-election of Dr. James Mackenzie, Mr. David Cooper, and Mr. A. M. Stephen as directors of the company. I do not think it is necessary to say to this meeting anything about Dr. Mackenzie or Mr. David Cooper; they are both very well-known citizens of Glasgow, and they are invaluable directors to this company.

Mr. R. T. MOORE.—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was approved.

Mr. J. CUNNINGHAM moved the reappointment of Mr. Peter Rintoul, C.A., one of the auditors of the company.

Mr. W. B. THOMSON seconded, and the resolution was approved.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, April 2.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (Official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,842 tons, made up of 480 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,362 tons of imported. Imports formed 73·9 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF.—National Mark, per 8lb.—Scotch, short sides, select, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; prime, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; long sides, select, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; prime, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; English, long sides, T.K., select, 6s. 8d.; prime, 6s. 10d. to 6s.; good, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; Irish, long sides (Birkenhead killed), prime, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; good, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. Unmarked.—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 10d.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; English, long sides, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; English, hindqrs., forerib, and flank (Kosher), 6s. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; forequrs., chilled, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Uruguayan, hindqrs., chilled, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d.; forequrs., chilled, 2s. 4d.; Brazilian, hindqrs., chilled, 3s. 4d.; forequrs., chilled, 2s. 2d.; Australian, hindqrs., frozen, 4s.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; tegs, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; English, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; New Zealand, wethers, 4s. to 5s.; ewes, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; Australian, wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; Argentine, wethers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 8s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; (10st. to 15st.), 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; (15st. to 20st.), 7s. to 7s. 8d.; sows, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; New Zealand, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; States, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Irish (crate), 7s. to 8s.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, 9s. 4d. to 12s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Australian, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s.; bobbies, 5s. to 6s.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens (per lb.), 1s. 6d. to 2s.; country, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; lean, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; white, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; Russian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Hungarian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; English hens, old, 8d. to 10d.; country ducks, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.; American, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; rabbits, wild, 5d. to 7d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.

EGGS (per 120).—Ordinary packing, grade 1, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; Belgian, 15½d., 10s. to 10s. 3d.; Danish, 18lb., 12s. 9d. to 13s.; 15½lb., 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 13s. to 13s. 3d.; 16lb. to 16½lb., all brown, 11s. to 11s. 3d.; 16lb., mixed, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.; duck, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.; French, 16lb., brown, 10s. 9d. to 11s.

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PROVISIONS

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CHEESE.—English remained firm; finest farmers', 116s. to 126s.; fine farmers', 100s. to 112s.; farmers' best, 110s. to 124s.; and factory, 78s. per cwt. Graded Cheshire, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; and ungraded, 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. Colonial descriptions were quiet; Canadian finest coloured, 96s. to 98s.; finest white, 96s. to 100s.; New Zealand finest coloured, 78s. to 80s.; finest white, 78s.; Dutch (factory), Edam, 70s. per cent., 66s. to 72s.; and Gouda, 40 per cent., 67s. per cwt. Burma was a quiet market; New Zealand finest salted, 127s. to 130s.; finest unsalted, 138s. to 144s.; Australian finest salted, 122s. to 127s.; finest unsalted, 124s. to 128s.; Argentine finest unsalted, 124s. to 130s. Dutch creamery unsalted, 140s. to 142s. per cwt.; rolls, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.; French rolls, 23s. per 12lb.; and Polish, 11s. to 120s. per cwt.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, April 2.—The market opened at an advance of ½ td ¼, ruled steady throughout the day, and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—May, 42 (previous, 41½); July, 40½ (40); Sept., 39½ (39); Dec., 39 (38½). Yesterday's sales totalled 1,000 bags.

consequent improvement in efficiency, and the time has now arrived when it will pay the company to close down Motherwell Power House and concentrate our production at the more efficient stations at Clydes Mill and Yoker. Progress brings its own problems. The six new boilers which have been ordered for Yoker give us the opportunity of bringing up to date the six boilers installed in 1920, and, on completion of the new installation and the alteration of the older boilers, we shall have a marked improvement in efficiency.

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CLOSING OF MOTHERWELL POWER HOUSE

A point worthy of note is the passing of Motherwell Power House as a generating station. The station commenced operation in 1905 and has now served its purpose. The development in the art of generation during the past 25 years has led to the concentration of generation in larger stations, with a corresponding increase in the size of machines and

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 2.—WHEAT.—Better closing advices from America and Argentina caused the market to be steadier, and sellers indicated a further advance of 3d. to 6d. per qr. Demand, however, was slow. South Australian, 7,000 tons, per King Howell, shipping shipped, sold at 29s. 9d.; 2,000 tons (part cargo), Western Australian, per King Bledyna, due mid-April, at 29s. 6d. to Manchester; and 3,000 tons, half-cargo, Pacific (half soft and half Western white), April, at 29s. 6d. Late yesterday 2,500 tons South Russian (on sample), per Chrysel, shipping shipped, sold at 27s.; and it is reported that Italy paid 28s. 9d. for 2,000 tons West Australian, per Sibian, B/L, Feb. 13. Rosafe 62½lb., April, was held for 28s. 6d.; and Baruso 62lb. for 27s. White Australian, on the way, was obtainable at 29s. 6d. Parcels were in moderate request at 3d. over late rates. No. 4 Manitoba, per Minnekonta, due April 7, sold at 30s.; and 1,500 tons French (on sample), April, at 34s.; while for No. 3 Northern Manitoba, per Vernon City, afloat, 40s. was paid. South Australian, per Rhexinor, afloat, was dealt in to Hull at 29s. 1½d.; and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf and Atlantic), April, made 28s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. to Bristol Channel.

The wheat futures market closed quiet at 6d. advance for old contract and 1s. to 1s. 1½d. up for the new as compared with yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev.'s closing values
		OLD CONTRACT			
March	40 3	40 3	40 3	40 3	39 9
May	—	—	38 10	—	—
NEW CONTRACT, LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY					
May	36 0	36 4	36 4	36 7½	35 6
July	36 0	36 10	36 10	37 0	36 0

MAIZE was steady at late rates. La Plata, 5,000 tons, per Rassay, shipment by April 18, sold at 26s. 9d. For this quality, May and June, 25s. 9d. was required. Parcels were in quiet demand, and closed firm at 6d. to quarter higher on the day. La Plata, May-June, sold from 24s. 6d. to 25s., and June-July from 24s. 9d. to 25s. 1½d.

BARLEY remained quietly steady. Azoff-Black Sea, March-April, was held for 18s. 6d., and Persian for 17s. 6d.

OATS were firm with some business passing in German (on samples), April, at 18s. 3d. La Plata, April, made 13s. 9d.

At MARK LANE a fair business was recorded at mostly better prices. English wheat was firm at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was 3d. to 6d. dearer. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) ex ship, 44s. 3d.; No. 2, 43s. 6d.; No. 3, 42s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 41s. 6d.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 40s. 6d.; No. 6, 32s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., 40s.; Baruso, 62½lb., 39s. 3d.; and Australian, 41s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quietly steady. London straight run, 35s. to 36s.; and country straight run, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize was firm and rather harder to buy. La Plata, landed, 29s. 3d.; and ex ship, 28s. 3d. per 480lb. Barley was steady at late rates. English malting (new), 29s. to 42s.; English feed, 25s. to 27s.; California, 34s. to 40s.; Chilean brewing, ex store, 33s. to 37s.; and Smyrna, landed, 34s. to 36s. per 448lb.; Syrian, ex ship, 19s.; Persian, landed, 18s. 6d.; Russian, 20s. 6d., and ex ship 18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were firm and again dearer. English, 16s. to 24s.; Irish, 16s. to 24s.; and Scotch, landed, 15s. 6d. per 3 cwt. La Plata, landed, 15s. 6d.; ex ship, 14s. 9d. Chilean tawny, landed, 16s. 6d.; Chilean, white, 21s.; German, landed, 19s.; ex ship, 17s. 6d.; South Russian, 14s. 9d.; and North Russian, 14s. 6d. per 320lb. Beans and peas were quiet at late rates. Wheat feed was firm. Middlings, 5s. 3d.; fine, 4s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 4½d.; and bran, 4s. 10½d. to 5s. 10½d. per cwt. Oatmeal was quietly steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Aberdeen, 14s.; American, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and rolled oats, 16s. 3d. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were 3d. to 9d. dearer with trading again limited. No. 1 N. Manitoba, April, quoted 42s.; No. 2, 41s.; No. 3, afloat, 40s.; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 39s. 3d.; No. 5, 37s. 3d.; No. 6, 29s. 3d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver shipping, 41s. 6d.; No. 2, 40s. 9d.; No. 3, afloat, 39s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, April, 39s. 3d.; all ports, 38s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, April, 37s.; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 37s. 3d.; 62½lb., afloat, 37s.; April, 38s.; Barli, 63lb., April, 37s. 6d.; Baruso, 62½lb., April, 37s. 3d.; May, 37s. 6d.; and West Australian, afloat, 39s. 6d. Business covered No. 3 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 40s.; and from Vancouver, afloat, at 39s. 9d. while to Manchester, West Australian, about 2,000 tons, afloat, sold at 39s. 6d. Spot parcels were 1d. to 2d. per cental dearer. Graded wheat futures closed at a net gain of 1½d. to 2½d. per cental. Sales amounted to 330 lots. Official settlement prices:—May, 7s. 10d.; July, 7s. 11d.; and Oct., 8s. 1d.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official sett'm't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	7 10	7 10¼	7 9⅞	7 10	7 10⅛	7 8½
*July..	7 10⅞	7 11¼	7 10⅞	7 11	7 11⅛	7 9⅜
*Oct...	8 0¼	8 1¼	8 0¼	8 1	8 1⅛	7 11¼

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were firm but inactive. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 27s. to 27s. 6d., according to position; March-April, 26s.; April-May, 25s. 3d.; May-June, 25s.; Dan/Gal/Fox, April, 25s.; April-May, 24s. 6d and No. 2, East African, April-May, bulk, 26s. 9d. Spot parcels were steady but quiet.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were 9d. per quarter dearer, but the demand was slow.

FLOUR was steadily but quiet.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—A revival of activity was noticeable on the spot market to-day, the feature of trading being the good buying of Brazilian sorts. A fair business was done in American, with quotations advanced 7 points:

Middling, 8.80d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 7 points higher: Peruvian fair, 9.90d.; g.f. smooth, 9.40d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 10.50d. Egyptian were 5 points dearer: f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.25d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 10.47d. African advanced 7 points: Middling West, 6.75d.; and g.f. East, 9.40d. East Indian gained 5 points: Fine m.g. Broach, 6.50d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.85d.

American futures opened 6 to 7 points higher in sympathy with overnight advices, but there was less disposition to buy, and the market tended to ease during the morning under realizing orders, partly on Bombay account. Values at midday were 4 to 6 points up. Some covering took place in the afternoon, partly owing to New York advices coming better than expected, but later news was less encouraging, and declines occurred as a result of local and foreign liquidation, while there was much less calling on trade account. The close was barely steady, unchanged to 2 points higher. Liverpool closing prices:—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	4.50 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	41 6	41 1½	41 9	41 4½	42 0	41 4½
May ..	41 4½	41 3	41 9	41 4½	42 0	41 4½
July ..	41 4½	41 3	41 9	41 10½	42 0	41 11½
Sept. ..	42 7½	42 4½	42 9	42 6	42 7½	42 6
Dec. ..	42 9	42 6	42 9	42 6	42 9	42 6

TEA.—At auction 22,800 packages of Indian grades were on offer. Little change was noticeable compared with Monday, and although full prices were realized for the few really stand-out liquoring invoices, buyers showed a great deal of discrimination in bidding for the plainer sorts, and quarter of a penny was the basis of price again varying from 1d. to 2d. per lb. below the best of last week. Below 1s. 10d. the tendency was also against sellers, and common kinds were 1½d. lower on the week, with plain medium teas marking 1d. to 1d. decline. Common broken Pekoe Souchong sold from 9½d. to 9d. Common broken Pekoe from 8¾

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	April 22	May 6
Pay-day..	To-day	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	56½	56¾	+¼
88⅛	81⅜	Do., 4% Deb. ..	88¾	89	+⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103	103⅛	+⅛
101⅜	99½	Do., 4%	101	101¼	+⅛
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91	91¼*	..
95⅜	90	Victory, 4%	94⅝	94⅞	..
95⅜	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94⅝	94⅞	..
80¼	72⅞	Conversion 3½%	78⅜	78⅝	+⅛
100	93	Do., 4½%	99¼	100	+⅛
100⅜	99⅛	Treas., 5½%, '30	100⅛	100⅜	..
101⅜	97¼	Do., 5% '35-38	101⅜	101⅞	..
100	96⅜	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅛	100⅜	..
98⅛₂₉	94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	100⅛	100⅜	..
97⅞	93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99½	99¾	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2¾%	59	60	..
66	60¼	Do., 3%	65	66	..
65⅛	60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅜	65⅝	+⅛
84⅝	80	T'vaal, 3% '23-53	81½	83½*	+1⅛
266	239	Bank of England	255	258*	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	80	82	+1
71¾	60	India, 3½%	63¼	64¼	−¼
51¾	50½	Do., 3%	52½	54⅛	−⅛
51¾	44	Do., 2½%	46½	47½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½%	101½	101¾	+⅛
92¾	80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	86	87	−½
109	103⅛	Sudan, 5½%	104¾	105¾*	−⅛
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65¼	66¼	..
70	76¼	Do., 3½%	77	78	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101	102*	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104	105	..
63¼	59	Met. Water, "B"	66¼	67¼	..
67	58¾	Do., "A"	65	66	..
88⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85½	86½	−½
77	69¼	Do., 2½%	70½	71½	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	61½	62½	..
		"A"	61½	62½	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81½	82½	..
103¼	93	Do., 4¼%	96	97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99⅝	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93¼	93⅝	−¼
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90¼	91¼	..
83¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	84½	85	..
95¼	91⅛	Caps, 4% '36-96	93¾	94¼	..
82⅝	78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	82	82⅜	..
81⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82	82½	..
113¾	108½	G. Cst., 6% '45-70	109¾	110¼	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102½	103	..
85½	81⅝	N'fld., 3½% '34-44	84¾	85¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 5% '29-49	76½	77	..
88	83¼	N.S.W., 5% ..	86	86½	−¼
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	71¾	72¼	−¼
94⅜	90½	Do., 4% .. 1933	94½	95	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	93¼	94	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	96	96½	..
104	98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102½	103	..
97⅞	91½	Do., 4½% '45	96½	97	..
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	84¾	85¼	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89½	90	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% '1945	78¾	79¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100¼	100¾	+¼
100	99	Qld., 5% '40-50	91	91	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	76¾	77¼	..
104¼	98⅜	S.Af., 5% '45-75	102	102¼	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85	85½	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¼	100¾	..
82⅞	78¼	Tas'nia, 5% ..	82	82½	..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	73	73⅛	−¼
99⅜	91	W.As., 5% '45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
90½	86	Do., 3½% '20-35	86¼	86¾*	−⅜
81⅜	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	76½	77	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 17		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88		Arg., 4% Rescision ..	87	88	..
86		Do., 4% 1900	83¼	84¼*	−¼
93		Do., Port Cap, 5% ..	92½	93½	..
105¾		Austrian, 6%	103½	104½	..
111		Belgian, 7%	111	112	+½
95½		Berlin (City of), 6%	95½	96½	+¼
55¾		Brazil, 4% .. 1889	53⅜	54⅛*	..
61		Do., 4% Rescission ..	57	62	+¾
69⅛		Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	67	68*	..
82⅛		Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	81½	82⅛	..
91¾		Do., 6½% .. 1927	91¼	92¼	..
59¾		Buenos Aires, 3½%	59⅜	60⅜	..
85		Bulgaria, 7%	82	84	..
97¼		Chile, 6% .. 1926	97	98	..
90½		Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	90	92	..
105½		Do., 7½% .. 1922 ..	106	108	..
99½		Chinese, 5% .. 1896	97½	98⅛*	..
82		Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	81½	82½	..
48		Do., 5% .. 1912 ..	47	48*	−½
63¼		Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	63	64	..
60½		Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60	62	..
25		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24	28	..
30		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	33	..
114		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110	111*	..
78⅛		Egyptian Unified ..	78	80	..
20⅜		French, 5%	20¼	20⅝	..
20⅛		Do., 4%	19⅞	20⅛	..
103½		Hull, 6%	103	104	..
103¼		Nord, 6%	102⅜	103¾	..
103¼		Orleans, 6%	103¼	104¼	..
104½		P.L.M., 6%	104	105	..
110		Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109⅛	110¾	..
108½		German, 7%	108¼	109¼	..
61½		Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	+1
78		Do., 5% .. 1914 ..	76½	77½	−1
103		Do., 7% .. Rebate ..	102½	103½	..
92½		Do., 6% Stabilization	92	93	..
103½		Hungarian, 7½% ..	103	104	..
17¾		Italian, 3½%	17½	18⅜	..
102¾		Do., Cft. Consort."B"	102½	103½	..
75¼		Japan, 4% .. 1899 ..	75½	76½	+¾
90		Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	89½	90¼	..
101⅝		Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	101½	102½	..
95½		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95¼	96¼	..
20		Mexican, 5%	18	20	..
84¼		Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	83½	84½*	+¼
92		Polish, 7%	91¾	92¾	+¼
44		Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	44¾	45¾	..
49		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½*	..
3		Russian, 4% .. 1889	1	3	..
3¼		Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1	3	..
103		Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	103½	104½	+½
13		Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12¼	13¼	..
66		Uruguay, 5½%	65¼	67¼	+¼
113⅛		Peruvian Corp.	11½	12	−⅛
54⅝		Do., Pref.	54	55	−¼
107¼		German Potash, 7% ..	106¾	107¾	..
95		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94	95	−¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88¼		Great Western	87½	88¼	−¼
—		Do., 4% Deb.	85¾	84¾	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd.	99½	100½	−¼
—		Do., 5% Pref.	97¾	98¾	..
52¼		L. Mid. and Scottish ..	52	52¾	..
—		Do., 5% Deb.	85	86	..
—		Do., 4% Gtd.	78¾	79¾	..
—		Do., 4% Pref.	75	74	..
10¼		L. and N. East., Def...	10	10½	..
31¾		Do., Pref.	31	31¾*	−½
—		Do., 5% Deb.	60¼	61¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	77	78	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	69½	70¼*	−¼
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	57¾	58¾*	−¼
64½		Metropolitan	64½	65½	+½
77		Met. Dist.	76½	77½	..
31¼		Southern, Def.	31	31½	..
75¼		Do., Pref.	74	75	−¼
—		Do., 4% Deb.	82	83	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd.	98½	99½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref.	90	91	..
23/4½		Underground, £1	23/0	23/6	..
110½		Do., Income	109	111	−½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	86	88	..
—		Argentine, Gt. Western	81	83	+1
—		Argentine, N. Eastern	25	27	+½
95½		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	93¾	94¾*	−½
89		B.A. and Pacific	87½	89½	−½
76		B.A. Western	74½	76½*	−½
219		Canadian Pacific	217½	218½*	−½
79		Central Argentine	78	79*	−½
76½		Central Uruguay	76½	78⅛*	..
18		Cordoba Central	15	18	..
28		Do., 2nd Pref.	22	25	..
30		Costa Rica	29½	30½	..
78		Entre Rios	80	82	+2
—		Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	..
54½		Leopoldina	54	56	−1
9		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8½	9½	..
5		Mitate (Bearer)	4½	5¼	..
194		San Paulo	195	199	+1
20		United of Havana	18	20	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾	+⅛	Lloyds, A..	63/0	..
Alexander	5⅞	+⅛	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	7	..	Merc. Ind. C.	15¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	117*	..	Midland, £1	78/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	9⅛	..	Do., £12 ..	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9⅛	−⅛
Bk. of N.S.W.	52⅜	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z..	54/9	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅛	..
Barclays, A	8⅛	−⅛	Nat. Egypt	5¼	+¼
Do., B. ..	57/6	..	Nat. India ..	46¼	..
Do., D.C.O.	27½	+1d	Nat. Prov. £4	15⅛	−⅛
B. Overseas ..	5⅝	..	Nat. of Can.	62½	..
Can. Com.. ..	52⅛	..	Stand. S.A.	15¼	..
Char. India	19⅝	+⅛	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	..
District ..	3⅝	+⅛	Un. Discount	9⅝	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅝	−⅛	Westminster	77/6	..
Hambros ..	51/9	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	116½	−½	Wms. Dens.	42/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅜	..
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phœnix, fp.	14⅜	..
Britannic ..	35½	+⅛	Prudential ..	24⅛*	..
Com. Union	26	..	Do., "B"	38/6*	..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal ..	8⅜	..
Empr'rs Lisb.	78/0	−1/0	R. Exchange	6⅝	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅜	−⅛
Guardian ..	74/0	..	Sea	74/0	..
Ldn. and L.	29⅝	..	Sun Insur. ..	38½	..
Ldn. Assur.	10*	..	Sun Life ..	80	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6⅛	−⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton ..	2	+⅛
Bleachers ..	22/0	..	Fine Spinners	24/9	..
Bonsor, Def.	15/3	+3d	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	29/9	..	Impl. Chem.	26/6	−6d
Brit. Celanese	14/6	+3d	Do., Def. ..	2/6	−1d
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/0	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	5/0	..
B. Utd. Dyers	5/9	..	Linen Thread	11½	..
Brit. Enka ..	6/5	..	Lister	15/0	..
Calico Print.	14/6	..	Patons & B.	21/0	+6d
Can. Celanese	2⅞	−⅛	Rylands ..	20/6	..
C'rs'e Amer.	4⅞	−⅛	Salt Union ..	13½	..
Coats	65/9	−6d	Salts (St'k're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	80/0	..	Sirdar Wools	12/3	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅝	−⅛	Wardle&Dav.	11½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	30/9	+2/9	Hydro Elec. ..	55	+2
Atlas	28/10½	+5d	Johnson&Ph.	38/0	..
BarcelonaTn.	53*	+1	Metro. Elec.	41/0	..
B'mouth&Pd.	64/0	..	Mex. Lt.Gen.	80	..
Brazil Tract.	49¼	+1	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insuld.	79/0	+6d	Mid Counties	29/0	..
Bromb'r Elec.	126	..	Newc'le Elec.	25/0	..
Callender's ..	75/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	53/9	+6d	Siemens	25/5	..
Cosmy Lond.	47/9	..	Teleg. Const.	23¼	..
English Elec.	3⅜	..	Vic. Falls ..	5	..
Gen. Elec. ..	56/0	+8/3	Whitehall Pf.	24/6*	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅞	..	Yorkshire ..	34/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/3	..	Imp. Smelt.	17/6	−6d
Am. Dent. Pd.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	44¾₃₂	..
Apollinaris ..	8/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	41/0	..
Assd. Cement	27/3	+9d	Int. Nickel ..	43⅝	−⅜
AustinM.(5/0)	23/3	+2/3	Kreuger & T.	31⅜	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	40/3	..	Lever.7% Pf.	23/9	..
Brit. Alum.	46/9	..	Leyland M.	63/0	+3d
Brit. Am. Tb.	51⅝₁₆	..	London Brick	41/6*	+2/6
Brit. Match	27/0	−1½d	Manbré G.Df.	17/9	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/6	+3d	Marconi Mar.	2¼	−⅛
Brit.Port.Cm.	2⅛*	−⅛	Do., Can. ..	1¼	−⅛
Brit. Ropes ..	4/0	..	Marg. Union	3¹¹₃₂	−1₃₂
Cab.&W."B"	31½	−⅛	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do.,7½%"A"	61½	−⅛	Nairn, M.&G.	2⅛	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	97¾	..	Napier	2¹³₃₂	..
Carreras, "A"	9½	..	P. & O., Def.	52/0	−6d
Col. Graph. ..	6	−⅛	Phillips (G.) ..	1¼	..
Crittall	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	51/6	−1½d
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	13/9	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Cunard St'm	24/0	..	Rolls-Royce	46/10½	..
Dennis Bros.	2⅞	−⅛	Rover (8-) ..	9/0	+9d
Dunlop Rbr.	14/1⅛	−1½d	Royal Mail ..	26	..
E.Ready'G.B.	20/10½	+1/3	Singer	32/3	+1/3
Finlay, Jas.	4¼	..	Sm.&Arz.Mt.	9/0	+6d
Furness, W.	36/3	..	Sth. Met.Gas	100½	+½
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	Spillers ..	23/3	..
Gaumont Br.	15/0	..	S.T.D., Pref.	10/1½	−1½d
Globe Tel. ..	21¾*	..	Swed.Match.B.	17⅞	+⅛
Gramophone ..	4⁹₁₆	−1₃₂	Turner & N'l	3¹¹₃₂	..
Guy Motors ..	15/0	..	Utd. Dairies ..	30/3*	..
Harrisons&C.	52½₃₂*	−1₃₂	Un. Molasses ..	5¹¹₁₆	..
Imp. Airways	23/0	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4²³₃₂	−1₃₂
Imp.Con.Gas	400	+5	WallPaper D.	46/3	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	5/10½	..	Howard & B.	9⅛	..
Armstrong ..	0/7	..	Lambert ..	37/3	−3d
Babcock&W.	62/6	..	Pease & Pths.	5/9	..
Baldwins ..	3/5	..	Platt Bros.	5/6	+1½d
Bengal	11/6	..	Powell, Duff.	10/3	+3d
B.S.A.	10/0	−3d	Richds, West.	4/9	..
Bolsover	15/9	−3d	Ruston & H.	7/3	+3d
Brown(John)	5/1½	..	S. Speakman	14/0*	..
Cammell Ld.	2/5	..	Starley	19/9	..
Consett	9/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	27/0	..
Cory (Wm.)	57/9	−9d	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
DormanLong	5/7½	−1½d	Swan,Hunter	23/9	+3d
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3	..	Tata, Deb. ..	100	..
Guest, Keen	36/0	−3d	Thomas, R. ..	2/5	..
Hadfields ..	8/0*	..	Vickers	8/3	..
Harld.&W.P.	10/9	−6d	Weardale, Df.	18/9	..
Hopkinson ..	37/0	+3d	Yk.Am.&D.	7/0	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/0	..	Ind Coope ..	63/6	−9d
Bass, Ratcl. ..	63/9	−6d	Meux's	36/6	..
Benskin's ..	54/0	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
C.of Lon., Def	10/6	..	S. Africa ..	58/9	..
Courage	65/0	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	31/3*	..
Distillers ..	68/9	−3d	Threlfalls ..	51/6	..
Guinness	102/0	..	Walker&Sons	16/9	..
Hoare	64/3	−3d	Watney, Def.	57/0	−3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B...	19/6	+1/0	Lewis Ptg.Pf.	47/0	..
Army & N. ..	40/0	..	Lipton	5/0	+4½d
Barkers	65/3	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4¹⁵₁₆	..
Boots Pure D.	6¹¹₁₆	−1₁₆	Maple	34/3	+3d
Carlton	34/0	..	Map.& Webb	14/6	..
Debenhams ..	10/3	..	Maypole, Def.	5/3*	..
Gordon Hth.	14/10½	−1½d	Savoy Hotel ..	34/0	..
Harrods	69/0*	..	Selfridge. Pf.	26/0*	..
Harrds(B.A.)	10/9	..	Spiers&P10/0	18/3	+6d
Home&C.4/0	17/1½*	+1½d	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	25/0	+3d	Whitbly	55/6*	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/6	..	Daigety	11	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld	22/0	..	Forestal	17/9	..
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldstr. Mt.	28/9	..
Aust.Mercf.p	2	..	Hudson's B.	4⅞	−⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kasaala Cot.	5/9	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	101	..
Cordova	1/9	..	SudanPlants.	3¼	+1₁₆

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	17/0	+3d	L. Asiatic ..	4/9	..
An.-Dutch ..	35/3	+6d	Lumut	2³₃₂	..
An.-Java ..	3/0	..	Malacca	1⅝	+1₁₆
An.-Malay ..	16/3	..	Malayalam. ..	27/9	+3d
Bah. Lias ..	1⅝	..	Mendaris ..	2⁷₃₂	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¹³₁₆	+1₁₆	Merlimau ..	2⁷¹₃₂	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅝	..	Pataling ..	1	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	−1½d	Perak	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/3	+1½d	RembauJelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	39/3	+6d
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak ..	1¹⁰₁₆	..
Duff Devt...	9₃₂	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	..	Semnah ..	1⁷₁₆	..
Grand Cent.	1⁵₁₆	+1₁₆	Sialang	1⅜	..
Gula Kalumpa	1⁵₁₆	..	Straits Rbr. ..	2⁷₃₂	..
Highlands ..	1¹¹₁₆	+1₁₆	Sum. Para..	3/1½	..
Java Invest.	1¹¹₁₆	+1₃₂	Tandjong ..	1⁷₁₆	..
Java United	1⅝	−1₁₆	Tanjong Mal.	1¼	+1₁₆
Jugra&Carey	15/0	..	Telogoredjo	1¹³₃₂	..
Kapar Para	1⁷₁₆	..	U. Serdang..	4/1½	..
Kuala Lump.	2¹₁₆	+1₁₆	U. Sua Way	3⁵₁₆	+⅜
Labu	1¹³₃₂	..	U. Sumatra	2/3	..
Lanadron ..	¾	+1₁₆	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi	1⅝	+3₃₂	Vallambrosa	13/3	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est...	22¼	+¼	Eastn. Prod.	4⅝	..
An.-Ceylon..	34/6	+1½d	Empire ..	2	..
Assam Co. ..	1¾	..	Galaha ..	50/6	..
AssamFront.	21/6	..	Imperial Tea	1³¹₃₂	..
Bogaw'tawa	3¼	..	Jhanzie ..	51/0	+6d
Brahmap'tra	28½	..	Jokai	3¹¹₁₆	..
Brit. Indian	5	+1₁₆	Jorehaut ..	68/9	..
Budla Beta	7⅞/3	−10½d	Lanka Plant.	2¹³₃₂	+1₃₂
Carolina ..	2³¹₃₂	+3₃₂	Lebong ..	4	..
Ceylon Plant	5²⁹₃₂	..	Lungla	15/0	..
Chargola ..	13/0	..	Makum	1¹¹₁₆	..
Chubwa	5⁹₁₆	..	Nedeem	44/0	..
Cons. T. & L.	26⅛	−⅛	NewDimbula	6⅛	..
Darjeeling ..	3	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅝	..
Darj. Cons.	3⅝	..	Pabbojan ..	5¹₁₆	..
Deundi	18/9	..	Scot.Teads' L.	3⅝	+1₁₆
Dooars	51/3	+9d	Singlo	48/9	..
DoomDooma	4¹₁₆	..	Travancore ..	3¹₁₆	..
East'nAssam	3⅜	..	Upper Assam	2⅛	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	2⁷₃₂	+1₁₆	Lobitos	2¹₁₆	+⅛
A.-Egypt, B.	2⅝	+5₃₂	Mex.Eagle ..	13/7½	+3d
A.-Persian ..	4¹¹₃₂	+3₃₂	Phœnix,£1 sh	12/1½	+4½d
Apex Trin...	1⅞	+3₃₂	R. Dutch ..	3⅝	+⅛
Attock	1¾	..	Shell	4²³₃₂	+3₃₂
Brit. Borneo	10/3	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/3	..
Brit. Burmah	5/6	..	Steaua Rom.	8/6	+7½d
Brit.Cont.Pf.	7/3	+1½d	Trinidad C.	4/3	..
Burmah ..	4¹¹₁₆	+1₁₆	Trinidad L.	3⅝	..
Canad. Eagle	13/3	..	U. Brit. Trin.	7/0	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/7½	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Creole	1¹³₃₂	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2¹⁵₁₆	+1₃₂
Kern River ..	6/1½	..			

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	0/3	..	Liverpool ..	8/9	..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	15/0	..
Brit.&S. Pac.	17/3	−5d	Pan d'Azucar	15/0	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅜	..	Rosario ..	3/0	..
Do. Delaware	6	..	Tarapaca ..	7/3	−3d

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	16/6	+3d	Modder.Deep	15¹⁶	..
Anglo-Amer.	17¹⁶	+1₃₂	Modder. East	15¹⁶	..
An. French ..	1	+1₃₂	Mozambique	11/6	+3d
Brakpan	2³²₃₂	+1₃₂	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
C.Mining, Br.	17¾	..	New Jagers.	11/6	..
City Deep ..	7/0	+5d	New Modder.	4¹⁵₁₆	+1₁₆
Cons. Diends.	9/3	−5d	New State A.	1¹¹₁₆	+1₃₂
Cons. G. Flds.	2¹¹₁₆	+1₃₂	Nourse	9/9	..
Cons. M. R.	16/6	+3d	Randfn'n E.	6/0	+3d
Cons. M. Sel.	16/9	..	Rand Mines ..	8/0	..
Crown	5¹¹₃₂	+1₃₂	Rand Selec.	12/6	..
Daggafontein	1⁵₁₆	..	Rob.Deep, B	8/0	..
De Beers, D.	9³₁₆	−1₁₆	S.A. Gold Tst	1⅜	..
Durban Deep	10/9	..	S.A. Town..	8/9	..
East Geduld	1²⁷₃₂	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand ..	10/6	..	Springs	5³¹₁₆	+1₃₂
Geduld	3¹³₃₂	..	Sub Nigel ..	1¹³₁₆	..
Gen. Mining	2³²₃₂	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅜	..
Govt. Areas	1¾	..	Union Corp.	3¹

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 5½% Deb., 97½ 8 8½ 8½
Bournemouth, 6d., 2/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 22/-
Calcutta, 51/- 2/-
Calcutta, 5% Bds., 97½
Charing Cross, 5% 1st Mtge., 97½ -/4½
Co. de Electricidad de la Prov. de B.A., 8% Pre-Pref., 21/6
Co. of London, 4s/3 7-16 8/- -/1½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9 -/9 3/1½
Do., 5% Deb., 102½††
East African, 7% Pref., 22/-
Electl. Distrib. of Yorks., 35/6
Electrical Finance, 5½% Deb., 97½ 8
Lancashire, 27/- -/9 -/6 7/-
Lacelly, 6% Pref., 18/- 18/- 17/10½ 18/-
London Power, 5% Deb., 100½†† 1 1¼ 1¼ 1½
Madras, 27/- 7/- 5/9
Metropolitan, 40/10½ 1/3 -/3 -/3
Do., 4½% Deb., 80
Midland Counties, 28/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 23/-
Nelthead, 7% Pref., 26/-
Monterey, 5% A "., Deb., 59
Montreal, 144½ 51½ ½
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 25/3 -/4½
Do., 6% Pref. (Pfg.), 20/- 20/-
N. Met. Power Stations, 48/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 103
Northampton, 44/9
Punk River, 7% Pfg. Deb., 107¼†† ½
Power of Canada, 84½
Quebec, 5% Deb., 100†† 99 81 9 81
Scottish, 30/10½ -/10½ 29/11½ -/3⅞ -/11½ -/3⅞
Do., 6% Pref., 22/4½††
Shawinigan, 81 80½
Shropshire, 6% Pref., 22/6 -/6
S. Met., 7% Pref., 25/6†† -/10½
Tokyo, 6% Deb., 95½ 12†† ½ 7½
Do., Pref., 32/10½ 3/- 3/-
Vorarlberger Illwerke, 6% Bds., 90½†† ¼ 90 1½†† ½
W. Gloucester., 6½% Pfg. Pref., 70†
Do., 5% Deb., 97½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Yorkshire, 3¼†† 3/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9 3/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

British Power, 13/4½ -/6
Co. of London, 4s. 3d. (6/- pd.), 14/6†† -/9 -/3 -/3
Kensington and Knightsbridge, 5% Sec. Pref., 86/3
Lots Amerikanen, 81⅛
Mth Metro. Supply, 5½% Deb., 1966 (Iss. at par, £20
Deb., 23/- 4 4 4 3¾ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 104 4½ 3½ 4 4
Nth. West Midlands Jt. Authority, 5%, 1950-70, 98½
Scottish Power, New, 29/9†† -/9 -/6 -/6

FINANCIAL, LAND AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Explin., 20/- 19/9 -/6
Anglo-Newfoundland Dev., 5% Deb., 96¼
Do., 6% Red., 103 3/4
Assd. London Props., 18/- -/4½ 18/-1 18/-
Australian Ests., 22½
Borneo, 23/-
Brit. Sth. Africa, Regd., 39/- 8/9 -/7½ -/9¼ -/7½ -/9 9/3
Do., Bearer, 39/-
City of London Real, 18/6 -/9 -/10½
Covent Garden Props., Defd., 2/7½
Do., Pref., 20/6
Duff Devt., 4/6
Forestal Land, 17/9
Do., Pref. (6%), 18/-
Guildhouse, Mort., 4% Deb., 66
Hudson's Bay, 88 3/4 7/6 90/7½ 90/- 90/-
Do., 5% Pref., 100/-
Hungarian Land Mtge. Inst., 7½% Bds., "A," 99
Hyderabad, 23/4½ -/4½
Java Invest., 35/-
Law Deb. Corp., 69/-
Leach's Arg Ests., 5% Debs., 88†† 9
London Co. P. and L. Props., 28/9†† 9/- 8/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
-/8 5/- 8/9
Mozambique (Bearer), 11/6 -/9 -/9½ -/10½ -/9
Nat. Mt. and Agency of N.Z., "A," 68/-
N. Zeal. Loan and Merc., 4% 1st Mt. Deb., 70
Do., 4% 2nd Mt. Deb., 68
Pekin Synd., 2/2½ -/9†
Do., Shansi Sh., 4/3
Peruvian Corp., 11½ 12
Do., 5% Pref., 54¼ 4 4 4½
Do., 6% Debs., 97½ 12†† 8 7½ 8¼ 8
Salmon Estates, 35/- 5/- 5/- 4/-
S. American, 12/4
Sudan Plant. Synd., 65/7½ -/7½ 4/3
Terras and Mort., 4% Deb., 71††
Town Invest., 53/5††
Trust Loan of Canada, 14/-
Ud. Dominions, 6/3
Whitehall Court, 28/7½†† -/6††

Stock Exchange, 205

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Oriental, 9/0½
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 17/3
Bert. Oriental, 5% Deb., 84½ 3 2 2½ 3 2½ 3¼ 3¼
Do., "B," 82½†† 2 2½ 3 2½ 3 2½ 3¼ 3¼
Canary and Edmonton, 7/9 -/6
City of San Paulo Imprts., 11/7½†† -/6 -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6 -/6
Gos. Invest. of Canada, 5% Pref., 17††
Dalsetty, 4½% Deb., 80½ 2 11½ 12 12
Deutschtal Corp., 14/4½
Ever-Ready Trust and Fin., 10/3 -/6 -/6 -/6 10/- -/0¾
Do., 6% Pref., 20/6
Fanti Cons. Invest., 12/11½ 12/10½ 13/11½
Freehold Assets, 30/3
Do., 4% Interlin. Deb., 60
Hudson Bay, New Ists. (at £3 pd.), 63/9 5/-
Hydro-Electric Securities, 85½†† 2 2 2

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 *lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

A PRIVATE HOTEL, N. Wales: 40 excellently furnished rooms; garages (R.A.C.); valuable lease 66 years; net profits approach £2,000. Possession with £5,000.—HOLMES, 490, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—For SALE, as a successful going concern, a West Country Residential BUILDING ESTATE, 115 Acres. Residence, offices, workshops, quarry, sand and gravel pits, farmery, water supply.—Write Box G.1113, The Times, E.C.4.

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, & Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

CAFE RESTAURANT at principal DEVONSHIRE RESORT. An old-established and well-known business. Turnover £3,300 per annum. Price, complete with equipment and valuable lease, £3,500.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 17).

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to ACQUIRE genuine BUSINESS, Hosiery and Fancy Linens; Sussex; high-class seaside resort; splendid position; smart shop, good living accommodation; audited accounts showing excellent turnover and profits; long lease; moderate rental. Price £6,500. Stock at valuation. No agents.—Write Box G.1132, The Times, E.C.4.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.—Exclusive LADIES' SPORTS-WEAR, GOWNS and HAT SHOP, with charming flat over, facing sea. Established 11 years. Long lease. £1,000, or close offer.—Write Box 07780, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE as a Going Concern.—FIRST-CLASS LICENSED HOTEL, doing an extensive trade, and situate in a delightful and well-known part of Surrey; three public rooms, fine ball room, about 40 bed rooms; 18 Acres grounds, squash and tennis courts. For Sale, Freehold, including valuable furniture and effects. Price £20,000.—Particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, or to be LET Unfurnished for Hotel, Flats, &c.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

GUEST HOUSE, fashionable West Country town; 9 beautifully equipped; turnover £40; good income including property, £4,500.—Write Box A.592, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE of SIXTEEN furnished and unfurnished ROOMS at Holland Park. Beautiful lounge and dining room. Easily run. Breakfast and dinner only being served. Large, lofty rooms, first-class tone. Price £2,250, including valuable lease and contents.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 17).

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LLANDUDNO.—High-class FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL; own grounds; centre town, close front; perfectly furnished and equipped; all year trade; average net profits £2,000 per annum; 40 letting and four staff bed rooms, five reception rooms; two more years; lease over 990 years; ground-rent £20 per annum. Price £13,000, of which £10,000 can remain.—Sole Agents, PETER GORDON and Co., 262/4, Regent-street, London, W.1.

MULTIPLE FIRMS and OTHERS.—SOUND INVESTMENT, excellent shop and house, commanding frontage, best part King's-road, Chelsea. Let with vacant possession at tempting price.—Write Box R.608, Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

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SPORTS, GRAMOPHONE and CYCLE; £300 stock at valuation; 11 years' Lease of double-fronted shop, good position main road, Westcliff. DISPOSAL; moderate rent.—Apply 42, Grange Park-drive, Leigh, Essex.

£1,900 Cash, balance £1,000, Mortgage South Coast; a-contingent high-class PRIVATE HOTEL; accommodation 25 guests; three reception rooms, passenger lift; lease 17 years. Rent £330; takings £55 per week, audited; could be substantially increased.—PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Mus. 9465.

PRIVATE HOTEL, in favourite Thanet resort, accommodating 45 visitors; good public rooms; sound, old-established business; present hands 17 years; price for 10 years' lease, entire furniture, and equipment, £2,300. —Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Sackville-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, unlicensed, in own grounds of three acres, Surrey; 20 bed and sitting rooms, five bath rooms, four public rooms (some with Vita glass); central heating; electric light; price for 21 years' lease, goodwill, and entire excellent furniture, &c., £1,800; freehold can be had.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB in favourite West End square; 26 bed rooms and good public rooms; rent £250; great scope for the right people; price for lease, entire furniture, and equipment only £950.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD MANOR HOUSE (café restaurant and paying guests), standing in its own well-matured grounds and having a frontage of over 300ft. to arterial road to City and West End; good drive in and car park; most artistically furnished and decorated throughout and in perfect running order; exceptionally select clientele and eminently suitable for two ladies or refined couple desirous of augmenting their income by congenial occupation; price for freehold and contents £9,250.—Inspected and recommended by HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

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3 *lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

CINEMA, country, unopposed; certified profits £660 per annum. House rent free. Price £1,450.—KING and NEWMAN, 115, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 *lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

"NOELITE."—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths. —Apply "Noelite" Works, Borough Green, Kent.

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3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

GROUND-FLOOR SHOWROOMS and first-floor Offices, one minute of Leicester-square Tube; total floor space about 2,000 sq. ft. Rent £450 per annum.

ARTHUR GROVER and Co., Managing Agents, 18, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 0028-9.)

CITY of CHESTER.—Valuable BLOCK FREEHOLD PROPERTY (two houses and shop); 86ft. main road frontage; area 9,000ft.; FREEHOLD £3,500.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

TO SOLICITORS AND OTHERS.

EXCELLENT SUITE GROUND-FLOOR OFFICES, Adjoining Chancery-lane Tube Station; 750ft. floor. Very moderate rental.—NAYLOR, 47, Southampton-buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1.

A RARE BARGAIN.

FOR QUICK SALE LEASE for 13 years of FOUR UPPER FLOORS of Business Premises in PICCADILLY. Total rents £1,326 per annum; net rentals £995 per annum. PRICE £4,250.—Write Box 08059, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN ROAD.—Valuable MAIN ROAD SHOP FRONTAGE in established Shopping Centre. Good position for trading and splendid prospects for good Flats over.

Sole Agents, P. H. EDWARDS, Ltd., 237, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

MARBLE ARCH (close to).—Lease of attractive SHOP PREMISES; excellent repair; 15 years at £150 per annum; upper part let at £215 per annum. PRICE £2,000.—SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Conduit-street, W.2. Publ. 1736.

MOUNT-STREET, W.1.—TWO well-lit OFFICES to be LET, suit architect, &c. Rent £175 per annum inclusive.—Write Box N.407, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Gro. 4040.

OXFORD-STREET (off).—Commodious SHOP and MODERATE RENT. BASEMENT (13ft. by 63ft.) in first-class position for Coat Dressmaker, Milliner, Furrier. To be LET or repairing lease.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF LLOYD'S.

To be LET, the finely lighted FIRST, SECOND, and FIFTH FLOORS, having a total floor space of 12,600 square feet, in the newly erected Building No. 19, FENCHURCH-STREET, fitted with two electric lifts.—For particulars apply to RICHARD ELLIS and Son, Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents, 45, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WIGMORE-STREET.—Excellent CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT to be LET; suit any high-class business; rental only £800 per annum without premium.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

WESTMINSTER (few yards Victoria-street).—To be LET on long lease SPACIOUS MODERN BUILDING; four floors and basement; about 10,650 sq. ft.—For plans and full particulars apply Messrs. SAUNDERS and GOLMICK, surveyors, 3, Carteret-street, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Victoria 8632.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER IMPORTANT CONCERNS.

SUITABLE for BUSINESS PREMISES, OFFICES, EMBASSY, or HOTEL.

3, GROSVENOR-PLACE, W.1.

This massively built and beautifully fitted stone-fronted building occupying a COMMANDING SITUATION at the JUNCTION of PICCADILLY and HYDE PARK CORNER, a well-known and increasingly valuable business centre. Tube station within a few yards, and numerous omnibus services pass the door.

MAGNIFICENT WHITE MARBLE STAIRCASE, SPACIOUS BOARD ROOMS and SHOWROOMS, EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT PASSENGER LIFT, SECONDARY STAIRCASE, &c.

FLOOR SPACE OVER

FEET 16,500 SUPER.

89 years' direct Lease.

To be SOLD at a moderate price.

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4,200 FT. OFFICE SUITE, on first floor of fine modern building, near LUDGATE-CIRCUS. Rent only 10s. per ft., inclusive of rates. Splendid light. Exceptional opportunity.—Apply to GARRETT, WHITE, & POLAND, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

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TWO OWNERS of SHOP PROPERTIES.—REQUIRED, in any part of West End or Suburbs, LEASEHOLD and FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTIES with immediate or six months' latest possession.—Write in strict confidence, stating full particulars, to Box 640, care of Pool's Advertising Service, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WAREHOUSE, BASEMENT, WANTED, shop front Gray's Inn-road, Uxbridge-road, and Acton. Loading, unloading facilities necessary.—Write Box 998, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

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3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

RIVIERA (St. Jean-Cap Ferrat).—To be LET, FURNISHED (or Sold), charming little VILLA on coast, private road and bathing cove; four reception, three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); electric light, central heating, all usual offices; pretty garden. Rent 7gns. weekly for minimum period six months.—Write Box 1616, SCRIPPS'S, South Molton-street, W.1.

HARRODS

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office [West Byfleet.

HOUSES

THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.7.

ONE of these most sought-after HOUSES, in quiet position, facing West on to delightful gardens; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, double drawing room, dining room, built-out morning room, lounge, and domestic offices; fitted basins (hot and cold); polished floors, painted walls, &c. Long lease: PRICE £6,000.

Personally inspected by the Agents.

HAMPSTEAD DISTRICT.

ON HIGH GROUND.

FOR SALE LEASEHOLD.

Small House. Large Rooms. Large Garden.

A Most Attractive Small NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, with large shady Garden and hard tennis court; substantially built; modern improvements; parquet floors, tiled offices; room for garage; within a few minutes of Tube station, easy distance of Heath; comprises four bed rooms, three reception, exceptionally well fitted bath room, excellent domestic offices.

£3,900, or near offer, for quick Sale.

Specially recommended by Owner's Agents.

THE BOLTONS.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE surrounded by gardens; three reception rooms on ground floor, five bed rooms and two bath rooms on two floors, light domestic offices; all good-sized rooms.

PRICE £5,000.

Recommended by the Sole Agents.

NO BASEMENT.

CHELSEA.—Double-fronted low-built RESIDENCE.

Central heating, hot and cold water in bed rooms.

Exceptional accommodation on three floors; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent offices; charming paved garden. Trust Lease. Low ground-rent. PRICE £8,250.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 *lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

MONTAGU-SQUARE, W.1.

THE LEASE of ONE of THESE CHARMING HOUSES AVAILABLE at the BARGAIN PRICE of £3,000 or CLOSE OFFER.

Nine good bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, and four beautiful reception rooms.

Independent hot water. Modernized.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

OLD HAMPSTEAD.

CLOSE to HEATH.—A Charming MODERN HOUSE, ACCOMMODATION on TWO FLOORS ONLY.

No basement. South aspect. Nice garden.

Five bed rooms (two with fitted basins), bath room, three reception, compact offices. GARAGE.

Electric power. Independent hot water. Newly decorated. Rent £350. Premium £200. Or Freehold.

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HAMPSTEAD.

Between Finchley-road and Heath.

BEAUTIFULLY Appointed, DETACHED, Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT; central heating and constant hot water; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, complete offices.

FULL-SIZE TENNIS LAWN.

FREEHOLD, £9,500.

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WILSON & CO.,

14, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. (Phone, Grosv. 1440.)

For SALE by AUCTION on 9th April next, 10, MONTAGU-STREET.

Overlooking the EXTENSIVE PRIVATE GARDENS of the Portman Mansion.

A UNIQUE BIJOU HOUSE

of great charm, beautifully decorated and equipped with all modern conveniences. Six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c. Long Lease. Low Ground Rent.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

IN THE HEART OF OLD MAYFAIR.

A

GENUINE GEORGIAN HOUSE

beautifully decorated and skilfully brought up-to-date so as to retain its old-world charm; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; central heating; concealed lavatory basins in bed rooms; beautifully panelled walls; lease over 13 years at £300. A reasonable premium is required.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

A QUEEN ANNE PERIOD HOUSE in CHELSEA to be SOLD; white fronted; South aspect; six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and domestic offices; staircase and all principal rooms panelled. FREEHOLD. £8,000.—HUDGELL, Ltd., 245, 247, 249, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, near KNIGHTSBRIDGE; redecorated and fitted throughout with every convenience, including central heating; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; to be LET for three months or longer at a most reasonable rent.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.

AN entirely MODERNIZED RESIDENCE, recently completed and containing many attractive features; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, three bath rooms; exquisitely panelled library; tiled domestic quarters, &c. Lease 32 years. Ground-rent £20 per annum.

Very low price accepted for Lease and entire contents.—Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1.

A COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE of a distinctive character, near MARBLE ARCH.

Six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms, ground-floor tiled kitchen, servants' sitting room, large box room, and ample cupboard space.

GARAGE TWO CARS. CENTRAL HEATING.

£5,000 will Buy lease for 90 Years' Lease.

DUNHAM & KINGHAM,

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AT HYDE PARK.

GARDENS AT FRONT AND REAR.

An unusual type residence, not rambling, nor over large; nine bed, two baths, four reception rooms; very quiet position, barely a stone's-throw from the Park. Reasonable price asked.

CLOSE TO THE PARK.

Adjacent to Mayfair. An extremely attractive and well-appointed residence; nine-ten; five, two baths, reception rooms. Moderate price for good lease.

WAY and WALLER,

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BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—The long TRUST LEASE of ONE of these fine MANSIONS for SALE; fitted passenger lift; entirely modernized and redecorated.—All further details of MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

PRICE ONLY £4,000.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (close to).—An unconventional double-fronted HOUSE in choice position for SALE on very reasonable terms; eight bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms; central heating, service lift, parquet floors; lease 44 years; ground-rent £75.—Sole Agents, H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-PLACE.—A particularly well FURNISHED HOUSE in this choice position to be LET for the season; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; 18 guineas week.—H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (near).—Very well decorated and excellently fitted SMALL RESIDENCE; three-four bed rooms, two bath rooms, fine reception rooms; long lease. Premium £950.—Full details, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

Six bed, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Quiet position, facing South, close to Kensington Gardens; modernized and redecorated; lift; two fitted basins in bed rooms.—Keys:—

£2,500.

MARSH & PARSONS.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE in favourite position; five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms. Immediate possession. Agents:—

5½ GNS. P.W.

MARSH and PARSONS.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

SUITABLE for PAYING GUESTS.

CAMPDEN HILL and KENSINGTON.—Good HOUSE in nice position. Ten bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms, &c. Lease of 42-3 years at £90 ground-rent. Price only £2,850.—HOWELLS, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

CAMPDEN HILL.—Modernized and redecorated COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be LET; four bed, bath, double reception room, &c. Premium for improvements and fixtures, £100.

£75 P.A.

MARSH and PARSONS.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Wes. 1203.

CHELSEA.

FREEHOLD.

A COMPACT HOUSE of the GEORGIAN PERIOD, facing South and having an attractive garden.

The accommodation contains: Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and domestic offices, modern equipment.

A REASONABLE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 3066.

CHELSEA.—Attractively FURNISHED BIJOU RESIDENCE; two sitting, four bed rooms; electric light; constant hot water; easy to run; moderate rent or would consider selling 93 years' lease; private garage might be arranged; excellent cook-housekeeper could remain.—Write Box N.869, The Times, E.C.4.

CHESTER-TERRACE, S.W.1.—Attractive HOUSE, containing five bed, bath, two double reception rooms; redecorated; small garden; 15 years' lease at £60 per annum; to be SOLD, moderate price.—Sole Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA, FREEHOLD.

CLOSE SLOANE-SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE; modernized, redecorated.—Sole Agents, BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CORNWALL-GARDENS.—Beautifully equipped; nine bed, two bath, four reception rooms. Lease 32 years, £3,000.—Strongly recommended by SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for the season; five bed rooms, four reception; garden and tennis court; moderate rent; every modern convenience.—Apply 4, Rosary-gardens, S.W.7.

HAMPSTEAD.

15 minutes from City or West End.

47, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD.

DETACHED RESIDENCE with large sunny garden; three reception rooms, sun room, five bed rooms, dressing rooms, nursery (32ft. by 18ft.), two bath rooms; entirely redecorated and in beautiful order. Parquet floors. Ample electric power points and modern conveniences.

£4,750 FOR LONG LEASE.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

EATON-SQUARE (just off).—A very charming LITTLE HOUSE, never before let, is available for the season; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; 12 guineas week.—Sole Agents, H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

FLATS

REGENT'S PARK.

RENT ONLY £285 PER ANNUM.

CHARMING ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT in well-known building; beautifully decorated; all conveniences; parquet; electric plugs; good hot water supply. Four bed rooms, two reception and lounge, bath room, kitchen, &c. Very reasonable premium required for long Lease.

Confidently recommended by Owner's Agents.

KENSINGTON GARDENS

(NORTH SIDE).

Constant hot water. No premium.

MANSION FLAT; good rooms, lift, &c.; quite close to the gardens; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, and large sunny bath room, and offices. RENT £280 per annum inclusive, three-five years' lease.

Further details of the Agents.

DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.—MANSION FLAT commanding uninterrupted views over Chelsea Embankment; large rooms, passenger lift, constant hot water; well arranged. Accommodation: Four-five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, and other offices. Rent £325 per annum. Premium £300 for Lease.

Recommended by the Agents.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

COMMODIOUS FLAT to be LET as a whole or as two; four-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-four reception rooms; very light and sunny; overlooking gardens; central heating; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent £350 per annum each; nominal premium; all on one floor.

Full details of the Agents.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

BERRYMAN & CO.

CAN RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING INEXPENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSES.

PELHAM-CRESCENT.—Sunny HOUSE; three reception, five bed rooms, &c. For long or short period, 8gns. to 10gns. per week.

HARRODS (one minute); west aspect; overlooking gardens; two reception, five bed rooms; for any period; redecorated; constant hot water. 10gns. per week.

CLOSE KENSINGTON GARDENS. In quiet cul-de-sac garage; two to three reception rooms, three to four bed rooms, &c.; small garden. 7½gns. per week, for six months.

BRECHIN-PLACE. A real bargain with access to gardens; four reception, six bed rooms, &c.; any period; 7gns. to 8gns. per week. Further details of above and selected list of other houses and flats from Agents, 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

BARGAIN.

EXCELLENT RESIDENCE for SALE in quiet Square, within easy reach of KENSINGTON GARDENS (South side); ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; hall, lift, &c.; independent hot water; £2,300; 31 years; ground-rent £36 15s. Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

DETACHED, low-built RESIDENCE with GARDEN for SALE; three reception rooms on GROUND FLOOR, and eight-nine bed rooms, bath room, &c., on TWO UPPER FLOORS; independent hot water; central heating. £700 per annum. FREEHOLD can be obtained. Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.—To be LET FURNISHED for the season, a charming HOUSE, facing South and backing on to gardens; eight-nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; sumptuously furnished and appointed. Rent 16gns. per week.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

ONLY £1,950, OR NEAR OFFER.

ECCLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.1.—SMALL HOUSE and GARAGE; three bed, bath, two reception. Long lease. Ground-rent £10 per annum.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FACING SOUTH.

ECCLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.1.—ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES; six bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms; tennis court in square.—

3,000 GNS. LONG LEASE.

QUINTON and Co., 88, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Vic. 5008-9.

ENNISMORE-GARDENS, with immediate access to private gardens.—Attractive newly decorated RESIDENCE; four reception, 10-12 bed, four bath rooms; gas fires and hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Lease 19 years, at £400 per annum. Premium £2,500, to include the new carpets and lino. as laid.—ERNEST YATES, Ltd., 34, Brook-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2632.)

SUITABLE SCHOOL, HOTEL, NURSING HOME or SIMILAR INSTITUTION REQUIRING SPACE.

HAMPSTEAD.

Standing high, close to Tube Station. Magnificent detached Building, recently modernized; 35 bed rooms, six bath rooms, five reception rooms.

Ample space to extend if required.

Central heating. Fitted lavatory basins. Spacious garage accommodation.

Gardens with tennis lawns extending to

TWO ACRES.

Long Lease for Sale.

NORFOLK and PRIOR,

14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

HAMPSTEAD, in a delightful spot in the Old Village, just off the summit of the Heath.—A genuine old-world RESIDENCE of CHARACTER and much charm; six bed, three reception, &c.; central heating. Rent only £160 per annum. Premium for Lease and fittings £1,000. —Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 15, Heath-street, N.W.3. Tele. Hamp. 1347 (three lines).

HANS-PLACE, S.W. (adjoining).—Attractive and up-to-date FLAT to be LET; two-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices; in splendid order and up to date. Lease 32 years at only £10 per annum. Premium £6,350, offers invited.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

LONG CADOGAN LEASE. 3,750GNS. OR OFFER. HANS-PLACE.—Unusual HOUSE; eight bed, two bath, three reception, best bed room suite on first floor; garage; heating; handing; might be Let without Premium.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

FREEHOLD £2,250.

KENSINGTON.—Attractive RESIDENCE with six bed rooms, bath, three reception.—Recommended by DRAKE and RUCK,

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

QUEEN ANNE PANELLED RESIDENCE

Of the closest interest to collectors of period furniture.

KENSINGTON (close to the Park).—This delightful old HOUSE of CHARACTER, comprising eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, with modern amusements.

RENT 15 GNS.

is now available for four to six months or longer. Garage if required.—Owner's Agents, LAWRENCE, HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. £4,250.

Five bed rooms, two baths, two fine reception, kitchen, &c.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (first time).—Well-decorated HOUSE, recently managed PRIVATE HOTEL, recently decorated, just in the market; ideal boiler, service lift.—SPINK and SPINK, 18S, Kensington High-street.

BIJOU HOUSE DE LUXE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Undoubtedly the most perfect little HOUSE available in the district; three-four bed rooms, two baths, three-two reception rooms; central heating throughout; lease 75 years, £175 per annum. Premium required.—Sole Agents, STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Ken. 9320.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Charming HOUSE. Lease seven years. Rent £240. PRICE £750.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Soho-square, W.1. Gerrard 1100.

LANCASTER-GATE.—HOUSE, 11 rooms. Lease 16 years. Rent £160. PRICE £500.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Soho-square, W.1. Gerrard 1100.

MEDIUM-SIZED CORNER RESIDENCE, near Brompton Oratory.—Seven-eight bed, two bath, two reception; long Lease for SALE, strictly moderate price. —BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

NEAR the PARK.—FREEHOLD COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE; garden, seven bed, three reception; garden and room for garage; all modern conveniences.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

OLD CHELSEA.

IN A QUIET SQUARE

WITH OPEN OUTLOOK AND APPURTENANCETO, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, OF MODERATE SIZE,

NOW BEING ERECTED IN LONDON.

Seven or eight bed rooms, three luxuriously fitted bath rooms, three reception rooms, ground-floor offices; good garage.

Conveniently planned, abundance of light and air throughout; central heating; constant hot water; electricity, gas; labour-saving.

Designed in the beautiful Queen Anne style and approached through an OLD-WORLD COURTYARD.

LEASE 99 YEARS. PRICE FROM

£6,750.

Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs.

WINKWORTH & CO.,

48, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (a few doors).—An attractive RESIDENCE; three entrance floor reception rooms, splendid parquet-floored drawing room on the first floor, five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms. Lease 25 years at only £90 per annum. Low price for quick sale.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

QUIET BIJOU HOUSE. 15 years' LEASE for DISPOSAL.—Five bed, bath, three reception; small garden; moderate rent and premium.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

BELGRAVIA.

QUIET SITUATION in favourite square.—A comfortable, well FURNISHED, medium-sized HOUSE; eight bed rooms, three bath, four reception, and usual offices; in spotless order. Rental 25gns. per week or near offer.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.—Delightful HOUSE, adjoining park, with access to private gardens; six bed rooms, three reception, two baths; beautiful condition. Crown Lease. PRICE £2,200.—Apply GEORGE HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 1318.

QUIET AND SECLUDED.

REGENT'S PARK (South side).—A charming, modernized and improved RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, four fine reception rooms, excellent offices; DOUBLE GARAGE. Crown Lease at £230 per annum. Reasonable premium.—Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

Not previously in the market.

REGENT'S PARK,

ELSWORTHY-ROAD.

A much sought-after NON-BASEMENT WILLETT-BUILT COUNTRY STYLE RESIDENCE.

Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Attractive private garden, sunny aspect. To be SOLD at greatly reduced price.—Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3., and Sloane-square, S.W.1. Primrose 2284-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WILSON & CO.,

14, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. (Phone, Grosv. 1440.)

OWNER GOING ABROAD.

Must Let, either

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

SPACIOUS MAYFAIR FLAT

FACING SOUTH AND CLOSE TO PARK.

Six or seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms, &c. Most reasonable terms.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

A VERY CHOICE SERVICE FLAT.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to SECURE ONE of the BEST FLATS in a favourite building.

ON LEASE WITHOUT PREMIUM.

Beautifully decorated and fitted with wardrobe cupboards, lavatory basins and other fitments; constant hot water, central heating; full service; four best bed rooms, maids' room, two well-fitted bath rooms, three beautiful reception rooms. Rent, inclusive of rates, taxes, and all services, £1,130 per annum.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE.

NO PREMIUM.

BEAUTIFUL SECOND-FLOOR FLAT in modern mansion building; four good bed rooms, very well fitted bath room, two charming reception rooms, and very good offices.—Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

£800 PER ANNUM.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, facing South; newly furnished and decorated throughout with perfect taste. To be LET for the season or longer; four bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent asked 12 to 14 guineas per week. Offers submitted.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Magnificent FLAT, first floor; three large reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; parquet floors; large manager's flat. Rent only £650 per annum.—Agents, GORDON THOMAS and Co., 23, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

CHARMING well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, Ground and First Floor; near Park, Tubes, and buses; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; any period; 8 to 10 guineas weekly.—28, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 9194.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

SOUTH SIDE.

CHARMING SERVICE FLAT to be LET, unfurnished; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; constant hot water; rent only £200 per annum.—Recommended by MARLER and Co., Service Flat Specialists, 95A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FLAT to be LET from one to six months; electric lift; telephone. Kelvin 9303.—Write Box T.1963, The Times, E.C.4.

CONVENIENT position, close to Gloucester-road Stations.—Four bed, bath, two reception rooms. New Lease at £275 per annum. NO PREMIUM.

—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES, off PARK-LANE. Every modern convenience.—Apply Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.

CHARMING FLAT, facing Park, to be LET FURNISHED; four bed rooms, two large reception rooms, &c.; lift, constant hot water, central heating. Rent

ESTD. 1883.

A. W. TAYLOR & CO.,

Tele.: PUTNEY 0029-0030.

159, HIGH-STREET, PUTNEY, S.W.15.

ON GRAVEL SOIL.

A MODERN detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, conveniently situate on rising ground; six bed, bath, dressing, and three reception rooms; garage; good garden; close to Heath.
PRICE £2,950 ONLY.

FOR THE BUSY CITY MAN.

PUTNEY.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, conveniently situate for station; on gravel soil; six bed, bath, and three good reception rooms; good garden; garage with pit.
PRICE £2,750.

A BARGAIN AT £2,000.

PUTNEY PARK.—A detached double-fronted MODERN RESIDENCE; select position; seven bed, bath, and three reception rooms; electric light; good garden.

CLOSE TO THE HEATH.

A Double-fronted RESIDENCE, situate on high ground; owner has recently spent a substantial sum in redecorations, &c.; central heating, independent boiler, electric light and power; eight bed, dressing, two bath, and three reception rooms, &c.
REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE £2,500.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

50-100 ACRES OF LAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES WITHIN 15 MILES OF CHARING CROSS.
Full particulars to Messrs. A. W. TAYLOR and Co., as above.

WESTWELL, DOWNVIEW-ROAD, WEST WORTHING.

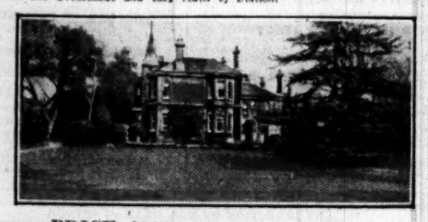
Close to Sea and Promenade and easy reach of Station.

Exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire important FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing double drawing room, dining room, library, six bed rooms, bath room, and well-fitted offices.

TWO GARAGES. CONSERVATORY.

Old-world grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, in all about an acre.

Valuable road frontage could be sold off.



PRICE £6,100.

Agents:—JORDAN and COOK, Ltd., 39, South-street, Worthing. ('Phone 700, 2 lines.)

SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

ROEHAMPTON.—GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE, in greatly favoured situation; admirably planned and fitted for labour saving. Excellent decorative repair. Six beds, baths, two cars. Tennis lawn.

Extra bed room could be added over garage.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P.4492.)

STRAWBERRY VALE, close Station, River, and Golf.—Fine MODERN QUEEN ANNE Detached Non-basement FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and about TWO ACRES land, with tennis lawn, orchard, &c. very conveniently planned accommodation of five bed, bath, three reception halls, &c., good servants' quarters. Low Price for quick SALE.—EDWARDS ESTATES, Ltd., 61, Whitehall, E.C.1.

SYDENHAM HILL HEIGHTS.—A delightfully situated FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, 400ft. above sea level. South aspect; for private occupation, professional purposes, or flats (already fitted); three reception, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; modern conveniences; complete vacant possession. PRICE £2,100. Full particulars from Box No. 453, care of White's, Ltd., 72-78, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; eight beds, dressing, four reception, kitchen, three baths; garage; garden (120 by 60). £3,300.—Write E. W., 2, Blenkarne-road, S.W.11.

WIMBLEDON (Poss.).—Detached modern labour-saving HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, scullery; good repair; small laid-out garden; motor garage. FREEHOLD £1,500. Recommended.—FRANK N. BATEMAN, F.A.I., 6, Broadway, 'Phone, 2800.

WIMBLEDON.—Sandy soil; close station. Only £1,600. FREEHOLD.—Well-built Pre-War RESIDENCE with charming old-world garden; four bed, two pod reception, nice offices; Ideal boiler; detached garage; in splendid condition.—Recommended by Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off), exclusively situated.—A very charming modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "GABLE HOUSE," 5, PARKSIDE GARDENS; five bed and dressing rooms, billiard room (or extra bed room), large box room, bath, lounge hall, two reception rooms, ground-floor offices; central heating; delightful secluded garden; full-size tennis lawn; motor garage. For SALE by AUCTION, by order of Exors., at The London Auction Mart, May 8th.—Apply Messrs. CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

TO be LET, FURNISHED, for 6 or 12 months, SMALL HOUSE; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, electric light, gas; best position Wimbledon Hill.—Write Box 07794, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

A BARGAIN. OWNER GOING ABROAD.

GUILDFORD, charming situation away from all road traffic.—A picturesque RESIDENCE, containing two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; beautiful garden, ¾ Acre. PRICE ONLY £1,700 FREEHOLD.

GUILDFORD, commanding wonderful views over the South Downs.—A pre-War RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; all modern conveniences; garage; grounds of about 1½ ACRE. £6,000 FREEHOLD.

HORSLEY.—A charming detached pre-War RESIDENCE, few minutes station; two reception, six bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; all modern conveniences; garage; well-stocked grounds of about ONE ACRE. PRICE £2,250 FREEHOLD.

SURREY.—Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE with small park and farmery of 56 Acres; 12 bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, farmhouse and Elizabethan cottages; beautiful position within easy reach of London. Trustees anxious to sell.

Write for full particulars of the above and all other available properties, send post free.

CLARKE, GAMMON & EMERYS,
Offices:
GUILDFORD, GODALMING, and HINDHEAD.

CLOSE TO HUNTERCOMBE.

A RARE old-world COTTAGE RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, with modern conveniences; hall, two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; pretty grounds, South aspect on the crest of a sylvan hill. Low price for Freehold.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, £1,500 to £3,000, in WEST HERTFORDSHIRE, 24 miles from London, 35-45 minutes by rail. Selection of suitable houses sent upon receipt of details of requirements.—HAMPTON and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents, Hemel Hempstead.

A COUNTRY PLACE by the SEA. 100 yards from the Cliffs, sheltered, facing South, in the salubrious Thanet area.—To be SOLD at once, a perfectly unique property; beautiful reception room, billiard room, conservatory, seven bed and dressing rooms (easily added to); charming grounds, tennis court, gardens, and orchard; stabling; lodge entrance; all main services; Sussex style; good repair; small laid-out garden; motor garage. FREEHOLD £1,500. Recommended.—FRANK N. BATEMAN, F.A.I., 6, Broadway, 'Phone, 2800.

WIMBLEDON.—Sandy soil; close station. Only £1,600. FREEHOLD.—Well-built Pre-War RESIDENCE with charming old-world garden; four bed, two pod reception, nice offices; Ideal boiler; detached garage; in splendid condition.—Recommended by Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off), exclusively situated.—A very charming modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "GABLE HOUSE," 5, PARKSIDE GARDENS; five bed and dressing rooms, billiard room (or extra bed room), large box room, bath, lounge hall, two reception rooms, ground-floor offices; central heating; delightful secluded garden; full-size tennis lawn; motor garage. For SALE by AUCTION, by order of Exors., at The London Auction Mart, May 8th.—Apply Messrs. CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25),
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19) and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT HILLS, lovely rural situation, 500ft. up, adjoining small village, easy reach London and the coast.—Gentleman's charming country RESIDENCE (8.) with tennis carriage drive; seven bed and dressing, bath, and three reception; delightful old timbered grounds; tennis and other lawns; large fruit and vegetable gardens and land 4½ ACRES; cottage; garages. FREEHOLD £3,350, or with home farm and excellent buildings, in all 82 ACRES, £4,500. Illustrated particulars.

SUSSEX, near Rye, high and healthy situation 300ft. up; a real sun trap.—Gentleman's attractive SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception, studio; good water and drainage; delightful flower garden and small orchard 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,450. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

KENT, in pretty village near main line station. Charming old XVth Century (black and white) RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak; six bed, bath, and two reception; garage; nice garden and small paddock. FREEHOLD £2,250 (open to offer). POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

KENT, 25 miles London, between OXTED and EAST GRINSTEAD, warm, sunny position with lovely views close village.—Imposing and well-planned RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, gloriously situated in well timbered park of nearly 40 ACRES; 10 bed, two bath, three reception, and billiard rooms; company's water, electric light, telephone; stabling, garage, and other buildings; two entrance lodges; picturesque cottage; delightful gardens; stream with rustic bridges, &c. FREEHOLD only £7,750. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, near old-world village.—Fine picturesque oak-beamed COUNTRY HOUSE in beautifully matured grounds, 3 ACRES; five or six bed, bath, three reception, excellent offices; company's electric light and water; central heating, telephone; garage; outbuildings. FREEHOLD £3,500. POSSESSION. Photos.

KENT COAST, near, lovely situation, 470ft. up, on main Dover-Canterbury road.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE in sunny, sheltered position; four bed, bath, two reception; company's water; garage, outbuildings, pasture and pretty woodland with long road frontage; 10 ACRES. "Hopewood," Shepherdswell. POSSESSION. Auction, April 23rd, or privately.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE HOUSE near SUNBURY. Long river frontage; one acre; private road; seven bed rooms, one reception, usual offices; garage for three cars, stables, boathouse, cottage. FREEHOLD, £2,900.—Write Box 04233, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AT A LOW FIGURE TO ENSURE IMMEDIATE SALE. *Beautifully situate, 250ft. up, overlooking Bideford Bay and the Cornish Coast; secluded but accessible.*

DEVON, NORTH.—Substantial COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lodge entrance, three reception, billiard room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two baths; unlimited water. ELECTRIC LIGHT. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Timbered grounds, tennis lawn, walled garden, and watered meadows. GOLF. BOATING. FISHING. SHOOTING. HUNTING.—RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.

17 ACRES.
PRICE
£4,000.

EASTBOURNE.—Important FREEHOLD detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, with sea views, Kent Lodge; eight bed, dressing, two bath, three reception rooms, ample domestic offices; good gardens, greenhouses, room for garage. For SALE by AUCTION, May 6th.—Particulars of H. J. CHARTRES, Estate Offices, Eastbourne.

ON HIGH GROUND AT MEADS.

EASTBOURNE.—DENTON GRANGE, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, and ground-floor domestic offices; two garages with flying rooms over; gardens of about ONE ACRE, including an excellent lawn suitable for tennis or croquet.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.—For SALE by AUCTION on 8th April.
Auctioneers.—OAKDEN and Co., 24, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

THE PARK CLOSE.

EASTBOURNE.—Central and best residential district. —Modern detached oak-timbered FREEHOLD HOUSES of XVIth Century design and of first-class workmanship and appointments; unique and attractive surroundings; two reception rooms, four-five bed rooms, tiled bath room, tiled kitchen, larder, &c.; minimum maintenance and upkeep; roads, paths, and gardens completed; separate garages. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, or any principal Eastbourne Agents, or Messrs Harrods Ltd., Brompton-road, London, S.W.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.

EDGAR HORN. 'Phone, 1801.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY, EAST GRINSTEAD,

Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES,
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

EDGWARE (in best residential part).—FREEHOLD semi-detached HOUSE in excellent position; two public, four bed rooms, and usual conveniences; electric lighting and heating, gas in scullery; garage; very good garden with crazy paving; moderate price.—Box M., Smith's Library, Edgware.

£1,750. BARGAIN.

ESSEX-HERTS BORDERS.—Secluded position, few minutes main line, four miles Bishop's Stortford. Attractive, well-built RESIDENCE; three bed, bath (h. and c.), two reception, &c.; main water, drainage, gas; central heating; electricity available; garage, outbuildings; 1½ ACRES delightful grounds, tennis court, &c. POSSESSION.—COBBETT and WINCER, Chelmsford.

BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD and GUILDFORD.

FASCINATING 17TH-CENTURY HOUSE, facing South. Most picturesque, with leaded light windows, oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Accommodation on two floors: hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, maids' sitting room. In first-class order. Company's electric light and water; central heating. Garage; exquisitely pretty gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, &c.

3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,250.
Inspected and strongly recommended.
Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co.,
7, Sackville-street, W.1. Telephone, Regent 6773.

FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE adjoining a famous deer park and only a short walk from the Town; eight or nine bed rooms, three reception rooms, bathroom; two garages; two cottages. Very pretty grounds. TWO ACRES. Paddock if required.—Agents: SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames. (1716.

4 ACRES.
£3,250.

FOR SALE, picturesque OLD TUDOR FARMHOUSE, situated CROWBOROUGH: eight rooms, full old oak beams; two chimney corners; main drainage; about three acres. £1,550 for quick sale.—Particulars apply Deepcroe, Crowborough.

GENUINE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE with large garden. Excellent condition; electric light, gas and water; eight rooms and bath room. Price for cash £1,000. FREEHOLD VACANT.—BINGE and SON, Estate Agents, Bourne End.

GERRARDS CROSS (12 minutes' walk from station, overlooking park and golf course).—Detached RESIDENCE; six bed, three reception, bath (hot and cold); usual offices; brick garage; two greenhouses; large garden well stocked with fruit trees. Price, £2,650. Freehold. Vacant Possession.—For appointment to view apply H. MAY, WOULFE and GWYTHER, 20, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

GUILDFORD five miles, one mile from Station.—Genuine 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE, carefully restored; three reception, five bed, bath; modern conveniences; garage; lovely garden over ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,000.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Guildford. Tele. 308.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

OFFERED AT £2,850 FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE.
AN OBVIOUS BARGAIN.

HERTS.—Delightful RESIDENCE, part 16th Century, recently redecorated; seven bed, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms (one tiled), three reception rooms; electric light, parquet floor, central heating; three cars; charming grounds, tennis.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

25 miles London.
ACRES.

JUST ON THE MARKET. READY TO WALK INTO.

HINDHEAD. 700ft.—Attractive RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath, offices; garage; Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; central heating; telephone; nearly garden ¼-acre.—Apply REGINALD EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tele. 10); also at Hindhead and Farnham.

HORSLEY.—Specially designed HOUSE, five minutes station, 37 minutes Waterloo; four bed (lavatory basins), two reception, kitchen, tiled scullery and bath; central heating, gas, electric wired; garage; laid-out garden with crazy paving; £1,450; terms to suit buyer.—H. W. Simpson, 16, St. Phillip's-road, Surbiton.

KENT, in delightful country, easy reach of Sevenoaks and London.—Gentleman's superior RESIDENCE; five or six bed, two bath, two reception, billiard room, conservatory; central heating; double garage; charming matured garden with tennis lawn; five minutes station. FREEHOLD £2,950. Recommended.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

£700 HOUSE (modernized) in pretty BERKSHIRE Village; two sitting rooms (one 19ft. by 19ft.), three bed rooms, bath.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

£110 PER ANNUM.—CROWBOROUGH.—To be LET, UNFURNISHED; nice views; central; two reception, four bed, bath, usual offices; electric light, gas; garage; pretty garden ONE ACRE.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

£75 PER ANNUM.—ROTHERFIELD.—Pretty semi-detached RESIDENCE; two reception, three bed, bath, offices; gas; garage. One Acre, and 12 Acres rough shooting.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

£2,750.—CROWBOROUGH HILLS; two minutes R.C. and C.E. Churches; lovely position; splendidly designed labour-saving HOUSE; two reception, three bed, bath, usual offices; central heating; electric light, gas; garage; charming garden.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

BERKS and OXON BORDERS.—For SALE, charming thatched and tiled COTTAGE RESIDENCE, standing 400ft. up in unspoiled district; two reception, three bed rooms; garage; co.'s water.

£1,100. TWO ACRES.

BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BETWEEN READING and NEWBURY.—For SALE delightful QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception. Recommended. Low price for quick sale.
SIX ACRES. TWO COTTAGES.
BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

FOX & MANWARING,

EDENBRIDGE, KENT. 'Phone 11.

EDENBRIDGE (5 minutes station).—Two reception, four beds, co.'s gas and water; garage; 1½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,000. Offer wanted.

PENSHURST.—Genuine XVTH CENTURY FARMHOUSE; black and white front; carved kingpost; diamond windows; three reception, six beds. £1,200, or with buildings and 27 ACRES, £2,200 only.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.

Planned on attractive lines and well situate near the station.—A detached RESIDENCE with six bed rooms, three reception rooms, and offices; central heating, constant hot water; gas, electricity; garage. Grounds of an ACRE, with tennis court. FREEHOLD REDUCED to £3,400.—Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

LITTLESTONE-on-SEA, KENT.—Imposing RESIDENCE on sea front, converted into two maisonnettes, with lower ground floor adaptable for another; garage three cars; bathing bungalow on beach opposite; for SALE, FREEHOLD; immediate possession. PRICE £1,600; secluded, health-giving resort; golf, &c.—Apply Clarke, 46, Cleveland-square, W.2.

"LE CHAT NOIR," FELPHAM, SUSSEX.—Delightful pre-War COTTAGE RESIDENCE, facing sea; six rooms; garage; matured garden with furniture and fittings; only £1,600 FREEHOLD.—Apply DICKINS, 15, Fairfield-road, Croydon. Telephone 1358.

LOVELY LEAMINGTON SPA (off a quiet, well-timbered road).—Small detached mellowed-brick RESIDENCE; lattice windows; all conveniences; garden a feature of property; main line G.W.R. (London 90 minutes).—FAYERMANS, House Agents, Leamington Spa.

MID-ESSEX.—Delightful Modern Detached RESIDENCE in quiet and pretty surroundings; accommodation: hall, lounge, three reception, four bed, bath room, usual offices; tennis court; tasteful garden, orchard 2½ ACRES; garage. FREEHOLD and VACANT. PRICE £1,850.—Apply BUCK and BALCH, Chartered Surveyors, Midland Bank-chambers, Chelmsford. 'Phone 748.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautifully situated HOUSE, with all modern improvements and 500 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—HIGH UP, OVERLOOKING THAMES VALLEY.
A CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE.
Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms. All modern conveniences.
Pair of model cottages. Beautiful grounds.
21 ACRES.
For SALE Privately or by Auction in May.
Particulars and photos from the Auctioneers, SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames.

NORTH DEVON, off main road.—RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; three reception, eight bed, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating, all modern conveniences; very attractive gardens; secondary residence and 140 ACRES grass. The income from summer letting of grass gives good return on purchase price asked. Would sell residence and what land required.—Write Owner, Box P.1614, The Times, E.C.4.

ON THE THAMES. Agents for all available HOUSES on the river between Staines and Oxford; GIDDY'S Maidenhead and Windsor.

READING, best locality; high position (Westbourne Estate, Berkeley-avenue).—HOUSE; two large sitting rooms, six bed rooms; garden, &c.; £1,450; £100 tarpen and installations. Freehold. Others £1,350, £1,100, £850.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Sobo-square, W.1. Gerrard 1100.

REIGATE DISTRICT.—Conveniently arranged well-built 1914 HOUSE, artistic design; hall, four reception, six bed rooms, good garden; charming situation, 35 minutes from Town. FREEHOLD, £3,750 (or close offer).—Write Owner, Box P.1634, The Times, E.C.4.

RHOS-ON-SEA, NORTH WALES.—Very attractive, detached, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in about ¼ Acre of beautiful grounds; two reception, five beds, bath, &c.; easy to work; a really delightful retreat.—Apply J. M. PORTER and Co., Estate Agents, Colwyn Bay.

SHIPLAKE-ON-THAMES.—Newly decorated HOUSE for SALE. VACANT POSSESSION. Near Station and river; five bed rooms, three fitted with lavatory basins, two sitting rooms.—Viscountess Glerawly, The Cottage, Shiplake.

SMALL sunny HOUSE near BOURNEMOUTH, between New Forest and sea; charming garden, in perfect order, half acre; more land available.—Write Box G.1133, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE; large rooms, ¼ Acre garden; garage; all services; near golf course and main line. FREEHOLD, £1,850.—Walker, Turnpike Close, Rectory-lane, Stevenage.

SURREY HILLS.—Magnificent secluded position enjoying wonderful views; 600ft. up on a southern slope, 1½ mile from Merstham Station.—Delightful compact RESIDENCE, containing: BALL-ROOM, lounge, dressing, electric light, and garage; garden; good lease; nominal ground-rent. Price £1,200. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply W. B. MASON, Estate Agent, Windsor. Tele. No., 1.

SURREY, facing old-world Common. Under an hour from Town.—Well-built RESIDENCE of nine principal and four maids' bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception, and billiard room; central heating; garage three cars; model farmery and grounds, 13½ ACRES in all. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FREEHOLD ONLY £6,000. Might be let furnished.—Particulars: COTT and COTT, 31, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3121.

SURREY.—Modern Detached RESIDENCE; three reception, lounge hall, cloak room, parquet, oak panelling, four large beds, bath (labour-saving; logria, balcony; tennis court; garage. £2,000, bargain.—HAMPTON and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Grosvenor 1440.

SUSSEX, on high ground, mile from Three Bridges Station.—To be LET, Picturesque COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 2-3 bed, two reception rooms, bath, logria, large kitchen; dairy, garage; splendid range of buildings. ONE ACRE. Extra land available.—Photo and details from Owner, 23, Berkeley-square, Bristol.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SWANAGE, the delightful Dorset coast resort with easy access to Bournemouth.—A detached HOUSE known as "MATLOCK," Well Bath, within one minute of the sea front, to be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises on Wednesday, April 9th; eight bed rooms (running hot and cold water), bath room, three reception rooms, studio, and offices; Freehold. The furniture and effects are to be sold on the premises on the following day.
Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

SURREY.

ON THE SLOPE OF A HILL WITH VIEWS TO THE ASHDOWN FOREST.

TO be SOLD, an attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY commanding through a Lime Avenue and including a picturesque old residence, with lounge, three reception rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, three servants' rooms, two bath rooms and offices; electric light, company's water, modern drainage; telephone; excellent cottage; outbuildings and garage for two; charming grounds with tennis court, Japanese gardens, lawns, and woodland; kitchen garden and walled fruit gardens; two paddocks; in all 15 Acres; golf (ten minutes by car). Although nearly £4,000 has been spent on the property within the last four years, THE MUCH REDUCED PRICE OF

£6,500

Will be ACCEPTED for an IMMEDIATE SALE.
Agents, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (29929.)

GRAVEL SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT.

BERKSHIRE.

A REALLY UNEXAMPLED OPPORTUNITY.

Near TWYFORD & READING.

TO be SOLD, a first-class modernized RESIDENCE and about 12 acres. The House is a replica of a Georgian Manor House, and faces South. It comprises hall, three excellent reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices; electric light, central heating, independent hot water; stabling, garage, and two cottages; inexpensive grounds, kitchen garden, orchard, and paddock.
HUNTING AND GOLF.
Essentially a country house with rural amenities, within daily distance of London.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

Personally inspected and recommended. Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. B.30947.

WALTON-ON-THAMES (30 minutes Waterloo).—Attractive detached MODERN PROPERTY in best residential district; six beds, three reception, and offices; all conveniences; central heating; double garage; nicely timbered grounds. £3,250. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.—Messrs. WATERER and SONS, Walton.

WEYBRIDGE.—To be LET, Unfurnished, at £250 per annum, MODERN HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three sitting rooms; garage and chauffeur's quarters; three acres; three miles from station. —Write Box P.1617, The Times, E.C.4.

WINCHESTER (outskirts).—A most attractive and well built RESIDENCE, known as "CRESTWEEKE" (designed by well-known Architect), close to Downs and Golf Links and delightful rural country; three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, &c.; pretty grounds ONE ACRE, tennis; garage; every modern convenience. For SALE by AUCTION shortly or by private treaty in meantime. Strongly recommended.—Apply HARDING and HARDING, Auctioneers, Winchester.

W SUSSEX.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, £3,750, attractive HOUSE; three reception (one 33½ft.), South aspect, six bed, two dressing, bath (hot and cold), good kitchen, &c.; all in perfect order; water laid on, own electric light, central heating, 'phone; one acre garden and orchard; two garages; hunting two packs; two golf courses easy reach; beautiful unspoilt country close South Downs. Possession on completion.—Write Box P.1624, The Times, E.C.4.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,

BROMLEY, BECKENHAM, and ORPINGTON, KENT, and
14, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TEL.: RAVENSBOURNE 0222; LONDON: GERRARD 0614.

BICKLEY, KENT.

About seven minutes' walk from Bickley Station and close to Bromley and Bickley Golf Course.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE,
Of pre-War construction, situated in a choice position near open country and fitted throughout with all up-to-date labour-saving conveniences.
GLENHAVEN, SOUTHBOROUGH.
Entrance hall with lavatory, three reception rooms; six bed rooms; bath room; ground-floor offices. Pleasant garden. Space for garage.
For SALE Privately or by Auction on 30th April.
BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER, as above.

JUST ON THE MARKET.

In one of the prettiest parts of Kent, 26 miles from London, convenient to Meopham Station.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,
Well placed in beautifully kept grounds of FIVE ACRES.
The accommodation, on two floors only, comprises fine panelled hall (24ft. by 21ft.), loggia, three large reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices. Cottage; garage, stabling; electric light; main water.
FREEHOLD £5,000.
A compact property, strongly recommended by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

By Order of Executors.

HAYES, KENT.

Half a mile from Station (electric trains), and only 12 miles from London.

MINIATURE ESTATE OF 15 ACRES
in beautiful country.
Long, low-built, red-brick and tiled house of homely character in the centre of delightful gardens, paddocks and woodland, facing due South, and enjoying complete seclusion.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, seven principal bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and five secondary bed rooms.
Principal rooms have panelled walls and parquet floors.
Large garage. Stabling. Two Cottages.
Inexpensive in upkeep and strongly recommended.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Very pleasantly situated in a favoured residential district, 200ft. above sea level.

BETWEEN BROMLEY AND BECKENHAM.

About seven minutes from station, near open country, within easy access of golf links.

An exceptionally well-appointed
IDEAL MODERN HOME
planned entirely on two floors and fitted throughout with every up-to-date convenience; large entrance hall with beamed ceiling, cloak room and lavatory, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, complete offices, maids' sitting room; brick-built garage; picturesque garden.
COST £3,150. PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD including fixtures.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Occupying a much-sought-after position in a select locality on high ground.

BROMLEY, KENT.

Convenient to station and golf links.
A CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE in perfect condition throughout; lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices; electric light and power, central heating; space for garage; pleasant garden with tennis lawn; fruit trees.
PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

QUITE UNIQUE.

13 MILES FROM LONDON.
360 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
WONDERFUL VIEWS.

A charming medium-sized RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY on the edge of a beautiful common, standing on a Southern slope and overlooking undulating and well-wooded country.
The House (formerly an old Manor), upon which a very large sum has been expended, is a perfect example of modern residential comfort, luxury and convenience. It contains a fine lounge hall, four reception rooms (one 50ft. long), billiard room, large winter garden, 12 bed rooms, and four bath rooms. Central heating, electric light, and all modern conveniences. Two cottages. Squash Racquets Court. Model Farmery. Two garages.
PARK-LIKE GROUNDS OF 31 ACRES, with swimming pool, two grass and one hard tennis courts, glasshouses, orchard and meadows.
The property is in perfect order throughout and is not unduly expensive to maintain.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

An exceptionally well-equipped and comfortable house at a bargain price.

BICKLEY, KENT.

Four Bath Rooms. Central Heating throughout. Secluded garden of one acre.

Twelve miles from London, three minutes' walk from station, with electric trains every 10 minutes and less than a mile from two good golf courses. An exceptionally comfortable DETACHED RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, two large reception rooms, winter garden, seven bed rooms, four bath rooms; central heating throughout. Practically on two floors and fitted with every modern convenience. Double garage with glazed washing space.
In perfect order and strongly recommended.
PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

WOKINGHAM.

In lovely country adjacent to Ascot, Sandhurst, and Wellington Colleges. Good train services.

A very substantially built RESIDENCE, excellently appointed and conveniently arranged. *Eight bed, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, splendid domestic offices. Double garage, stabling.* Pretty garden with tennis lawn, three paddocks.
In all ABOUT 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

KESTON PARK, KENT.

Architect's house entirely on two floors.

WELL-BUILT BIJOU RESIDENCE.
Entrance hall and pretty lounge with parquet floors, cloak room and lavatory, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, well-arranged offices with servants' sitting room; central heating; electric light, gas, water; main drainage; large store and suitable for garage. Pretty garden of nearly ONE ACRE.
PRICE £2,900. FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.,

SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1. ('Phone: Sloane 8141.)

NEWLANDS, AUGUSTUS-ROAD.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

On high ground, gravel and sand.

WILLETT-BUILT.

A typical House on the Estate. Ready for occupation. Decorations to purchaser's reasonable requirements. Large garden with trees and lawn.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER

For particulars of above and other houses now in course of erection apply:—
WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd.,
SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1.
Tele., Sloane 8141.
And at South Kensington, Hampstead, Roehampton, and Hove. Joinery Workshops, Parsons Green, S.W.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

WILLS.—A really charming OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; two large reception, four good bed, billiard room; greenhouse, summer-house; absolutely private walled garden; delightful residence of suitable for tenant. VACANT.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Property Specialists, Bacon-street, E.2.

£750 FREEHOLD.

WINDSOR.—To be SOLD, facing South, near Park, well-built detached NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; six bed, three reception rooms, bath room; central heating, telephone, electric light, and garage; garden; good lease; nominal ground-rent. Price £1,200. VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply W. B. MASON, Estate Agent, Windsor. Tele. No., 1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

NORFOLK ROADS.—To be LET for three or four months from June, charming VICARAGE; seven bed rooms, three reception; garden produce; tennis; wireless and telephone.—Vicar, Hoveton, Wroxham.

OXFORD.—Attractive architect-built HOUSE; two sitting, four bed rooms; central heating; good garden; garage. Suitable business or two years.—Write S., 6, Portland-road, Summertown.

SOUTH DEVON.—Delightful SEASHORE HOUSE FURNISHED; two baths, five bed rooms; garage; reduction long let.—Venture, Torcross.

STEYNING, SUSSEX.—FURNISHED for ONE YEAR, COTTAGE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garage; fine garden; 3½ guineas per week.—Apply Messrs. HARRY JAS. BURT and SON, Steyning, Sussex.

SUNNY DEVON.—To be LET, short periods, from now, well FURNISHED HOUSE; all conveniences; nine rooms; centre of sports, golf two minutes; garage. Write Box P.1671, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX, ample beautiful country under one hour's rail, to be LET FURNISHED for the summer.—Fine old ELIZABETHAN MANSION, up-to-date; electric light, several bath rooms, &c.; seated in well-timbered park; billiard and four or five reception, about 24 bed and dressing rooms; ample stabling and garage; beautiful and extensive grounds; lake with some fishing.—Highly recommended by the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

TO be LET FURNISHED for 18 months owing to owner leaving district

The Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1930

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS, AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTIES, BUSINESS PREMISES, INVESTMENTS, SITES, AND FURNITURE SALES

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE OLD ROSERY,
REDHILL COMMON,
SOLD.

The auction advertised to be held at Hanover-square to-day, consequently will not take place.
Solicitors :—Messrs. WOODCOCK, RYLAND and PARKER, 15, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, Gresham Buildings, Redhill, Surrey; also at Reigate and Tadworth; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

THE LODGE, BANSTEAD.

WITH PLEASURE GROUNDS AND PLAYING FIELD, and 1,125 FEET OF FRONTAGE to three good roads.
VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.
Solicitors :—Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and Co., 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF H. GORDON SELFRIDGE, ESQ.

HAMPSHIRE.
CHRISTCHURCH and WICK.
THE HISTORICAL AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES known as the
HENGISTBURY HEAD ESTATE,

occupying a wonderful position east of Southbourne, bounded on two sides by the English Channel, and divided from Christchurch by Christchurch Harbour. Included is
WARREN HILL and DOUBLE DYKES of about 260 acres.
KEEPER'S COTTAGE and NURSERY.
WICK FARM of about 225 Acres,
adjoining the Village of Wick, and bounded by the River Stour. Comprising an Attractive Old Farmhouse, Farm Buildings, Bailiff's House, two Cottages, and Crooked End Cottage, and
A VALUABLE BUILDING ESTATE
close to Southbourne and Tuckton Bridge, with IMPORTANT SEA FRONTAGE EXTENDING TO HENGISTBURY HEAD.
THE FAMOUS STANPIT MARSHES
adjoining the ancient Town of Christchurch and covering an area of about 146 ACRES.
The whole estate extends to about
707 Acres,

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Spring.
Solicitors.—Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD and TATHAM, 16, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers.—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STALBRIDGE.

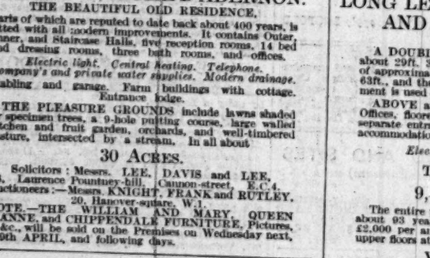
WARSASH HOUSE, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.

ADJOINING THE HAMBLE RIVER AND SOUTHAMPTON WATER, WITH EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD ANCHORAGE FOR YACHTS.
TO BE SOLD.
The Residence stands in finely timbered parklands, and contains:—Six reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and adequate domestic offices.
Company's water. Central heating. Electric light.
SEVERAL COTTAGES
AND MODEL FARMERY.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS include broad lawns, Italian flower garden, two tennis courts, sunk rose garden, and prolific kitchen garden, the whole embracing an area of nearly
45 Acres.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

DERBYSHIRE.

Great Longstone Station (L.M. and S.) practically on the property. Three miles from Bakewell, nine miles from Buxton, twelve miles equi-distant from Chesterfield and Matlock Bath, and fourteen miles from Sheffield.
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
THORNBRIDGE HALL,
ENVIABLY PLACED AMIDST THE HILLS AND DALES OF THE PEAK DISTRICT.



THE TUDOR-STYLE MANSION lavishly equipped with oak panelling and oak carving, is placed in a dominant position overlooking a CHARMINGLY TIMBERED PARK with two Lodge Entrances and two small Lakes and Fishpond, and encircled by Matured Ornamental Plantations.
Accommodation of the Mansion: Oak-panelled hall, five reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, 22 bed and dressing rooms, and 11 bath rooms.
Council's Water and Gas Supplies. Electric Light. Septic Tank Drainage and Central Heating.
Exceptionally fine Stabling and Garage Accommodation. Terraced Grounds, Kitchen Gardens and Glasshouses, Coachman's and Gardener's Cottages, five ornamental Dwelling-houses, Home Farm, and several Accommodation Holdings. The Estate covers an area of about
185 Acres.
Tithe and Land Tax Free.
Shooting, Hunting, Golf, and Trout Fishing available.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole, in blocks or lots, in conjunction with Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD'S SALE ROOM, SHEFFIELD, in MAY (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. BAGSHAWE and CO., 63, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.
Auctioneers: Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD, St. James'-street, Sheffield. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEAR BURNHAM BEECHES, CLIVEDEN AND DROPMORE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR TO BE LET FURNISHED,
ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES IN THE COUNTY.
THE PROPERTY ENJOYS A SOUTHERN ASPECT AND THE DISTRICT IS RENOWNED FOR ITS BEAUTY.

THE RESIDENCE is built in echelon and as it faces South and West the maximum of sun is obtained throughout the day.
Accommodation:—Lounge hall, five reception rooms, and billiard room, nine principal and six servants' bed rooms, five bath rooms, complete offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light and every possible convenience.
Telephone (two lines).
Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS
WITH WIDELY SPREADING LAWNS AND RARE SPECIMEN TREES, SUNK GARDEN,
Tennis Courts (two Grass and one Hard), Rock Garden, Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddock, and Woodlands, about
20 Acres.
STOKE POGES AND BURNHAM BEECHES GOLF COURSES ABOUT THREE MILES DISTANT.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (2801.)

TO TRUSTEES AND OWNERS
MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY ACCEPT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY AND THE COLLECTION OF RENTS.

FURNITURE, PICTURES, JEWELS, PLATE, &c.

4th APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
A CASKET OF JEWELS.

A diamond flexible bracelet, diamond and pearl watch and fob, a ditto watch on black cord pendant, a pearl and platinum chain, onyx, diamond, and platinum watch, onyx and diamond sleeve links, diamond scarf pins, platinum, gold, and sapphire chain bag, square-cut diamond, 34 carat, set as a ring, a gold and platinum chain bag set with sapphires, a pearl necklace with diamond snap, composed of 91 pearls, diamond and platinum pendant, pair of single brilliant earrings, diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, watches, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces. Also
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, BY DIRECTION OF Miss MARIE TEMPEST, and from other sources,
LACE, FURS, &c.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER
in epergnes, entrée dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR AND MORNING OF SALE.

10th APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS,
AND LINEN.
REMOVED FROM A WEST END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.
ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

11th APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

The PROPERTY of A. LOCKE, Esq., REMOVED FROM STARBOROUGH CASTLE, KENT, also the PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN, removed from a WEST-END FLAT, and from OTHER SOURCES. A Louis XV. mahogany writing table, a set of six Chippendale chairs, a Sheraton mahogany Pembroke table (formerly the property of Lord Tennyson), Stuart, Queen Anne, and Georgian tables, cabinets, bookcases, sideboards, chairs, stools, and mirrors, Dutch marqueterie bureaux, French canapés and fauteuils, bracket, mantel, and longcase clocks, a boudoir grand pianoforte by Blüthner in rosewood case, Panatropes, gramophones, bronzes, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain, two miniature suits of armour, costly Eastern carpets and rugs, paintings and drawings, inlaid mahogany and other bed-room suites, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

9th APRIL and FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
ON THE PREMISES.
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.
MILLFIELD,
STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.
One mile from Cobham Station (Southern Railway).
WILLIAM AND MARY,
QUEEN ANNE,
AND CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.

A rare Chippendale mahogany wardrobe illustrated in Chippendale's "Director" of the 1st edition (1754), a Queen Anne walnut chest with cabriole legs, a William and Mary oyster walnut cabinet, a Chippendale mahogany winged bookcase, an Adam mahogany sideboard, Georgian dining and occasional tables, bookcases, secretaires, knife boxes and pole fire screens, six Sheraton reeded frame mahogany armchairs, Hepplewhite mahogany pedestal writing table, Queen Anne walnut tallboy with Secretaire, Sheraton mahogany serpentine shape wardrobe, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, rare Persian carpets and rugs of fine colour and design, choice specimens of early Worcester porcelain of the Dr. Wall period (square and crescent marks), Chinese, Kien Lung, Kang He, and Nankin vases, dishes, beakers, &c.
THE PICTURES include a portrait of Lord Macartney by JOHN HOPPNER, R.A., and others by and attributed to SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIEREVELT, MIGNARD, REYNOLDS, JOHN RUSSELL, R.A., MARCUS STONE, R. PINE, A. POPE, A. PALAMEDES, Mezzotint and stipple engravings in colour, "The Thatcher" and "The Warrener," by William Ward, after Morland; "L'Amant surpris," by C. M. Descourtis; "The Romps" and "The Truants," by W. Ward after W. R. Bigg; George Prince of Wales, by and after J. R. Smith, &c.; miniatures, enamels, pewter, old glass, ivories, bric-a-brac, a collection of antique English plate—a pair of James I. candlesticks with maker's mark C.C., a pair of Irish caskets by Thomas Bolton (1699), a Charles I. tazza by Benjamin Francis (1632), three George I. silver-gilt casters by Pierre Platel (1718), two George II. snuffer trays by Paul Lamerie (1742), &c.; a library of general literature; a Weber electric pianola grand pianoforte by the Æolian Co., Ltd., the furnishings of 13 bed and dressing rooms, and equipment of the domestic offices; wines, linen, china, glass.
PRIVATE VIEW, by card only, 5th April.
PUBLIC VIEW, 7th and 8th April.
Illustrated Catalogues 2s. 6d. each, plain copies free.
Solicitors :—Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.
NOTE.—THE RESIDENCE, with about 30 ACRES, will be offered by AUCTION at HANOVER-SQUARE on Monday next, 7th APRIL.

9th and 10th APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES.
BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN D. COBBOLD, ESQ., DECEASED.
HOLY WELLS, IPSWICH.
Within a Mile and a Half of the Station.
THE REMAINING
CONTENTS OF THE MANSION.

A Dutch marqueterie commode, a pair of ormolu mounted Boulle and tortoiseshell pedestals, an Italian tortoiseshell cabinet with painted panels and gilt metal mounts, an Empire rosewood writing table, three Sheraton inlaid mahogany sideboards with shaped fronts, a Sheraton mahogany pedestal writing table, a set of 12 oak dining chairs of Stuart design, with leather seats and backs, oak tables, chairs and stools of Elizabethan and Jacobean design, carved oak Bible boxes, Georgian mahogany bookcases, cabinets, wardrobes, tallboys and cheval glasses, Hepplewhite and Chippendale chairs and fauteuils, Chesterfield setters and easy chairs, a grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons in rosewood case, Wilton and Axminster carpets, silk damask curtains, old andirons and basket grates, a collection of clocks and stags' heads and antlers, mantel clocks, bronzes, books, 2,000 Vols., paintings, drawings, coloured drawings and coloured prints, a safe by T. Perry and Son, a white enamelled bed-room suite, brass and iron bedsteads, and miscellanea.
OAK PANELLING,

consisting of a room of Jacobean pattern panelling complete with carved mantel, overmantel, and bookcases approximately 695 square feet; and another room of linen-fold pattern panelling with carved mantel, canopy &c., approximately 683 square feet.
OLD CHINESE WALL PAPER
designed in flowers and foliage in chintz colourings on duck's egg green ground, about 105 square yards.
AUCTION in conjunction with Messrs. GARROD, TURNER and SON.
ON VIEW MONDAY and TUESDAY, 7th and 8th April.
Catalogues of Messrs. GARROD, TURNER and SON, Old Butter Market, Ipswich, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD,
SALE EVERY MONDAY TO FRIDAY IN MAY, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.,
THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,
comprising
THE FURNISHINGS OF THE GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, TEN BANQUETING ROOMS, PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, BALL ROOM, PALM COURT, DRAWING ROOM, READING ROOM, AND LOUNGE.
Georgian and French pattern mahogany, walnut, and kingwood writing and occasional tables; 120 LOUIS XV. and XVI. pattern painted frame bergeres with coffee tables and easy chairs to match; 100 CARVED MAHOGANY and WALNUT settees and easy chairs; 1,050 mahogany, oak, and walnut frame dining chairs, upholstered in leather; 250 MAHOGANY DINING TABLES with solid backs, seats in blue cloth; 200 MAHOGANY CHAIRS of Empire design and TEN SETTEES to match; Cabinets, Bookcases, and Tables in the Empire Style; Chesterfield settees and divan easy chairs in velvet, sideboards, and buffets; 50 MAHOGANY DINING TABLES, with gilt claw feet, and 250 folding trestle dining tables; Axminster, Wilton, and Turkey carpets and rugs; costly silk tapestry, brocade and damask curtains and hangings; Algerian onyx pedestals and jardinière stands, screens, wall mirrors in Florentine gilt frames; timepieces in ormolu and bronze mounted cases; Louis XV. Boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clocks; GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES by JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, BRINSMEAD and SONS, ERARD, STEINWAY, and ALLISON, in oak, satinwood, mahogany, marqueterie and ebonised cases; a series of paintings depicting eminent Elizabethans and "The Triumph of Queen Elizabeth."
THE GOLD MUSIC TEMPLES,
including carved oak chairs and pedestals, tessellated carpets, organs by Mason and Hamlin; and
THE EFFECTS contained in
SIX HUNDRED BED ROOMS
AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

Mahogany, walnut, oak, birch, and ash bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and pedestal cupboards, French brass, iron mounted, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads and bedding; 125 easy chairs in corded velvet, settees, writing tables, cabinets.
THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE RECEPTION AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, BARBER'S SHOP, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING SALOON, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY, &c., THE ROYALTY SERVICE OF PLATED WARE, with crest, and the CUT GLASS, en suite—3,300 PIECES.
40,000 OTHER ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE, Candelabra, epergnes, meat dishes, entrée dishes, vegetable dishes, salvers, salt cellars, cruets, cream ewers, tankards; tea and coffee services, plate-warmers, spoons, dessert and fish knives and forks
140,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS, Champagne, Sherry, Claret, Port and Liqueur Glasses, decanters, goblets, and tumblers, tea, coffee, dinner and dessert services, toilet ware.
70,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, Sheets, pillow-cases, damask table cloths, serviettes, curtains, towels, quilts, &c.
COPPER COOKING UTENSILS
AND THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS.
SALE by AUCTION DAILY, ON THE PREMISES, as above, from Monday, April 5th, to Friday, May 9th, 1930 (inclusive), at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, and similarly on each succeeding Monday to Friday.
ON VIEW (BY CATALOGUE ONLY, PRICE 1s. EACH) on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, from 10 to 5 o'clock each day.
PRIVATE VIEW (by card only) on Wednesday, April 30th, from 10 to 5 o'clock.
Solicitors :—Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.4.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
HAMPSTEAD, FREEHOLD.
THE DETACHED RESIDENCE,
13, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD,
known as
WELFORD HOUSE.

The accommodation comprises:—Hall, three reception rooms, library, billiard room, conservatory, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two store rooms and domestic offices.
Independent hot water supply.
Garage and stabling.
GARDEN AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT
ONE-THIRD
OF AN ACRE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, by the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 1st May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. FARRER and Co., 66, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Agent :—J. V. TAYLOR, Esq., F.C.A.; Messrs. GERARD van de LINDE and SON, 4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

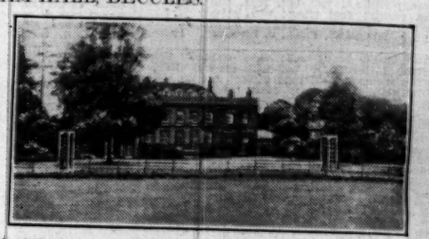
HAMPSTEAD.
WITHIN FIVE MINUTES OF WEST HAMPSTEAD MET. STATION AND 15 MINUTES MOTOR-CAR RIDE FROM THE WEST END.
18, CLEVE-ROAD.
FREEHOLD.

The accommodation comprises:—Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, well-planned domestic offices, and
GARAGE PREMISES FOR TWO CARS, AND LIVING ROOMS OVER.
Central heating. Independent hot water service.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HERBERT OPPENHEIMER, NATHAN, and VANDYK, 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. GRAHAM SPENCE.
SIX MILES FROM WINDERMERE AND CONISTON LAKES
WITHIN FIVE MILES OF A MAIN-LINE STATION.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
SUMMERHILL, ULVERSTON.

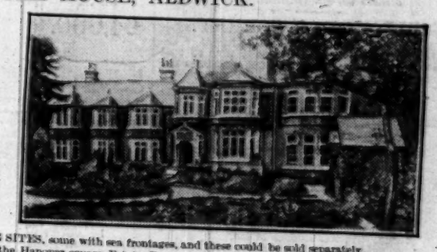
THE RESIDENCE occupies a delightful situation, with extensive views of the Lakeland mountains, and of the sea. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and domestic offices.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Septic Tank Drainage.
Garage for four cars, and stabling, farm buildings.
Three Cottages, with electric light and bath rooms.
Easily maintained gardens and grounds, with fine range of glasshouses and two hard tennis courts. There are 60 ACRES OF TIMBER, NOW RIPE FOR CUTTING, and FARMHOUSE WITH 90 ACRES, IN ALL ABOUT
150 Acres.
Rough Shooting, and further Shooting and Fishing available. Three Golf Courses within easy distance.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SON, on a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HART, JACKSON & SONS, ULVERSTON.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SONS, A.A.I., County-square, Ulverston.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE LATE W. W. YATES, ESQ.
SUFFOLK. 3½ MILES FROM BECCLES JUNCTION.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,
REDISHAM HALL, BECCLES.



THE STATELY RESIDENCE is of the Georgian period, and approached by two winding carriage drives, each with lodge entrances.
The accommodation comprises Lounge, three reception rooms, very fine music or billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and convenient domestic offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone. Excellent water supply.
Range of stabling. Garage accommodation. Other useful outbuildings.
THE TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS include lawns with ornamental water, yew and beech hedges, herbaceous borders, tennis and croquet lawns, productive kitchen garden, with range of glasshouses. In addition to the lodges there are two good cottages, making five in all.
THE PARK LANDS undulating and beautifully timbered and the woods afford sport, in all about
409 Acres.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 8th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF S. H. RICARDO, ESQ.
TWO MILES FROM BOGNOR REGIS,
ADJOINING THE BEACH.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
COLEBROOKE HOUSE, ALDWICK.



A DELIGHTFUL MARINE RESIDENCE, facing South East, enjoying uninterrupted sea views. It is approached by a long drive and contains: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Main water and electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating.
Two garages, stables, gardener's cottage.
Large boat and bathing house.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, which are screened by plantations of ornamental trees, include tennis lawn, woodland walks, rose and rock gardens, and large well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens, with glasshouses, and valuable paddock, in all about
9 Acres.
With full beach and foreshore rights.
There are several magnificent BUILDING SITES, some with sea frontages, and these could be sold separately.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately.)
Solicitors: Messrs. ROOPER and WHATELEY, 17, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES, INVESTMENTS, HOTELS & SITES

SALE MONDAY, 7th APRIL,
in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.
BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE.
SURREY.
ABOUT 20 MILES FROM LONDON.
About one mile from Cobham Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON.
THE BEAUTIFUL OLD RESIDENCE,
parts of which are reputed to date back about 400 years, is fitted with all modern improvements. It contains Outer, Inner, and Staircase Halls, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's and private water supplies. Modern drainage.
Stabling and garage. Farm buildings with cottage. Entrance lodge.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS include lawns shaded by specimen trees, a 9-hole putting course, large walled kitchen and fruit garden, orchards, and well-timbered pasture, intersected by a stream. In all about
30 Acres.
Solicitors: Messrs. LEE, DAVIS and LEE, 8, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—THE WILLIAM AND MARY, QUEEN ANNE, and CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE, Pictures, &c., will be sold on the Premises on Wednesday next, 9th APRIL, and following days.

Preliminary Announcement.
BY DIRECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, HEREDITARY EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.
WEST SUSSEX.
NEAR THE COAST.
About 1¼ miles from Arundel
Two miles from Littlehampton.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
LYMINSTER HOUSE.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE occupies a pleasant rural position, with delightful views towards Arundel Castle, and contains lounge and other halls, three reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, and complete offices.
Stabling and Garage. Farmery. Two cottages (one on lease).
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, shaded by fine old timber, and include flower gardens and lawns, fruit and kitchen gardens, orchard and ornamental lake.
PARKLANDS, SOUND OLD PASTURE AND WOODLANDS.
Part of the property has long frontages to hard roads, and is ripe for the immediate erection of good-class Residences. In all about
46 Acres.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in THREE LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, at the NORFOLK HOTEL, ARUNDEL, on Wednesday, 25th June, 1930 (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. HOLMES, BELDAM and Co., Arundel and Littlehampton, Sussex.
Land Agent: CAPTAIN E. H. MOSTYN, T.D., F.L.A.S., Estate Office, Arundel, Sussex.
Auctioneers: Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS and TAYLOR, F.A.I., Pulborough, and at Petworth, Sussex.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE RICHARD DAVEY, ESQ.
FALMOUTH, CORNWALL.
A few minutes' walk of the Sea, Town, and Station.
THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
HOLYROOD.

THE RESIDENCE occupies one of the highest and best positions on the outskirts of the town, with beautiful marine views. It is in excellent condition, and contains hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, box room, and complete offices.
Main Electric Light and Power. Main Water, Gas, and Drainage. Central Heating. Telephone. Passenger Lift.
Garage for two cars. Stabling. Gardener's Cottage.
THE GARDENS slope to the South and are well secluded. They include Tennis and Ornamental Lawns, Herbaceous Borders, small Rose Garden, and a well-stocked Fruit and Kitchen Garden.
YACHTING IN FALMOUTH HARBOUR AND THE HELFORD RIVER.
GOLF AT FALMOUTH.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., at THE ROYAL HOTEL, FALMOUTH, on Monday, 28th April, 1930 (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. MEADE-KING and Co., 22-24, Orchard-street, Bristol.
Auctioneers :—CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., Truro, Cornwall.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

29 & 31, OXFORD-STREET, W.1.

Situated on the South side of that thoroughfare, within 50 yards of Tottenham Court-road Tube Station.
LONG LEASEHOLD MODERN SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES,
comprising
A DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP having a frontage of about 29ft. 3in., but containing a display window space of approximately 37ft. The depth of the shop is about 63ft., and there is good natural light at rear. The basement is used for showroom purposes.
ABOVE are SIX UPPER FLOORS of well-lighted Offices, floored with wood blocks, and approached by a separate entrance with a good staircase. Good lavatory accommodation is conveniently arranged on each floor.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE
9,800 Square Feet.
The entire property is held on lease for a term having about 93 years unexpired, subject to a ground-rent of £2,000 per annum, which is covered by a lease of the upper floors at the same rent—£2,000 per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION
OF THE SHOP AND BASEMENT.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and Co., Bowling Green-street, Leicester.
Agents :—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

STOCKPORT.
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN, CLOSE TO BRANCHES OF MONTAGUE BURTONS THE TAILORS, MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY, LIPTONS LIMITED, THE BRITISH ARGENTINE MEAT COMPANY, AND OTHER MULTIPLE FIRMS.
FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES
known as
19 & 21, LOWER HILLGATE.

No. 19, LOWER HILLGATE comprises a single-fronted shop having a frontage of about 18 feet and a depth of about 36 feet. It is divided to form a shop with an office and scullery behind. On the first floor are two bed rooms, and above is an attic. The shop is let at a moderate rent.
No. 21, LOWER HILLGATE consists of a ground floor shop with a stock room behind, and with store rooms on the first floor and attic above. The frontage is about 15 feet and the depth about 38 feet 6 inches.
VACANT POSSESSION OF NO. 21
will be given on completion of the purchase.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and Co., Bowling Green-street, Leicester.
Agents :—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
OVERLOOKING THE MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL,
25, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.
FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE PREMISES
AND 14 COTTAGES,
1 to 14, UNION-PLACE
adjoining
TOGETHER OCCUPYING
A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
13,400 Square Feet,
AND LET TO PRODUCE A GROSS INCOME OF
£2,834 Per Annum.
Owner paying usual outgoings.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 10th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. SMITH and SMYTH, 133, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BRADFORD.
In the centre of the City, at the junction of Westgate, Kirkgate, Ivegate, and Upper Millergate.
FREEHOLD.
CORNER BLOCK OF SEVEN SHOPS AND OFFICES,
known as
1, 3, 5, 9, 11, & 13, WESTGATE, & 66, 68, & 70, KIRKGATE.

The extensive upper part, which is known as ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, comprises a mezzanine and four other floors of offices and showrooms, approached by a separate entrance.
The shops with one exception referred to below and a portion of the upper part are let to substantial tenants at moderate rentals, amounting to £1,300 per annum, with reversion to increased rentals on the expiration of the existing leases. The remainder of the offices and the principal shop, No. 1, Westgate and No. 66, Kirkgate, are offered with Vacant Possession.
FRONTAGE ABOUT 140 FEET.
FLOOR AREA ABOUT
18,000 Square Feet.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and Co., Bowling Green-street, Leicester.
Agents :—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
FACING THE NORTHERN END OF BOLTON-STREET,
and close to Piccadilly and Berkeley-square.
A VALUABLE INVESTMENT,
arising from
69, 70, & 70A, CURZON-STREET,
comprising a
BLOCK OF
FOUR SELF-CONTAINED FLATS
and an
EXTENSIVE GARAGE,
FULLY LET AND PRODUCING A
GROSS INCOME OF OVER
£1,500 Per Annum.

The property is mainly Freehold, a part being unrestricted Leasehold, held for a term of 792 years unexpired at a Ground-rent of 10s. per annum.
SITE AREA 5,700 SQUARE FEET.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 10th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. RASHLEIGH, TURNER, MANN and ROSHER, 63, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE
ADJOINING.
EXCELLENT
GROUND FLOOR SHOWROOMS
with GOOD BASEMENT STORAGE.
GROUND FLOOR AREA ABOUT
1,680 SQUARE FEET.
Frontage about 61 feet.
TO BE LET ON LEASE
together with
FIRST FLOOR FLAT
containing the following accommodation :—
Entrance hall, dining room, drawing room, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen.
LEASE ABOUT 60 YEARS.
RENT £1,600 PER ANNUM. PREMIUM £2,500.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18328.)

REGENT-STREET,
NEAR THE NEW GALLERY CINEMA.
DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP
WITH BASEMENT.
Side entrance for goods. Lift.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT
800 SQUARE FEET.
RENT £1,650 PER ANNUM.
VERY SUITABLE FOR JEWELLERS, FURRIERS, HOSIERS, &c.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (18581.)

134-137, NEW BOND-STREET,
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
comprising
THE ÆOLIAN HALL,
131-2-3, NEW BOND-STREET
(UPPER FLOORS),
TO BE SOLD,
EXTENSIVE GROUND-FLOOR SHOP and SHOW-ROOM ACCOMMODATION, THE ÆOLIAN HALL,
SEATING 750 PERSONS,
THE SMALL HALL, SEATING 250 PERSONS.
ALSO EXCELLENT SHOW-ROOMS AND OFFICES ON FOUR UPPER FLOORS, AND SPACIOUS BASEMENTS.
THE ENT